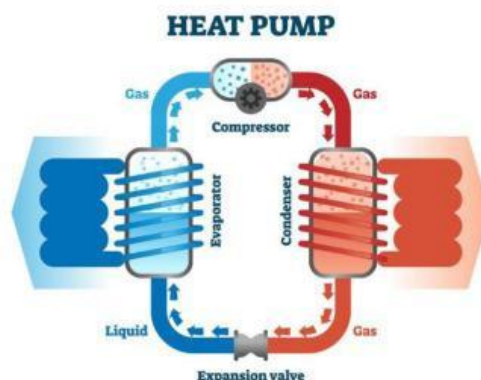


## States of Matter and Particle Theory.

Application in real life.

### A Heat Pump



Complete by using words from the list below.

hotter - colder - energy loss - energy gain - condensation - evaporation - compression - expansion - evaporates - absorbs - increased - decreased - higher - lower - transfers - heat up - cools down - gaining - losing

A heat pump moves heat energy from one place to another by changing the state of a refrigerant (a special fluid). This process happens in a cycle with four key steps, using energy to change states between liquid and gas.

#### 1. (Liquid → Gas)

Process:: \_\_\_\_\_ Energy Transfer: \_\_\_\_\_

- Inside the heat pump, the refrigerant \_\_\_\_\_ heat from the air or ground.
- This extra energy makes the refrigerant \_\_\_\_\_ (change from liquid to gas).
- Example: Like water turning into steam when heated.

#### 2. (Gas → High Pressure Gas)

Process: \_\_\_\_\_ When gas is compressed energy is \_\_\_\_\_

- A compressor squeezes the gas, making it \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in energy.
- Example: Like pumping a bike tire, where the air inside gets hotter when squeezed.

#### 3. (Gas → Liquid)

Process:: \_\_\_\_\_ Energy Transfer: \_\_\_\_\_

- The hot gas \_\_\_\_\_ heat to the house (or water) and as a result it \_\_\_\_\_.
- It then \_\_\_\_\_ back into a liquid ( \_\_\_\_\_ energy).
- Example: Like steam turning into water droplets on a cold surface.

#### 4. (Liquid → Low-Pressure Liquid)

Process: \_\_\_\_\_ Energy Transfer: \_\_\_\_\_

- The liquid refrigerant passes through an expansion valve, losing pressure and which causes the refrigerant to \_\_\_\_\_.