

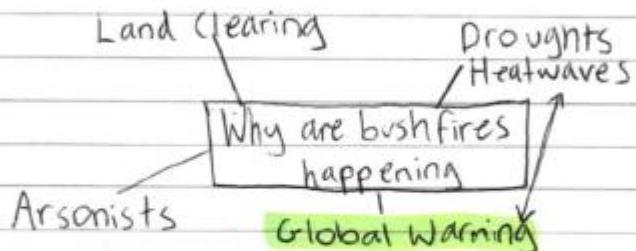
Oliphant Science Awards

Science Inquiry Logbook

1/2/20

Australia has had massive bushfires during this summer. Many people lost their lives during this time, it's catastrophic.

But why is this ~~not~~ happening?

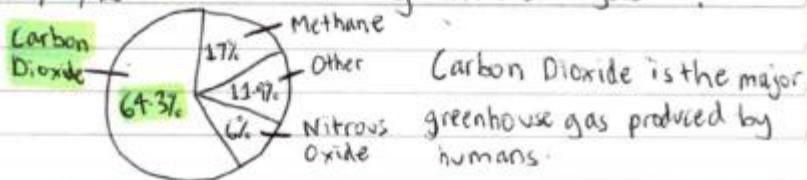


3/2/20 ↴

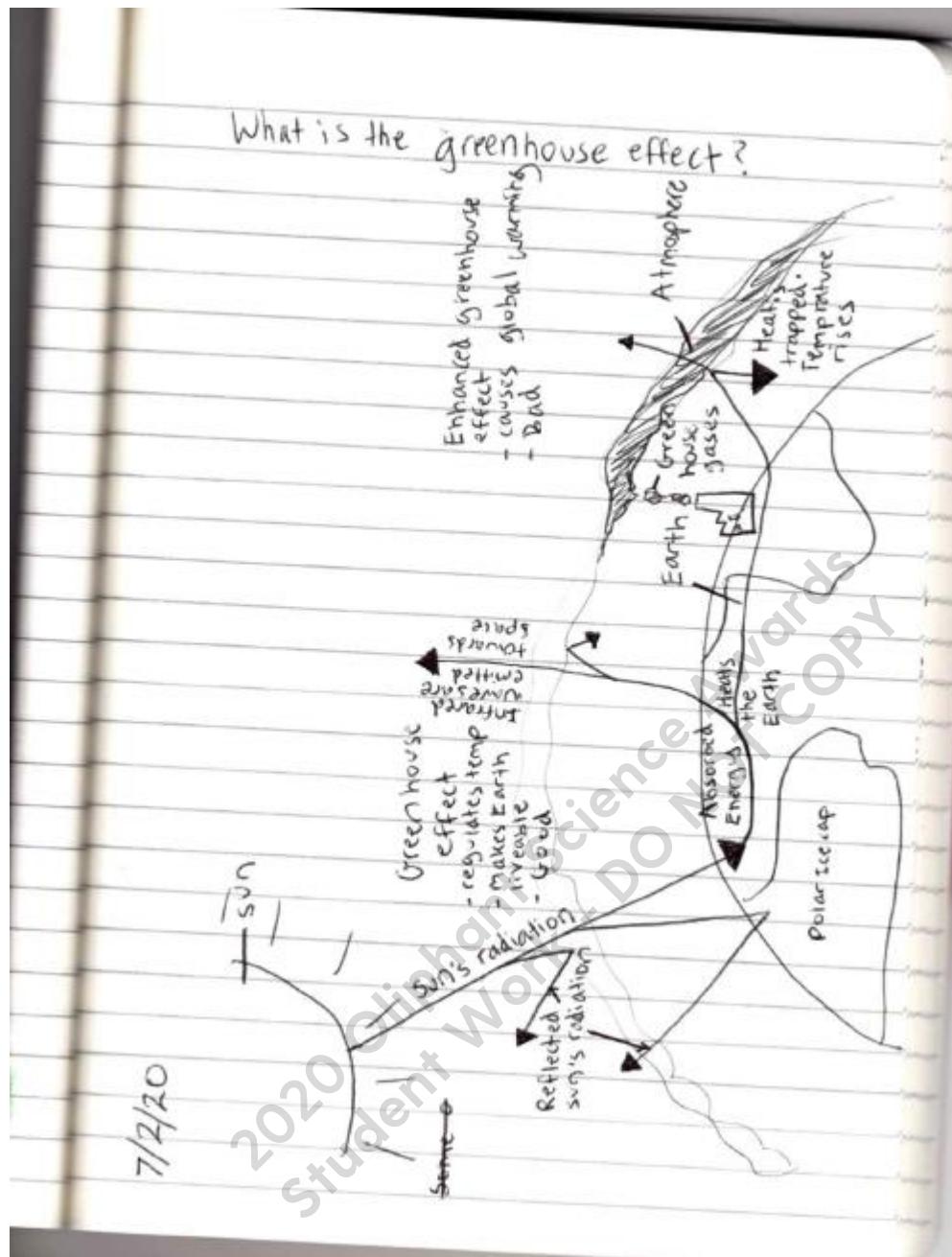
HUMANS cause global warming from producing green house gases.

