Bubble lab

Science, Chemistry



Bubble lab – Paper Example

The sugar solution will produce the best quality bubbles because of It's sticky texture. Procedure: First, three cups were labeled as #1, #2, and #3. Next, each cup had one teaspoon of dish detergent and % cup of water added to them and swirled around to have everything mixed. Cup #2 then had half a teaspoon of table sugar added and cup #3 had half a teaspoon of table salt added to them. After that, a straw was dipped Into each solution separately, and blown through In order to make bubbles.

Data was recorded while blowing bubbles. Data Table 1: Bubbles using Different Solutions Control Sugar salt Appearance of Solution -Colorless -More translucent than cup one -Cloudy Bubble Size -Generally small -Occasionally medium -Medium sized -Larger than cup one -Medium to large Ease to Blow Bubbles -Easy -Needed to be gentle -Moderately easy -Some strength and speed needed -Dulcet -Needed to be gentle and slow Time Before Bubbles Popped* -5 to 10 seconds -15 to 20 seconds -10 to 15 seconds *Time when from when bubble left straw and popped.

This Includes If It stuck on objects quality of bubbles. Based off Data Table 1, the sugar solution produced bubbled that lasted for 15 to 20 seconds. Although the salt solution lasted longer than control and created larger bubbles than the sugar, it was often hard to make bubbles unless very gentle blows were used. It can be concluded that adding sugar made the bubbles stronger, while salt was weaker than the sugar, and the control the weakest of all.

Conclusion: It was proven that the hypothesis made, " the sugar solution will produce the best quality bubbles because of it's sticky texture," did in fact

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come true. To improve this experiment, it could be done in a windless room as well as launched up higher. This way, the bubbles won't pop because of the wind, and it could take a anger descent before it is popped by the ground or other objects. In addition to this, a larger quantity of salt and sugar could be added in order to make the changes more drastic and easier to see.

Another hypothesis related to bubble making would be " Using a salt and sugar solution would enhance the quality of bubbles by taking in both the large size of the salt solution and the strength of the sugar solution. " In order to do this, one teaspoons of each, (salt and sugar), would be added to a 2/2 cup of water with one teaspoon of dish detergent. Then, a straw would be dipped in the solution and blown through in order to make bubbles.