

Chemical Reactions & Energy Notebook Check

Present

Complete

- Notebook Divider
- Progress Tracker
 - Entry 1 (defined problem)
 - Entry 2 (tested parts of solution/models)
 - Entry 3 (Refined what it needs to do)
- MRE Notice & Wonder
- MRE Initial Model
- Comparing Models T Chart
- Hand Warmer & MRE Heater Temp Chart
- Beaker Mystery
- Data Table for Chemical Reactions Lab
- Energy Transfer Model
- Analyzing Data Collection Methods
- Small Group Data Table
- Focal Question / Notes

's Notebook | Scored by: _____

Chemical Reactions & Energy

- MS-PS1-6: Undertake a design project to construct, test, and modify a device that either releases or absorbs thermal energy by chemical processes.
- MS-ESS1-2: Evaluate competing design solutions using a systematic process to determine how well they meet the criteria and constraints of the problem.
- MS-ESS3-3: Analyze data from tests to determine similarities and differences among several design solutions to identify the best characteristics of each that can be combined into a new solution to better meet the criteria for success.
- MS-ESS3-4: Develop a model to generate data for iterative testing and modification of a proposed object, tool, or process such that an optimized design can be achieved.

Chemical Reactions & Energy *Progress Tracker*



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Progress Tracker pg ____

Unit Question: How can we use chemical reactions to design a solution to a problem?

What did we do as engineers? What did we figure out that can help us with our design?

- we identified our dire expensive problem
 - can be hard to get
 - may not be able to eat the food
 - not know how to use it

Progress Tracker pg 2

Unit Question: How can we use chemical reactions to design a solution to a problem?

What did we do as engineers? What did we figure out that can help us with our design?

- we test parts of our design solution
 - we tested the temperature change when hand hand warmers are activated and the temperature change in MRE heaters
 - MRE heaters get much warmer
 - classmates tested different chemical reaction.
 - we will use copper sulfate (Root Killer) and aluminum foil in

Progress Tracker pg ____

Unit Question: How can we use chemical reactions to design a solution to a problem?

What did we do as engineers? What did we figure out that can help us with our design?

- we identified criteria for our Homemade Flameless heater:
 - effective - gets the

Progress Tracker pg 3

Unit Question: How can we use chemical reactions to design a solution to a problem?

What did we do as engineers? What did we figure out that can help us with our design?

- we refined what our solution needs to do
 - needs to be under 40°
 - should be under 40°
 - weigh less than 750g
 - needs to be 40°
 - needs to be 40° (when you eat the heater)

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Unit Question: How can we use chemical reactions to design a solution to a problem?

What did we do as engineers? What did we figure out that can help us with our design?

- we refined what our solution needs to do
- needs to be under 40°c (when you eat the heater)
- needs to be under 40°c (when you eat the heater)
- needs to weigh less than 750g
- needs to be 40°c (when you eat the heater)

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(3) Heating food with a
MRE Heater

N	W
---	---

- Heater contains Chili, Heater, cheese spread, napkin, Candy Spans, Drink mix, Cookies, nut, Raisin mix, and Crackers (a lot of stuff packed in one bag)

- Does the Heater work like a Hand warmer

- How much do they cost

- How long exactly do they last

- What do they taste like

- The Heater looks like a Hand warmer

- When you heat it it expands

- You can hear bubbling

- It smells a little

X The ~~MM~~ box was Hot

X It heats up fast

Situations where MRE would be useful

- . war
- . natural disasters
- . if you stranded
- . Search and rescue
- . camping
- . power outage
- . cold
- . Apocalypse

Related phenomena

- . Hand warmers

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Name: _____ Date: Dec. 8/9, 2022 Per. 3

Initial Model

Develop an initial model to explain: "How does a flameless heater work to heat up food just by adding room-temperature water?"

- In the rectangle area, draw the parts of the flameless heater we can see when water is added.
- In the top zoom-in circle, model what you think is happening at a spot inside the flameless heater at a scale we cannot see *before* water is added.
- In the bottom zoom-in circle, model what you think is happening at the same spot inside the flameless heater at a scale we cannot see *after* water is added, when the heater is heating up.

Comparing models

Similar

Different

• Same symbol to represent water (Δ) • mimi used dots to represent the stuff inside the heater while we both show how I used triangles • we both show how the bag is hot with stem things • used circles - o and I just combined the Δ & o

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Present		Complete
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notebook Divider <input type="checkbox"/> Progress Tracker <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Entry 1 (defined problem) <input type="checkbox"/> Entry 2 (tested parts of solution/models) <input type="checkbox"/> Entry 3 (Refined what it needs to do) <input type="checkbox"/> MRE Notice & Wonder <input type="checkbox"/> MRE Initial Model <input type="checkbox"/> Comparing Models T Chart <input type="checkbox"/> Hand Warmer & MRE Heater Temp Chart <input type="checkbox"/> Beaker Mystery <input type="checkbox"/> Data Table for Chemical Reactions Lab <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Transfer Model <input type="checkbox"/> Analyzing Data Collection Methods <input type="checkbox"/> Small Group Data Table <input type="checkbox"/> Focal Question / Notes

—'s Notebook | Scored by:

Chemical	Mass before	Mass after
mass of MBE heater:	30.34	mass of
+ every thing:		98.30
mass of the rest of the		
setup: 70.50		
* total: ~ 101.04		
		Mass before
		mass of tube warmer
		(the tube) with the
		rest of the setup: 36.16
		mass of everything 36.19

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Chemical Reactions & Energy

BEAKER MYSTERY

Before color: Make 3 observations about each beaker:

- Beaker 1:
 1. clear
 2. pretty sure its water
 3. looks pretty much the same
- Beaker 2:
 1. looks pretty much the same
 2. there is steam coming off
 3. clear

After color: Make 3 observations about each beaker and draw a sketch of the beakers:

- Beaker 1:
 1. it turns purple
 2. the colors look different
 3.
- Beaker 2:
 1. stays more orange
 2. it turned darker
 3.