The temperature has been rising rapidly from the 1960's.

4/2/20 What are greenhouse gases?



What is the greenhouse effect?



8/2/20

I want to see if this is true by doing an ~~an~~ experiment

Research Question: Does Carbon Dioxide affect the temperature of the atmosphere?

- Vague, doesn't show the relationship between increases of CO₂ and increases in temperature

Improved question: Does increasing the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere cause ~~the atmosphere~~ to warm?
it

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8/2/20 experiment
Doing the experiment:

What needs to be done

- Measure temperature
- Purchasing CO₂

How to do it

Liquid thermometers (cheap)
Using ENO (includes
Sodium Bicarbonate and Acid
which produces salts, water and
(CO₂ when mixed with water)

9/2/20

Containing CO₂ (gaseous)

Bottles with caps (air tight)

Using different concentrations
of ENO

Weighing scale to measure
mass of ENO. Measuring

Cylinder to measure volume
of water.

Heating the bottles (represents
the sun)

Heat lamp (equal distance
from bottles - arrange in
a semi circle)

10/2/20

What is a fair test?

what we change: Mass of ENO

what we measure: Temperature

Where there is 1 independent variable, 1 dependent
variable and everything else being controlled.

Test #1 10/2/20

Question - Does Carbon Dioxide affect the temperature of the atmosphere?
Does the ^{increase of} concentration of Carbon Dioxide result in increases of atmospheric temperatures?

Experiment Outline -

4 thermometers will be placed in to holes the caps of 4 plastic bottles. 200ml + 500ml of water will be poured into each bottle. A different amounts of ENO powder (0g, 2g, 5g, 10g) will be put inside the bottles. The lids will be screwed on and observations of the temperatures will be made over 60 minutes.

Test #1 -

10/2/20

produces
(Carbon Dioxide)

Hypothesis - The more ENO put in the bottles
the higher the ending temperatures
will be.

Variables: mass (g)
concentration

Independent: The amount (g) of ENO put inside
the bottles

Dependent : The temperature (ending) of the
air in the bottle

Control/Constant: -Type, size, brand of bottles

- Type of thermometers
- Temperature of the room
- Amount and temperature of water
- Type of weighing scale
- Heat lamp temperature
- Amount of air in bottle

Equipment - 4 plastic bottles - weighing scale

- Labels + Markers - Measuring
- Water (2L) cylinder
- ENO (17g) - Funnel
- 4 thermometers - Screwdriver
- Blutack (to poke holes in
the lids.)
- Heat lamp
- Stop watch
- Log book + pen

Test #1 - Results

Time (minutes)	0g	2g	5g	10g
0	22	22	23	22
5	26	26	28	29
10	28	28.5	31	33
15	29	30	32.5	36
20	29.5	31	33	37
25	29.5	31	33.5	38
30	30	31	34	38.5
35	30	31.5	34	39
40	30	31.5	34.5	39
45	30.5	31.5	35	39.5
50	30.5	32	35	40.5
55	30.5	32	35	40.5
60	30.5	32	35.5	41

Improvements:

- There is not much variation within this results, using more ENO such as 20g will provide more variation.
- To see if the ENO itself is not producing heat from chemical reactions as a separate bottle with 20g ENO, 500ml water should be placed away from the heat and also observed every 5 minutes for 60 minutes.

