

CATALYST LAB:

PRELAB

DISCUSSION



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THE PHYSICAL SCIENCE SERIES

WAYS TO TELL A CHEMICAL REACTION HAS OCCURRED.



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2. Color change.
3. Change in Mass.
4. Effervescence: Gas produced.
5. Formation of a Precipitate.



ACTIVATION ENERGY & THE USE OF A CATALYST

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- A catalyst lowers the activation energy required to start a chemical reaction.
- A catalyst is not used up in the reaction. It can be used again and again to lower the activation energy of a reaction.

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EXAMPLE OF A CATALYST

A catalytic converter in your car's exhaust system converts carbon monoxide (poisonous gas) to carbon dioxide.

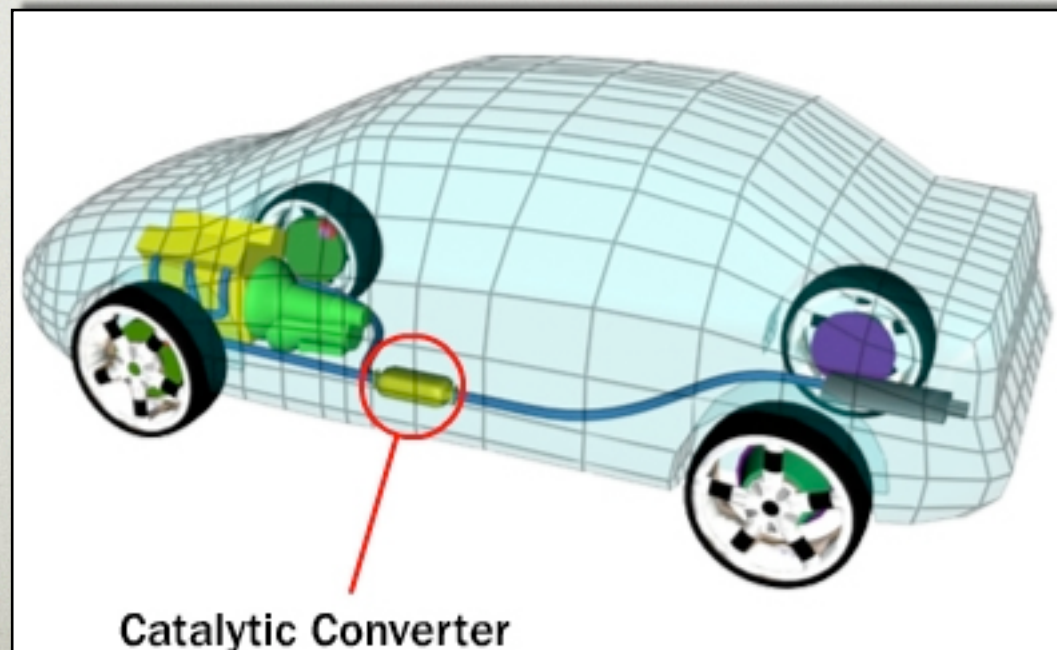
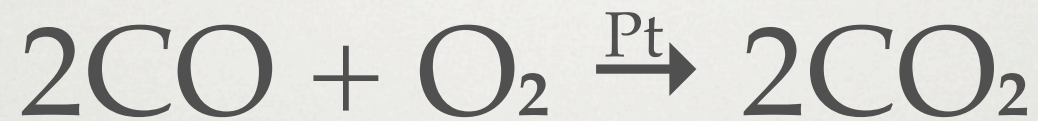
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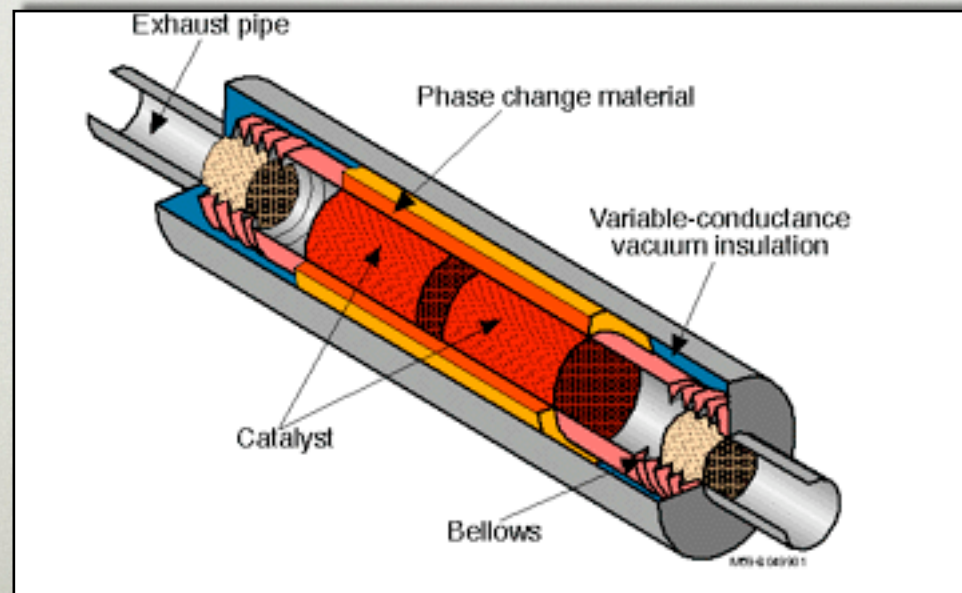
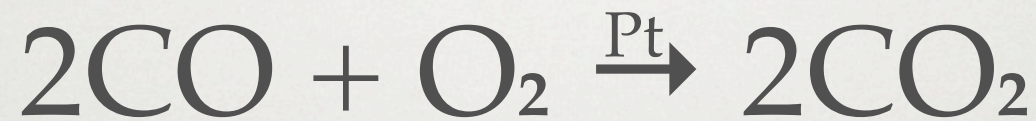
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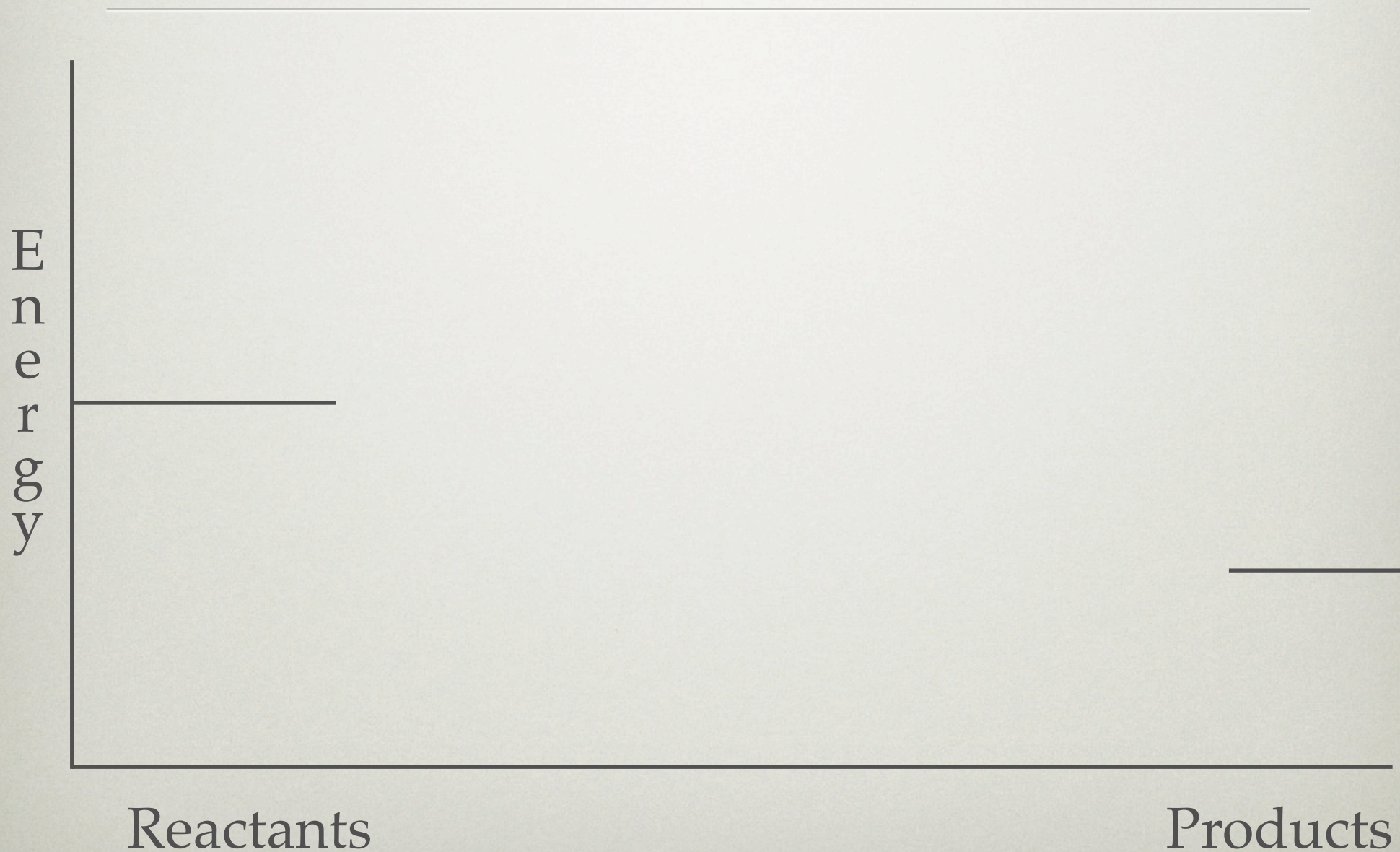