1. Based on your observations, what do you think the difference is between the two beakers?

B1 Hank B1 is cold water.
 B2 is hot water

2. What could be the reasoning for the difference in how the food coloring dispersed in the liquid?
 (Explain the science. Why did this happen?)

when a substance is hot the atoms move fast so that would move the atoms of food coloring faster than cold atoms which would move slower

HEAT TEMPERATURE

Data Table for Chemical Reactions Lab

Group: A+B My Role: _____ Date: _____

Substances used:

- A. Baking Soda
 B. Vinegar
 C.

Time (min)	Temperature data (°C)		
	Low amounts used	Medium amounts used	High amounts used
0.0 (start temp)	22.2	21.2	21
0.5	19.9	17.6	17.1
1.0	20.1	17.5	17.1
1.5	20.3	17.5	17.5
2.0	20.4	17.8	18
2.5	20.6	17.8	18.3
3.0	20.7	18	18.1
3.5	20.9	18.2	19
4.0	21.0	18.5	19.1
4.5	21.0	18.6	19.2
5.0	21.5	19.7	19.3

Observations:

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Present

Complete

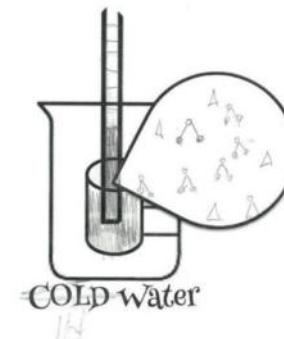
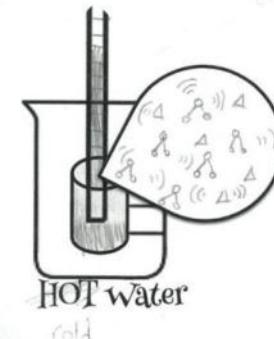
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Chemical Reactions & Energy

Build your own thermometer:

1. Fill the bottle half full with the red rubbing alcohol and water mixture.
2. Use an index card and permanent marker to mark the straw with equal increment marks
3. Put the straw in the bottle.
4. Use the modeling clay to wrap around where the straw enters the bottle. Position the straw so that the liquid does NOT touch the bottom or the side of the bottle.
5. Use a pipette to drop liquid into the straw so that the liquid is visible above the bottle.
6. Your thermometer is now ready to record some data!
7. Draw a sketch of your thermometer in both the hot and cold water.
8. Sketch the zoom-in (on a scale you cannot see) to show the differences in water molecules.



HEAT & TEMPERATURE

s used

lata (°C)

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Present

Complete

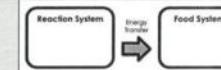
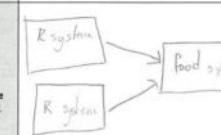
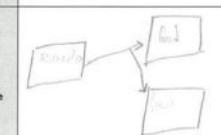
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Name: _____

Date: 11/20/23

Energy Transfer Models

Systems description and data	Model	Caption
1X Rxn 1X Food A Food temperature <u>20°C</u>		There is one Reaction system going to one Food system making a little difference.
2X Rxn 1X Food A Food temperature <u>4.8°C</u>		There are bubble reactions so that means the energy would be bubble making the temp go up.
1X Rxn 2X Food A Food temperature <u>2°C</u>		There is only one Reaction system and two food systems so the energy has to spread out making the heat less hot.

Small-Group Data Table

Group: A

Grams of aluminum (Al): 1

Grams of Root Killer: 5.9
copper sulfate (CuSO_4)

Time (min/sec)	Temp (°C)	Observations
0/0 (starting temp)	19.6	Observations about the solid collected in the coffee filter:
0.5/30	19.8	
1.0/60	20.4	
1.5/90	26.8	
2.0/120	29.8	
2.5/150	30.2	
3.0/180	30	
3.5/210	29.8	
4.0/240	29.5	
4.5/270	29.3	
5.0/300	29	
Max temp change	9.4	

Observations about the liquid collected after filtering:

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Analyzing Our Data Collection Methods	
Part of the procedure	Why are these methods important for answering the question "Which proportion of reactants will work best?"
Measuring reactants	<p>Digital scale allows us to measure different amounts of reactants after placing parchment paper on top of a gram.</p> <p>Blotting parchment paper prevents spillage onto the scale.</p>
Collecting temperature data	<p>Using an infrared thermometer is faster than using a probe.</p> <p>Blue bulb thermometer has a slow response time.</p> <p>Gently swirls spoon over thermometer.</p>
Examining the solids and liquids	<p>Using tweezers to touch the solid is safe.</p> <p>Using a spoon to stir the liquid is safe.</p>

Look on other Page for _____

Focal questions what we figured out

! what temp is 48°C and 60°C
to hot you should be above 60°C

*) pose first need to get to a certain tends to avoid illness

(*) how warm pose need to get for people to enjoy it 40°C