



**CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR  
2012 PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Name(s)</b> Bryan T. Nguyen	<b>Project Number</b> <b>J1816</b>
<b>Project Title</b> <b>An Original Calorimetric Experiment to Measure the Thermodynamic Properties of a Hot Pack Solution</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Objectives/Goals</b> The objectives of this study are (1) to measure the specific heat and heat of solution of a mixture of magnesium sulfate (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and water, and (2) to use these thermodynamic properties to determine the amount of solute and solvent required for a first-aid hot pack.</p> <p><b>Methods/Materials</b> The following materials are used in my project: electric calorimeter, glass thermometer, test wires with alligator clips, digital multimeter, 6-volt battery, graduated cylinder, digital scale and tare weight, stopwatch, test substances (MgSO<sub>4</sub>, water), and a sealable plastic bag. I fill the calorimeter with a volume of water and dissolve 20 g of MgSO<sub>4</sub> in the water to form the test solution. Before the start of each test, I measure the battery voltage and DC current with the digital multimeter. I then connect the battery to the multimeter and the heating wire of the calorimeter. I start the timer and record the time, fluid temperature, and electric current every minute. To obtain a uniform temperature distribution in the solution, I continually stir it with the mixer. When the temperature reaches 10 deg C, I disconnect the battery from the calorimeter. For sampling purposes, I perform Test Series 1, 2, and 3 with three water volumes (100, 125 and 150 mL) and conduct the experiments three times for each volume. In addition, I perform Test Series A with water only to determine the specific heat of the calorimeter.</p> <p><b>Results</b> From Test Series A, I determined the specific heat of the calorimeter to be 5.68 J/g-deg C. From Test Series 1, 2, and 3, I obtained the specific heat of the MgSO<sub>4</sub> and water solution as 4.19 J/g-deg C and its heat of solution as -303 J/g (the negative value shows that the reaction is exothermic). Using these thermodynamic properties, I determine the amount of MgSO<sub>4</sub> and water needed to warm up the mass of an average male hand from 22 deg C to normal body temperature of 37 deg C. The results show that I need 94 g of MgSO<sub>4</sub> and 574 mL of water.</p> <p><b>Conclusions/Discussion</b> I performed a calorimetric experiment to measure the specific heat and heat of solution of MgSO<sub>4</sub> in water. I then used these thermodynamic properties to determine the mass of MgSO<sub>4</sub> and volume of water needed to warm up a human hand by 15 deg C and prevent frostbite. My hypothesis has been proven: my calorimetric experiment enables me to design a first-aid hot pack by handily mixing in a Ziplog bag 94 g of MgSO<sub>4</sub> with water from a 20-oz bottle.</p>	
<b>Summary Statement</b> An original calorimetric experiment to measure the thermodynamic properties of a solution and design a first-aid hot pack	
<b>Help Received</b> Father explained concepts of thermodynamics and calorimetry; Mother helped with poster board and binder.	