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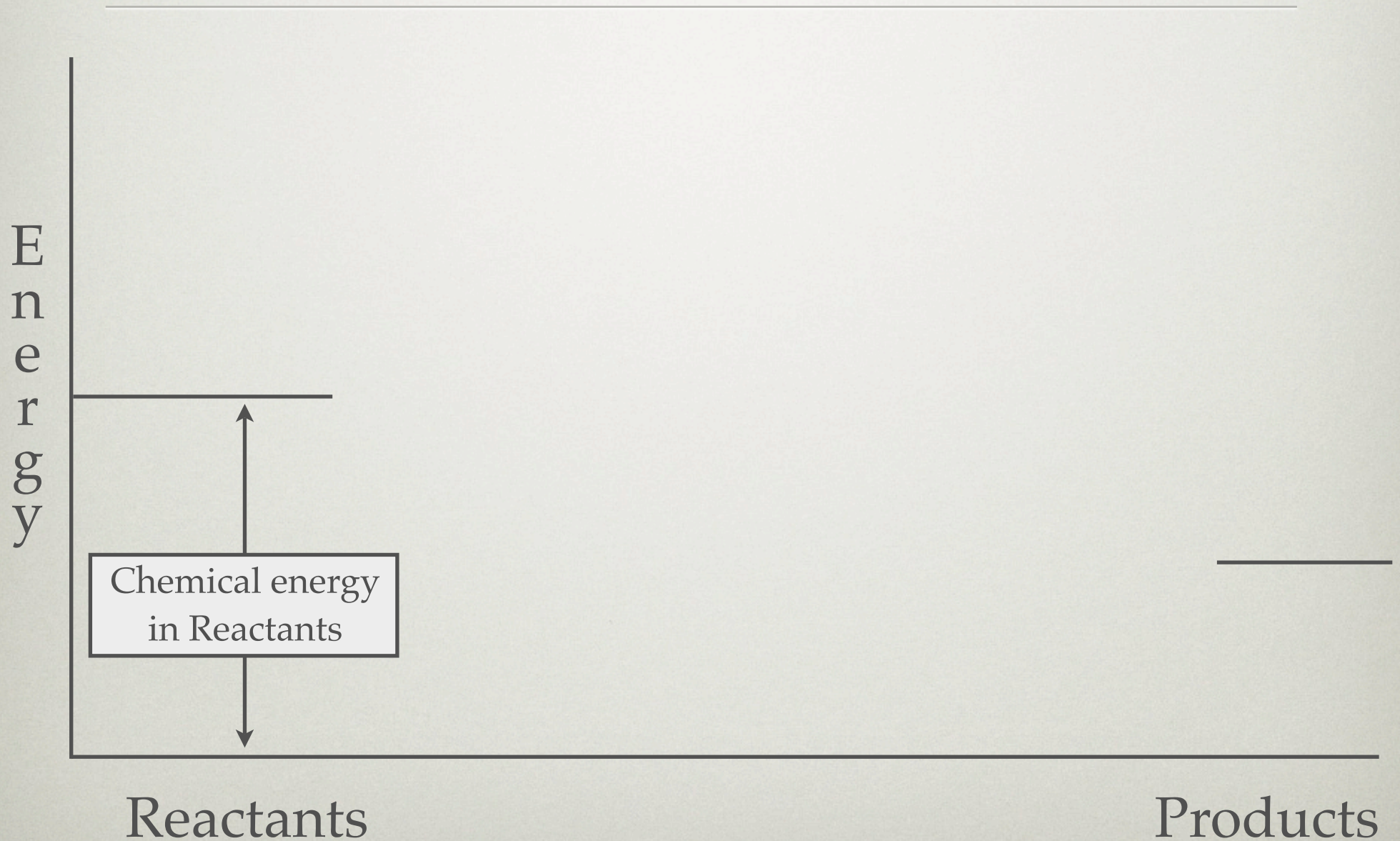
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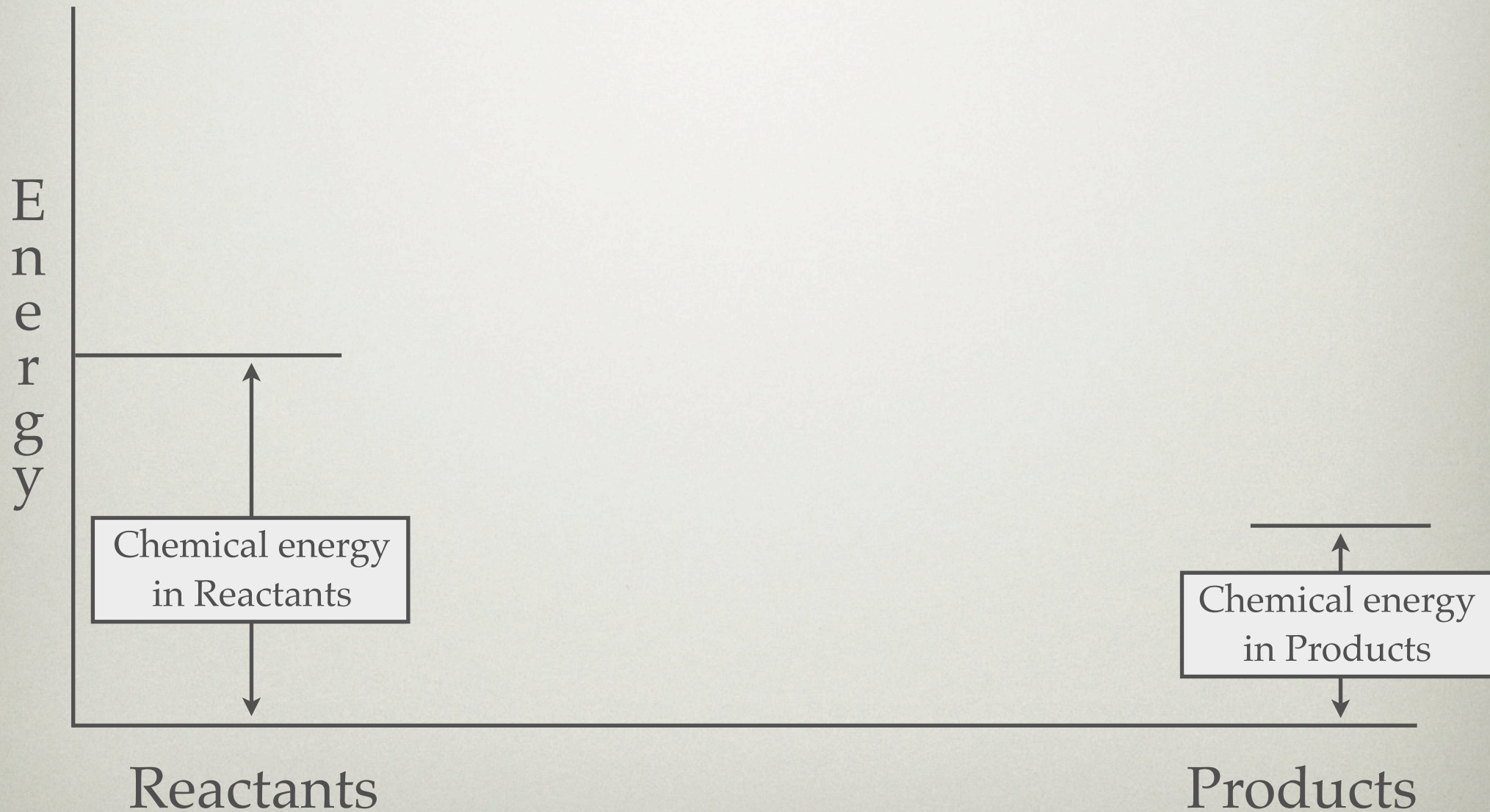
ACTIVATION ENERGY



