

## Editorial Note on Digital chemistry experiments use a thermal perception system.

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### Editorial Note

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### EDITORIAL NOTE

Thermal experience refers to the temperature "felt" by the body, taking into account air temperature, wind speed, humidity, and air density. This is the wind speed-related thermal perception equation. We suggest a temperature-sensing simulation system of virtual chemistry experiments to overcome the difficulty in identifying temperatures in virtual chemistry experiments. We build a temperature simulation framework for a virtual chemistry experiment, from which a wearable temperature generation system is created. To check the device's actual effect, traditional middle school virtual experiments of concentrated sulfuric acid dilution and ammonium nitrate dissolution are carried out. Thermal analysis is a collection of techniques that examines how the physical properties of materials change as temperature increases. It's easy to imagine a situation where such research is needed, such as in aeronautics, medical equipment, or consumer electronics. A feedback loop in climate change is something that accelerates or slows a warming trend. A temperature rise is increased by a positive feedback, while a temperature rise is delayed by a negative feedback. The platform is capable of showing experimental circumstances that are similar to real-world scenarios. The device's accuracy not only matches human skin's temperature sensing characteristics, but also matches the temperature shift of virtual chemistry experiments in real time. It is shown that this temperature-sensing simulation approach can effectively reflect exothermic or endothermic chemistry experiments, which is useful for students to gain understanding of the concepts of thermal energy transformation in chemical reactions while avoiding the dangers that may be posed during conventional chemistry experiment teaching. While this approach does not have a user-friendly process, it can increase the immersion of virtual chemical experiments. Virtual chemistry laboratories also have a number of benefits in terms of pedagogical advancements in chemistry education. Students may use the advantages of VR in general to build larger-scale proteins and intuitively "pull" proteins using hand controls, as opposed to using toolkits to build models. Crotalinae (pit viper) and Boidae (boa) snakes have a specific type of thermoception that enables them to see infrared radiation emitted by hot objects. [three] A pair of holes, or pits, in the snake's face are lined with temperature sensors. The sensors detect infrared radiation indirectly through the heating effect it has on the skin within the trap. Temperature sensation from thermoreceptors reaches the spinal cord through Lissauer's tract axons, which synapse on second order neurons in the dorsal horn grey matter. As they ascend to neurons in the ventral posterolateral nucleus of the thalamus, the axons of these second order neurons decussate and enter the spinothalamic tract.