

CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR 2007 PROJECT SUMMARY

Name(s)

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Project Number

J1608

Project Title

Ice Expansion Generators: A Powerful New Source of Renewable Energy

Objectives/Goals

Abstract

The purpose of this project is to determine if the phase transition from water to ice can be harnessed as a renewable energy source in areas of the world that the go through a daily freezing and thawing cycle. This will be determined theoretically by using the ice expansion (9%) and pressure (206MPa or 30,000psi) values from references as well as by building an ice based gravitational potential energy generator.

Methods/Materials

The four sets of experiments completed in this project tested ice expansion with friction, ice melting rate, ice expansion under pressure, and reproducibility.

Results

It was calculated that a single daily transition from water to ice could generate 1,335 kilowatt-hours per month in a three cubic meter space.

It was proven experimentally that expanding ice can force a pin out of a tube with over 206megapascals of pressure.

Conclusions/Discussion

The hypothesis that the expansion of ice could be used as a new source of renewable energy appears to be realistic.

The energy generated from the water to ice transition could be used in about 25% of the worlds land mass.

In this project, design guidelines were created to determine the optimum tube size to be used for generating ice energy.

Summary Statement

The purpose of this project is to determine if the phase transition from water to ice can be harnessed as a renewable energy source in areas of the world that the go through a daily freezing and thawing cycle.

Help Received

When none of my experiments were working, my father suggested that I mathematically model the optimum tube size for an ice expansion generator, taking into account friction and burst pressure.