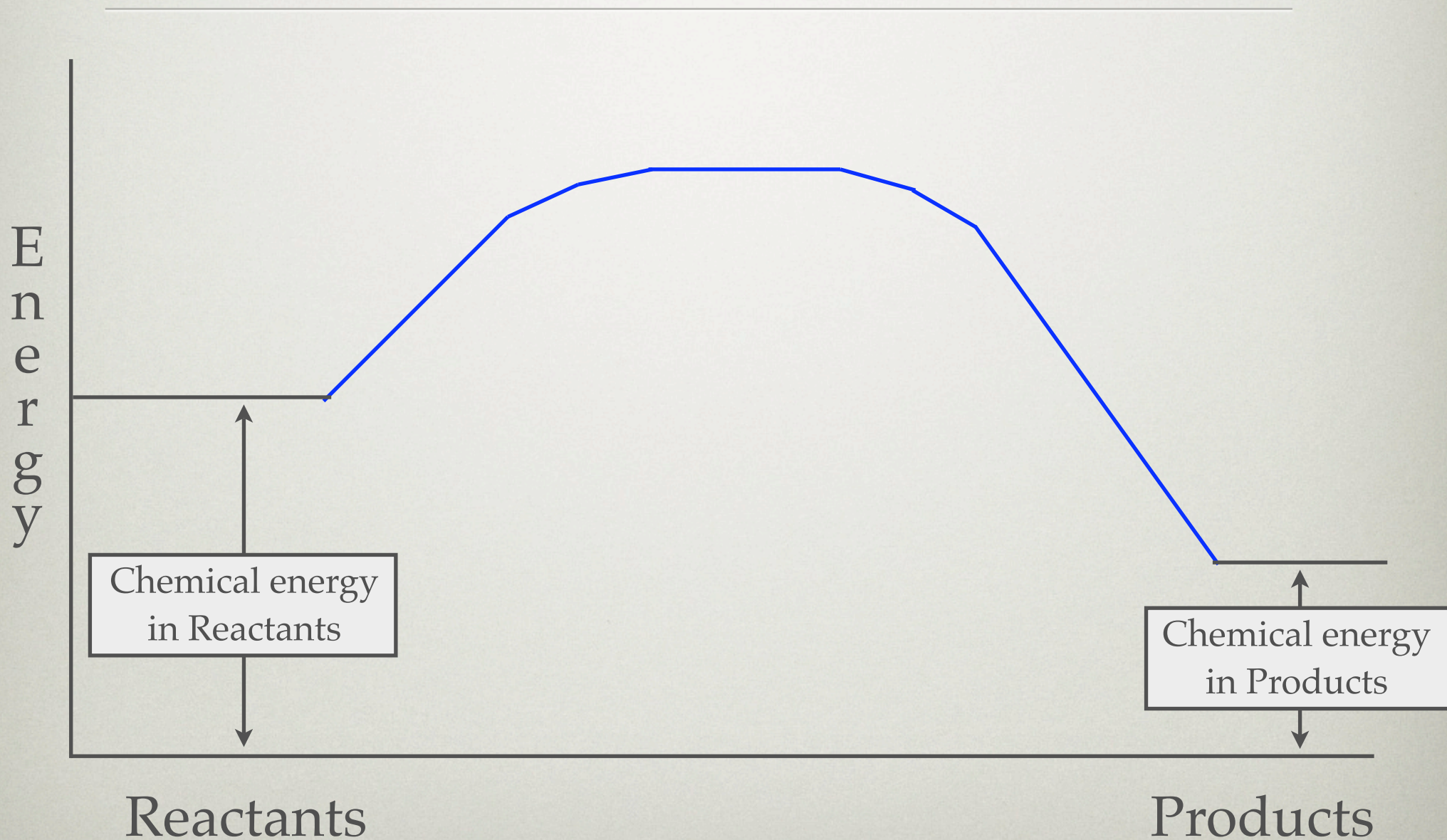
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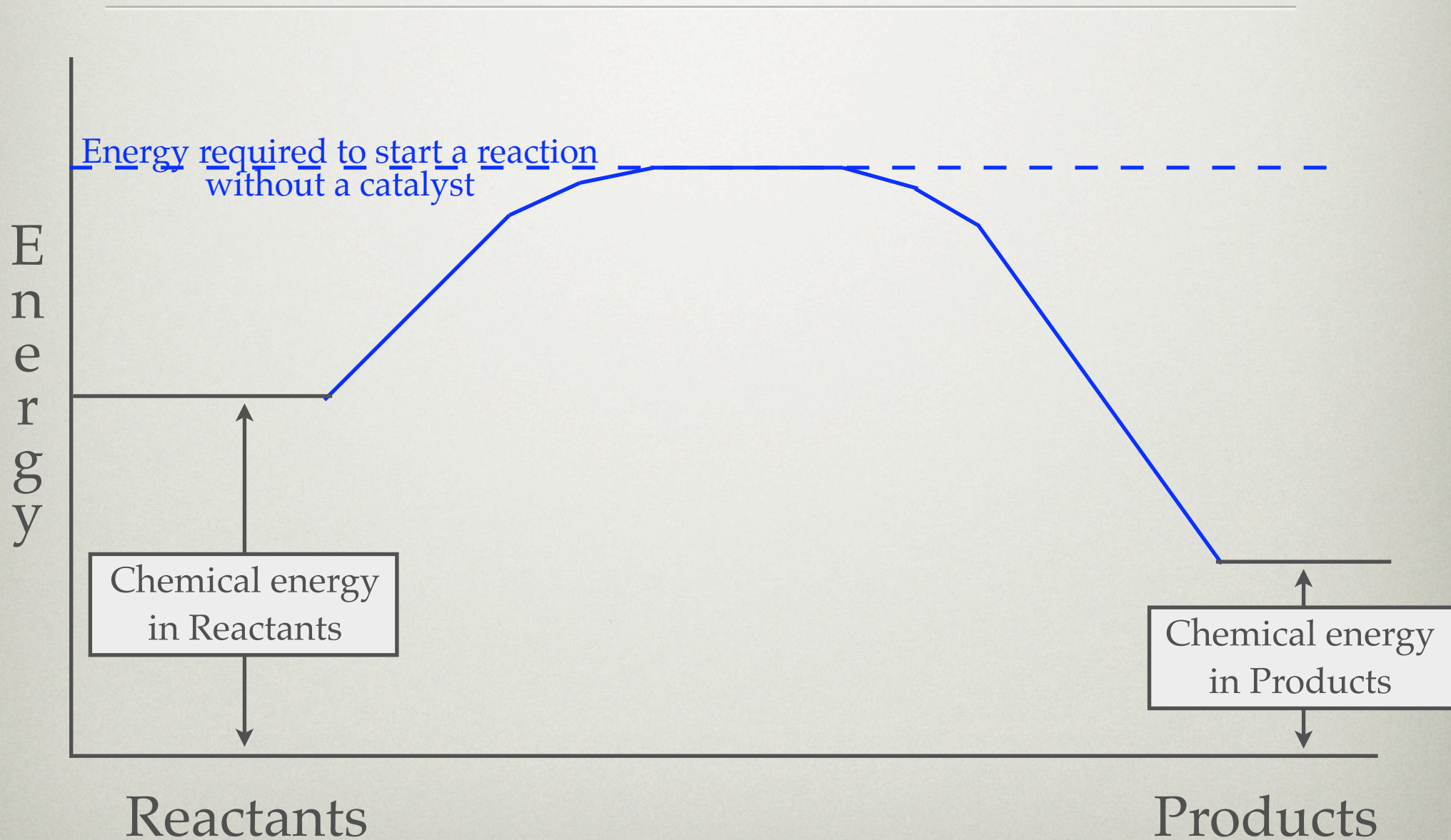
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