Test #2 - Improved test

15/2/20

Question - Does increases in concentration
of carbon Dioxide (ENO) ~~will~~ lead
to rises in temperature?
atmospheric

Experiment -
Method 1: Holes ~~will be~~ are ~~spotted~~ punctured
with a screw driver into 5 plastic
bottle lids. 5 thermometers are
then pushed into these holes so that
0 °C ~~is~~ can just be seen

2. Blu tack ~~is~~ ~~then~~ wrapped around
the lid to stop any CO₂ from
escaping
3. 500ml of water is ~~is~~ poured
into each (5) bottles.
4. ENO is ~~be~~ measured on the
weighing scale (0g, 5g, 10, 20g, 20)
then poured into each bottle.
5. The caps of these bottles (with the
thermometers in it) ~~is~~ ~~will~~ be immediately
screwed on, to let NO carbon dioxide
escape
6. One of the 20g ENO bottles ~~will~~ be
placed away from the heat lamp while
the others ~~will~~ be placed in a semi circle
around it.
7. The heat lamp is turned on. Every 5 min
the temperatures of each bottle is recorded.

Test #2

Hypothesis - The higher concentration of ENO,
the higher the temperature will rise.

Equipment -

- 5 plastic bottles with lids
- Label & marker
- 2.5L of water
- 55g of ENO
- 5 thermometers
- Blu-tack
- Heat lamp
- Stop watch
- Log book and pen/pencil
- Weighing scale
- Measuring cylinder
- Funnel
- Screwdriver

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Test #2 - Results

(No Heat)

Time	0g	5g	10 g	20 g	20g
0	23	22	22	23	23
5	28	26	32	32.5	23
10	29	29.5	34.5	35	23.5
15	30	31	36	37	23.5
20	30.5	32	37	39	23.5
25	30.5	33	38	40	23.5
30	31	33.5	38.8	40.5	23.5
35	31	34	39.5	41	23.5
40	31	34	40	41.4	23.5
45	31.5	34.5	41	42	23.5
50	32	35	41	43	24
55	32	35.5	41	43	24
60	32	35.5	41.4	43.5	24
(min:to)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)

Notes for discussion & evaluation:

Potential issues: Random, systematic, parallax, errors, zeroing.

Dissertation

DISCUSSION Discussion Notes:

- What is the green house effect?

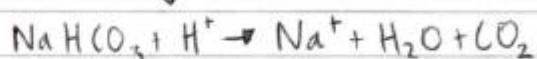
- Enhanced greenhouse effect

seen notes from 7/2/20

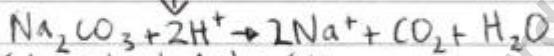
- Chemistry of ENO - how it makes CO₂

ENO is an antacid - contains Sodium Bicarbonate,

8/2/20 Sodium carbonate and 1L citric Acid Anhydrous
(dry). when water is added.



Sodium Bicarbonate + Acid → Salt + Water + Carbon Dioxide



Sodium carbonate + Acid → Salts + carbon dioxide + water

Dioxide

- The graph structure of the results (20/2/20)

Each concentration of ENO rises rapidly then plateaus out. Why?

As the molecules in the bottles receive energy from the heat lamp they radiate some back out.

When the bottle is ~~cooler than the~~ ^{er} air in the ~~bottle~~ is radiated out. But as it gets hotter more ~~air~~ is radiated until eventually the energy in and out is equal and so the temperature stops rising (plateau)

Discussion Notes Continued:

20/2/20

- Ending temperatures

The ~~more~~ higher concentration of ENO the higher the ending temperature was.

0g ENO	5g ENO	10g ENO	20g ENO
32°C	35.5°C	41.4°C	43.5°C

- This confirms hypothesis - carbon dioxide

The greater concentration of CO₂ in the air,
the greater will rise.
the temperature

20/2/20

- The temperature of the bottle with no heat ~~were~~ only rose by 1°C, to 24°C - probably due to ~~heat~~ equilibration with the room temperature. This proves that the heat rise was not due to the ENO itself undergoing a ^{temperature} chemical reaction and producing heat.

Evaluation of Inquiry

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graph TD
    A["Potential errors - Systematic"] --> B["parallax"]
    A --> C["zeroing"]
    C --> D["random"]
  
```

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• poor accuracy• definite causes• reproducible | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• poor precision• non specific causes• not reproducible |
|--|---|

can be solved by removing the error cause	can be solved by repeating the experiment and
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24/2/20

Further Investigation and improvements

- Using even larger amounts of ENO to see if

Over rising amounts of CO₂ cause ever rising temperatures or if it plateaus out or starts to drop at some point

Bibliography

web pages or
word document

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- 7/2/20 Green house Effect - Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment.
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- 10/2/20 Fair test - A do-it-yourself guide - Understanding science.
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- 11/2/20 Experiments - S-cool the revision website.