

CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR 2015 PROJECT SUMMARY

Name(s) Project Numb	er
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	35429
Project Title	33429
Flying High: How Ambient Temperature Affects the Buoyancy of	· <i>)</i> /
Helium Filled Latex Balloons	()
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Abstract	
Objectives/Goals The objective of my project was to determine how different ambient temperatures would affect	tho
buoyancy and rate of lift decay of helium-filled balloons.	uic
Methods/Materials ()	
The initial buoyancy of six helium-filled latex balloons was measured using a grean scale. Six be were placed in three different temperature zones, two balloons in each zone at 10 degrees Celsi	alloons
degrees Celsius, and 38 degrees Celsius. The buoyancy of the balloons was measured every how	ar for nine
hours and the rate of lift decay was logged on a chart.	
Results The balloons in the coldest temperature zone maintained the highest buryancy for the longest p	eriod of
time. The balloons in the hottest temperature zone lost buoyancy the quickest.	
Conclusions/Discussion Helium filled latery hellogue float because the helium heide the heide the heide the helium heide the heide the heide the heide the heide the heide the	fana liahtan
Helium-filled latex balloons float because the helium haide the balloons is less dense and there than the air around it. Since the weight of the displaced air is greater than the weight of the ball	oon (along
with the helium inside it and the attached ribbon) the balloon floats upward. Latex balloons have permeable membrane, which means that there are small holes in the surface that allow atoms of	e a
permeable membrane, which means that there are small holes in the surface that allow atoms of escape. As more helium atoms escape, puoyarcy decreases, resulting in lift decay. The balloon	helium to
hottest temperature zone lost buoyancy quickest. It could be concluded that the higher temperature	ure caused
hottest temperature zone lost buoyancy quickest. It could be concluded that the higher temperature the helium atoms and particles in the latex to vibrate faster, putting pressure on and expanding	the latex,
and increasing the area of the holes in the permeable membrane, allowing more helium atoms to This resulted in rapid lift decay. In the holdest temperature, the opposite was true; the particles	o escape. vibrated at
This resulted in rapid lift decay. In the coldest temperature, the opposite was true; the particles a slower rate, the area of the holes in the permeable membrane decreased, and buoyancy was m	aintained.
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Summary Statement	
My project tests the effects of ambient temperatures on the buoyancy and rate of lift decay of	
helium-filled latex balloons.	
Help Received	