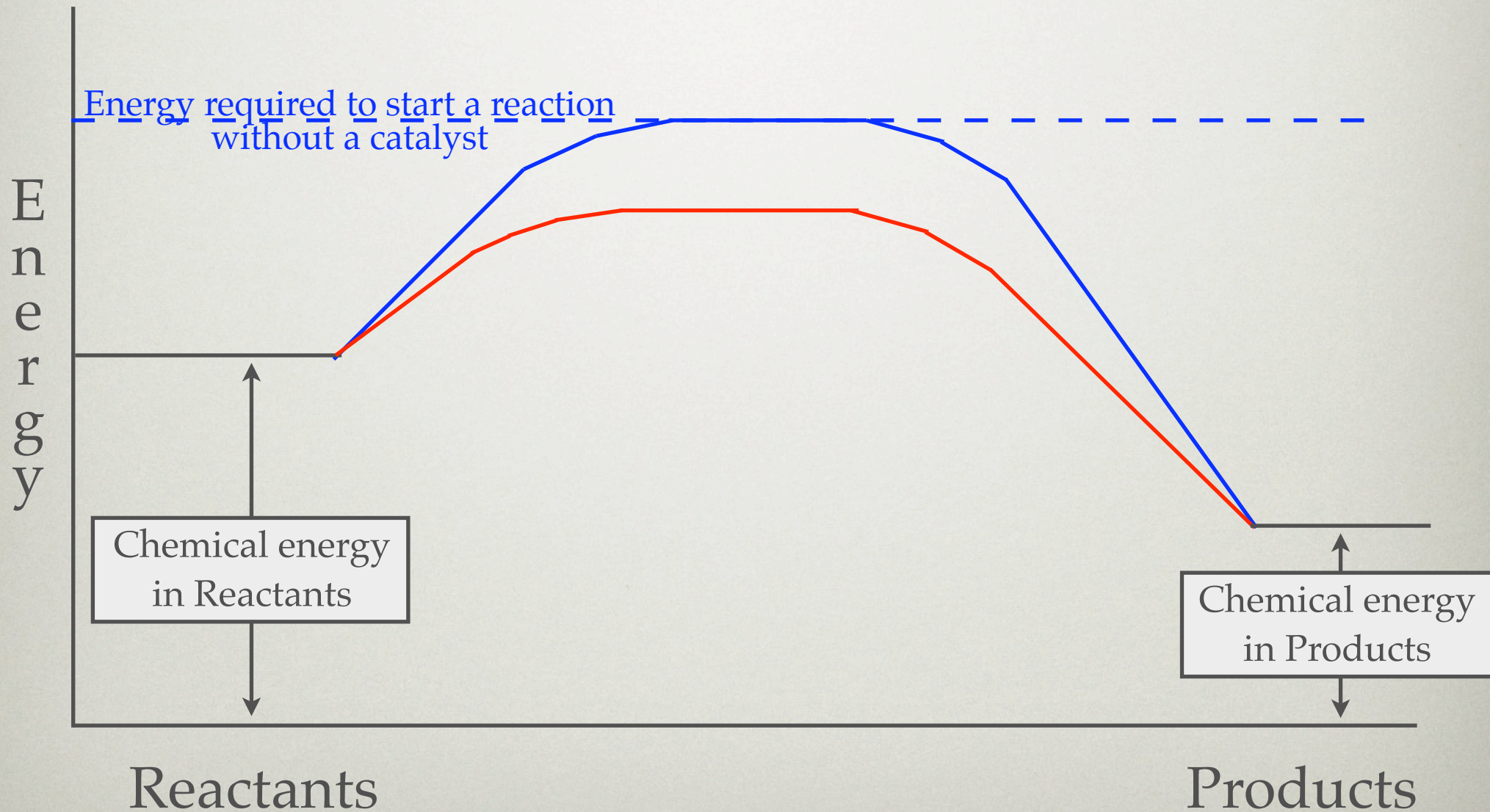
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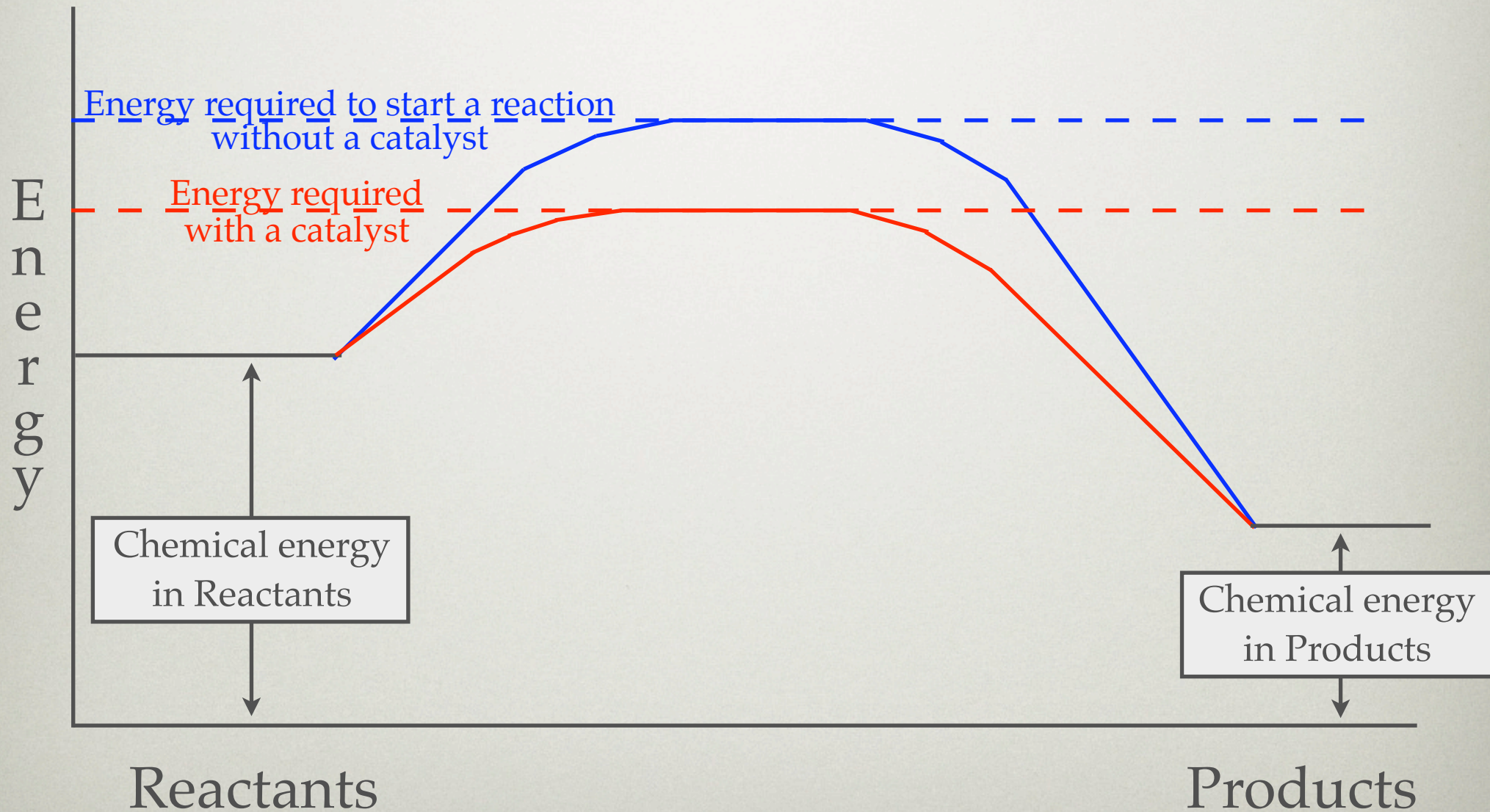
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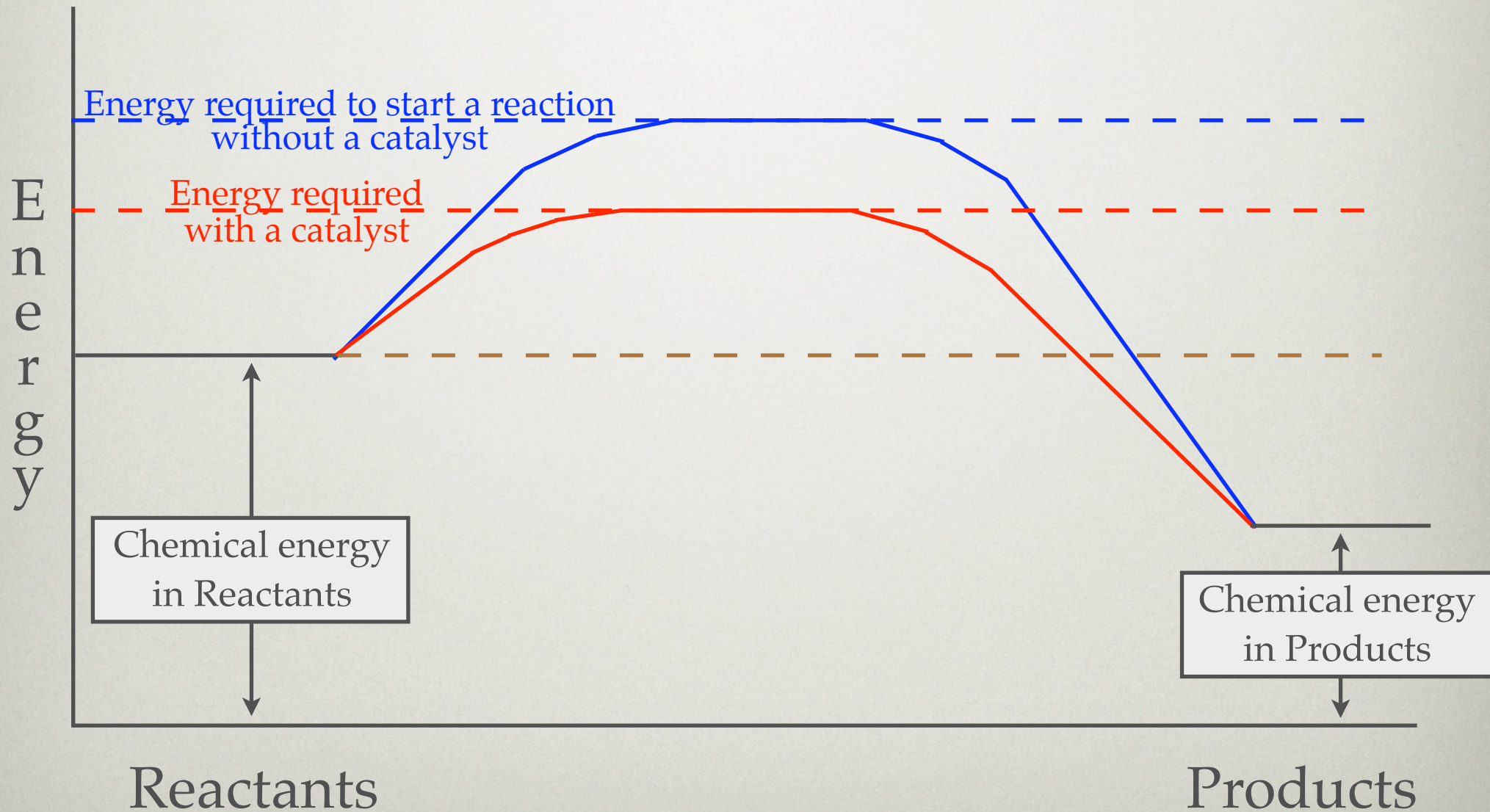
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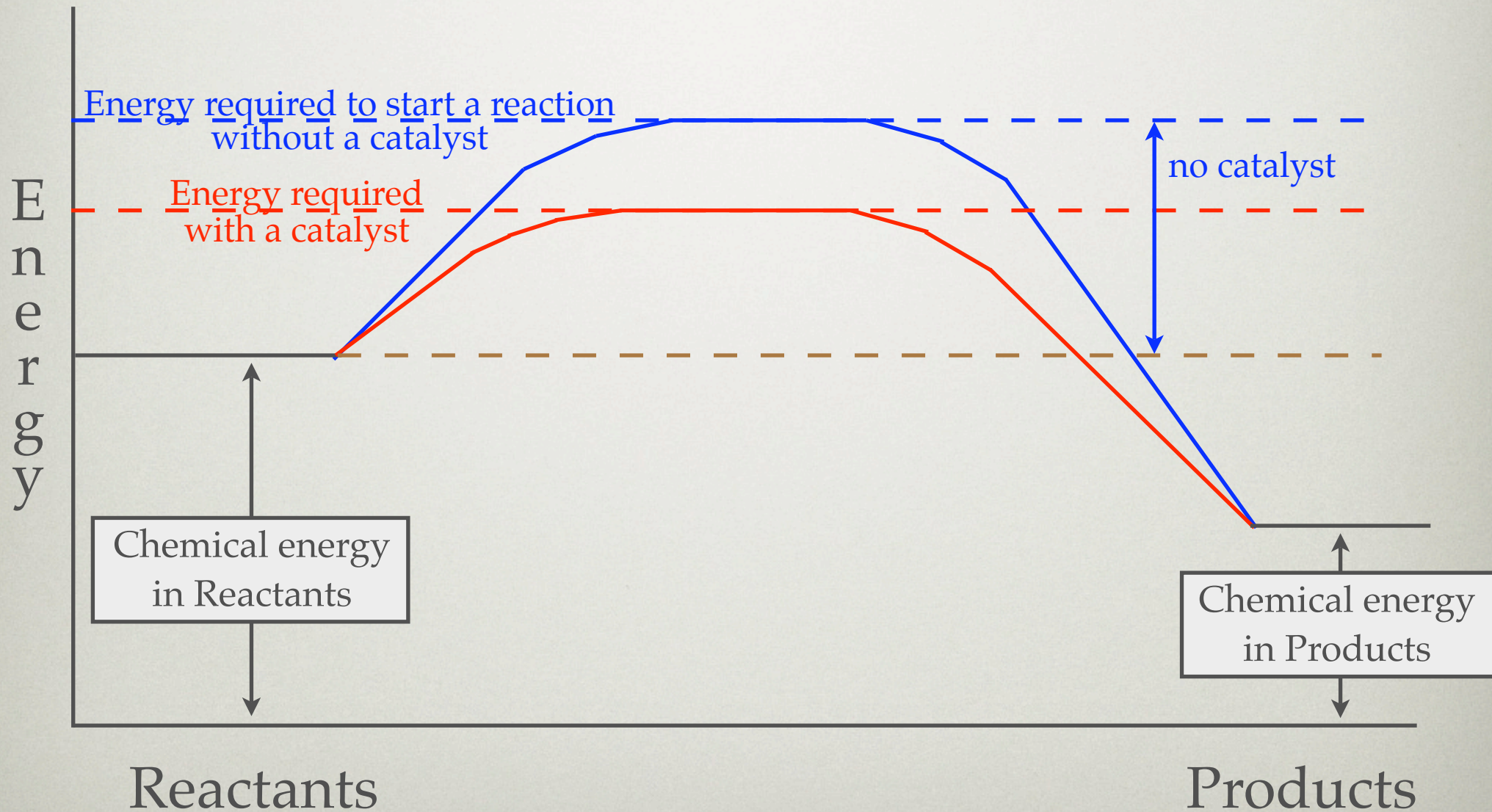
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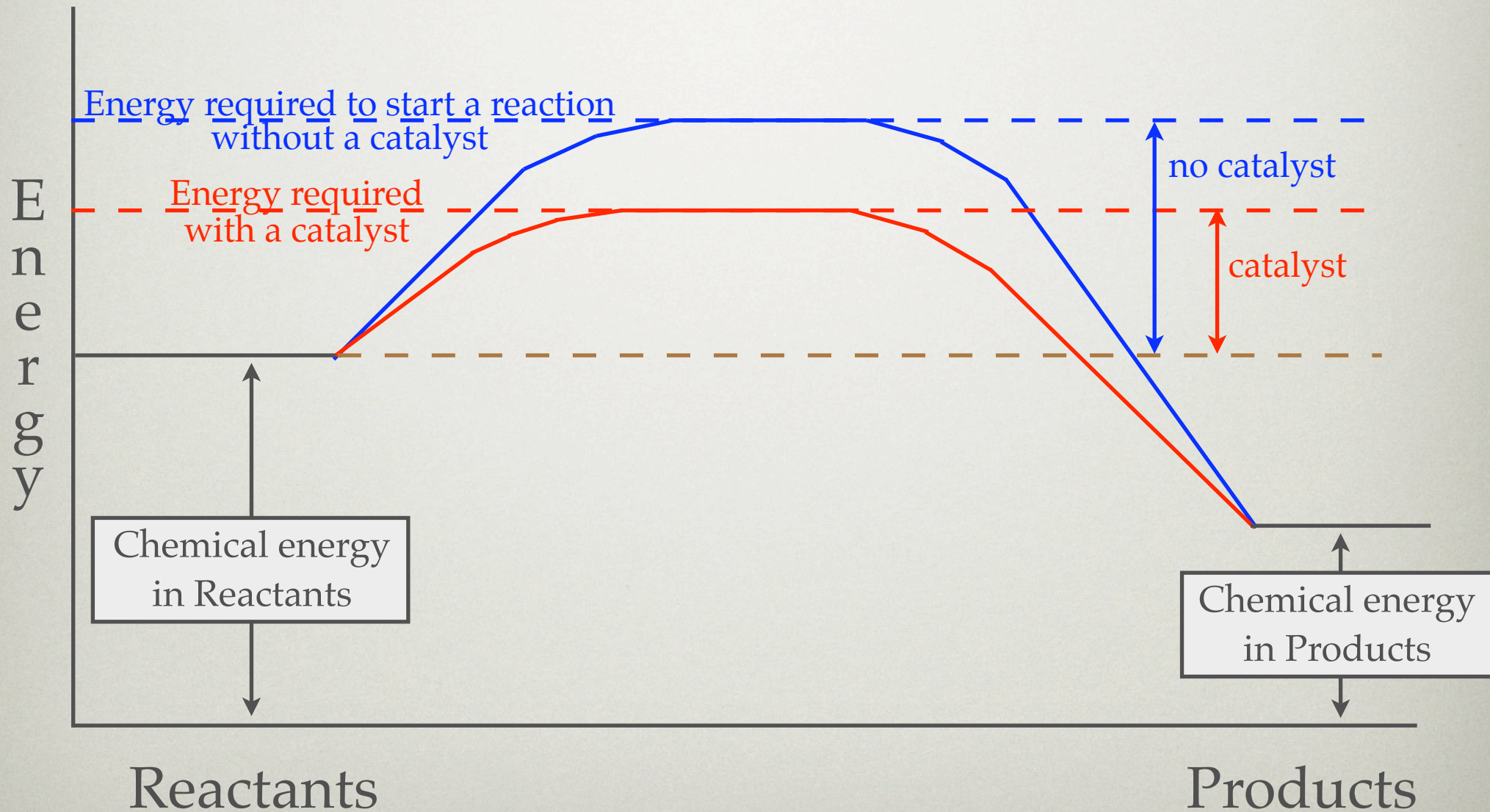
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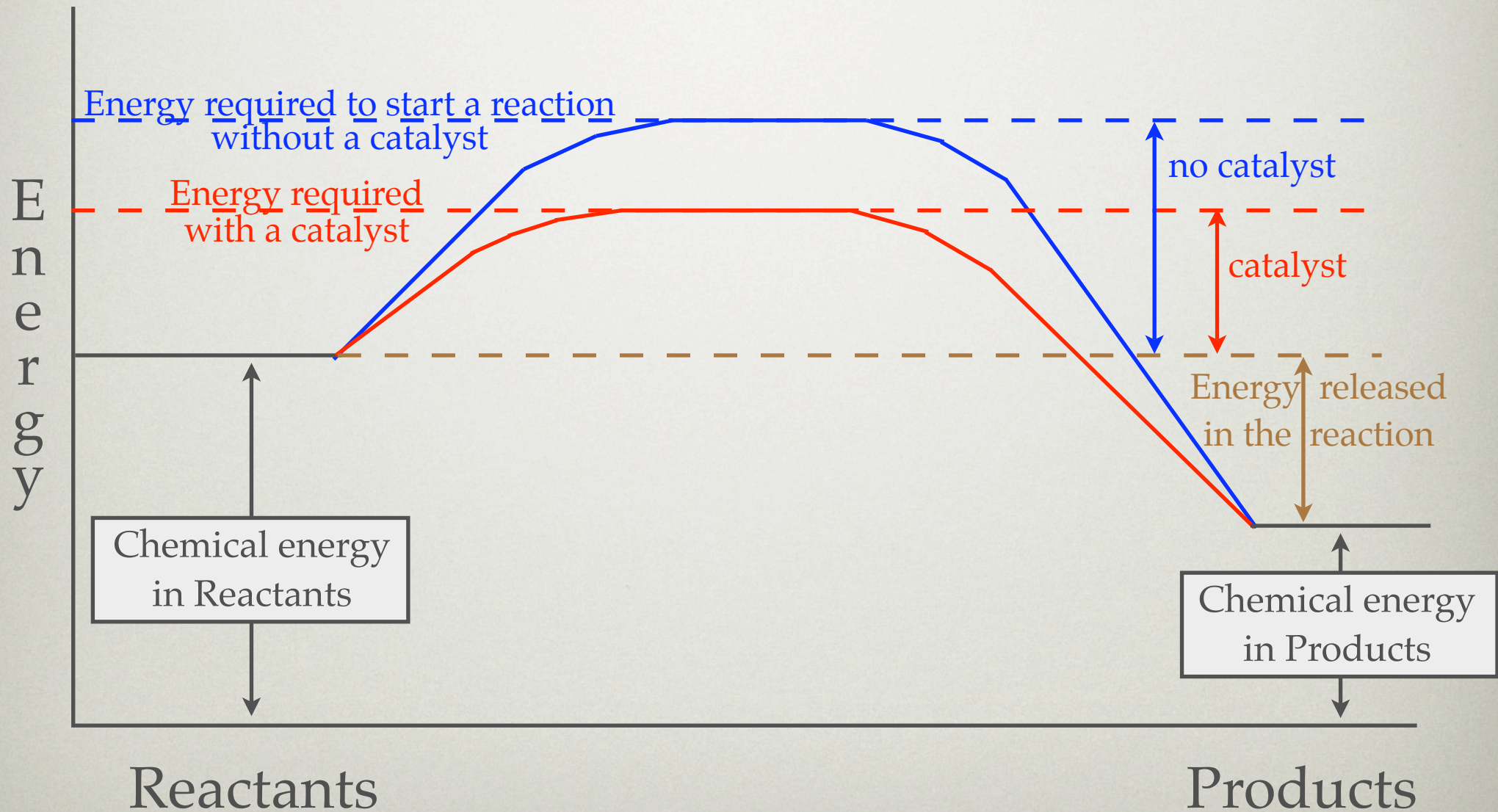
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DATA TABLE & DRAWINGS

	Tube 1 (empty)	Tube 2 (sand)	Tube 3 (MnO ₂)
Before adding Solids			
After adding Solids			
Glowing Splint Test - Flame?			
After Evaporation			

Initial Set-up

Reaction

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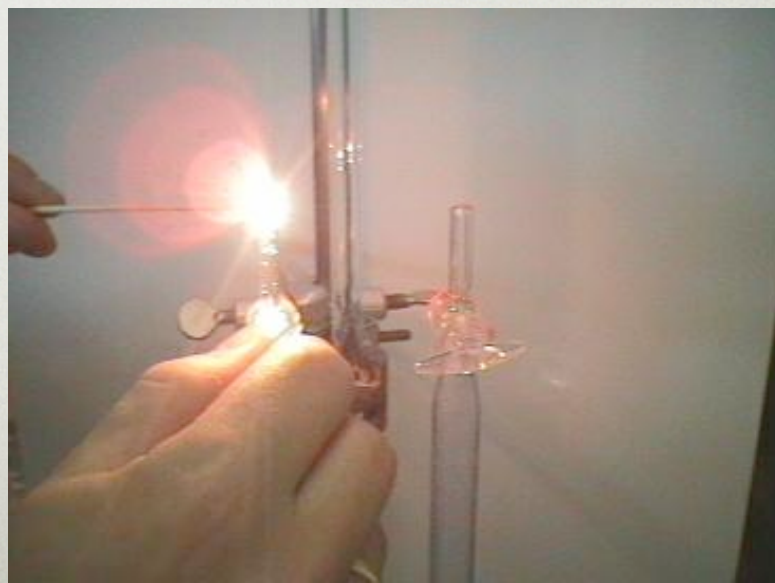
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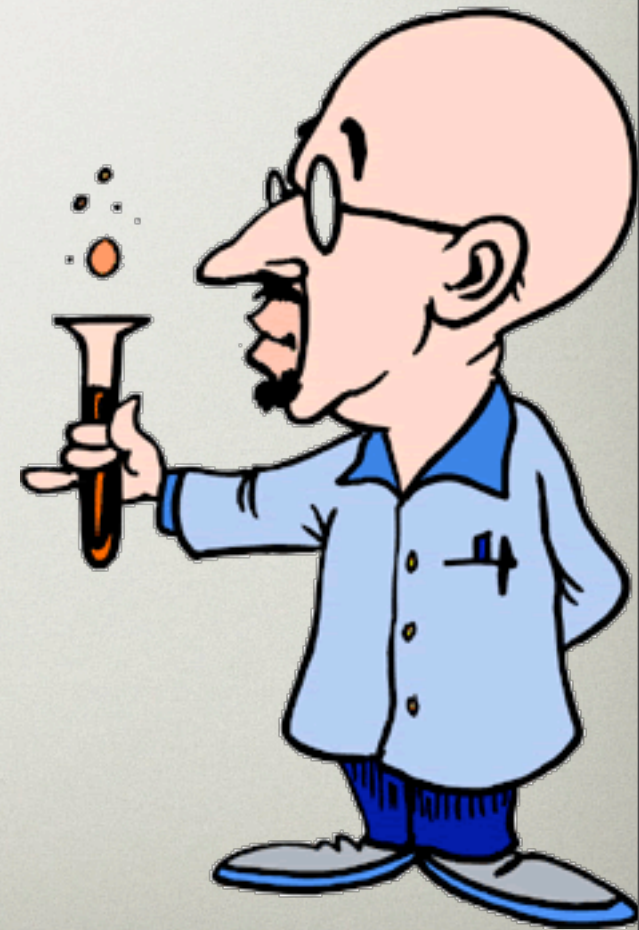


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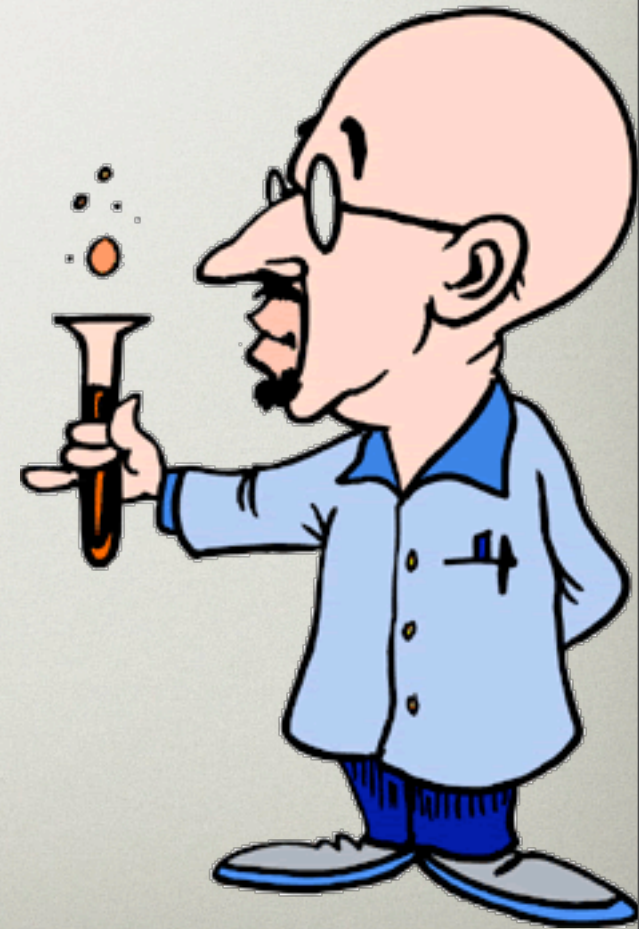


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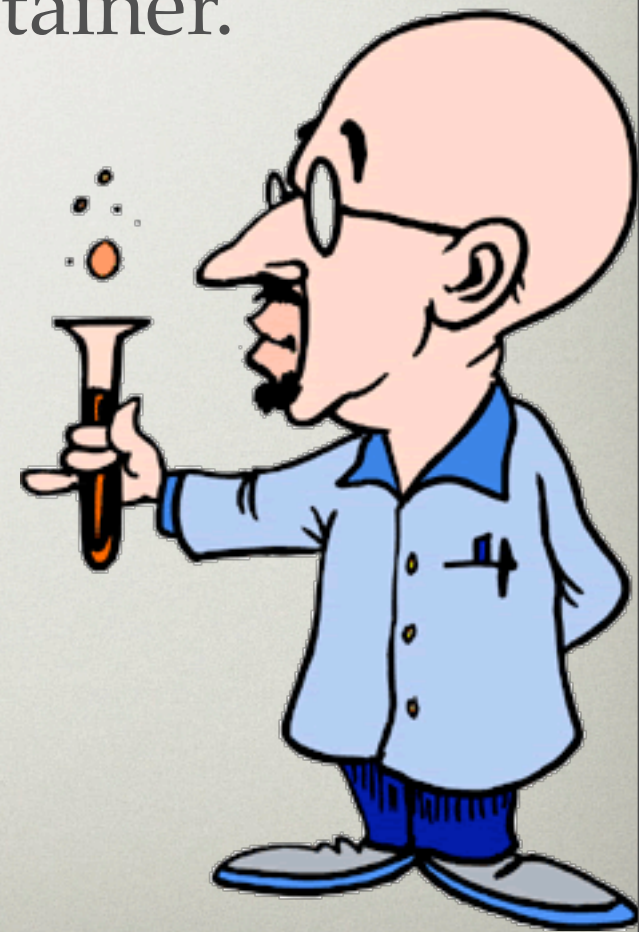
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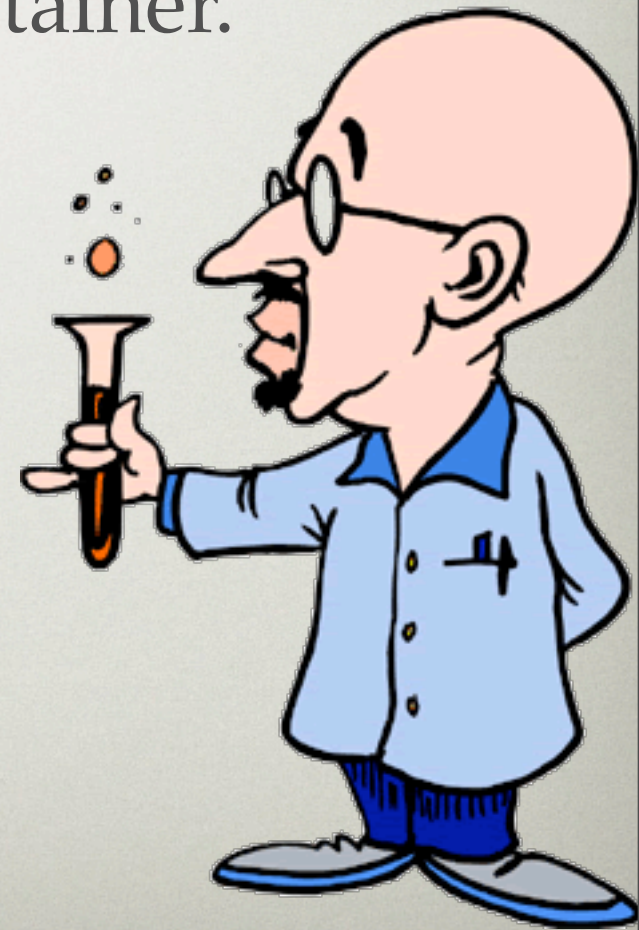
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- Lab (with the conclusion questions) is due tomorrow.
- When you finish work on your Chemical Reaction Types Program.



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- The catalyst is placed over the yields sign in a chemical equation.