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Solar Oven S'mores

Can you cook a s'more without a fire or electricity?

BEST FOR GRADES

3-6

ESTIMATED TIME

45-60 Minutes

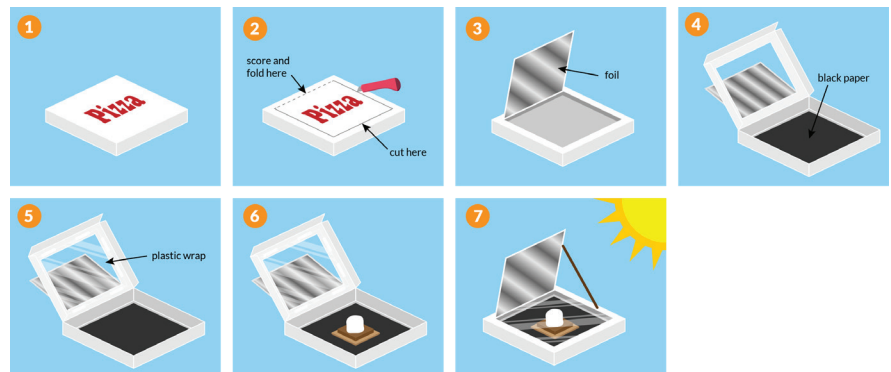
You Will Need

- Pizza Box
- Aluminum Foil
- Black Paper
- Clear Plastic Wrap
- Two Wooden Skewers
- Glue
- Tape
- Exacto knife or scissors (both require adult supervision)
- Graham Crackers *
- Marshmallows *
- Chocolate *
- A Sunny Day!

*Note: This experiment can be done with other types of food - try making nachos with tortilla chips and shredded cheese, or english muffin pizzas. If experimenting with a group of children, ask parents about any potential food allergies when choosing foods.

Directions

1. Ask student to create a testable question (a hypothesis).
Example: Will it take longer than 10 minutes to cook the s'mores?
2. Cut a three sided flap on the top of the pizza box (1-2" from all sides)
3. Spread glue on the inside of the flap and cover with aluminum foil
4. Lay black paper on the bottom of the box
5. Tape layers of clear plastic across the opening that you cut in the lid.
6. Place a graham cracker, chocolate bar, and marshmallow inside the oven and close the lid with the flap propped open with wooden skewers
7. Aim your oven at the sun and check in every few minutes to check progress. Is the chocolate melting?





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Solar Oven S'mores Discovery Questions & Keywords

Discovery Questions

Beginning the Experiment

Where does most of the energy on our planet come from?

What is the purpose of the aluminum foil?

Why did we use black paper and not a different color?

Why do we need the plastic wrap?

During the Experiment

How does the angle of the "flap" of the solar cooker affect the cooker temperature?

How can you make it cook faster?

Do you think it would take the same amount of time to melt four s'mores as it does to melt one?

Is the evidence and data you are collecting helping you test your hypothesis question?

After the Experiment

What provided the heat to melt the s'mores?

How do you think it would work on an overcast day?

Which factors impacted the solar oven the most?

If you could start over, what might you do differently?

Keywords

Solar Radiation

Light energy from the sun in the form of electromagnetic waves, including visible and ultraviolet light and infrared radiation

Nuclear Reactor

An apparatus or structure in which atomic material can be made to undergo a controlled, self-sustaining nuclear reaction with the consequent release of energy.

Infrared Radiation

A type of electromagnetic radiation; often referred to as heat rays. Infrared radiation is electromagnetic radiation of a wavelength longer than visible light but shorter than microwave radiation.

Direct Sunlight

Sun rays which have reached an object without obstruction.

Indirect Sunlight

Sun rays reaching an object with an obstruction creating a barrier between the rays and the object.

Greenhouse Effect

The greenhouse effect is a warming of Earth's surface and the air above it. It is caused by gases in the air that trap energy from the sun. These heat-trapping gases are called greenhouse gases. The most common greenhouse gases are water vapor, carbon dioxide, and methane. Without the greenhouse effect, Earth would be too cold for life to exist.

Insulation

Insulating materials reduce the flow of heat or electricity. Thermal insulation decreases the flow of heat from a hot region to a cooler one.

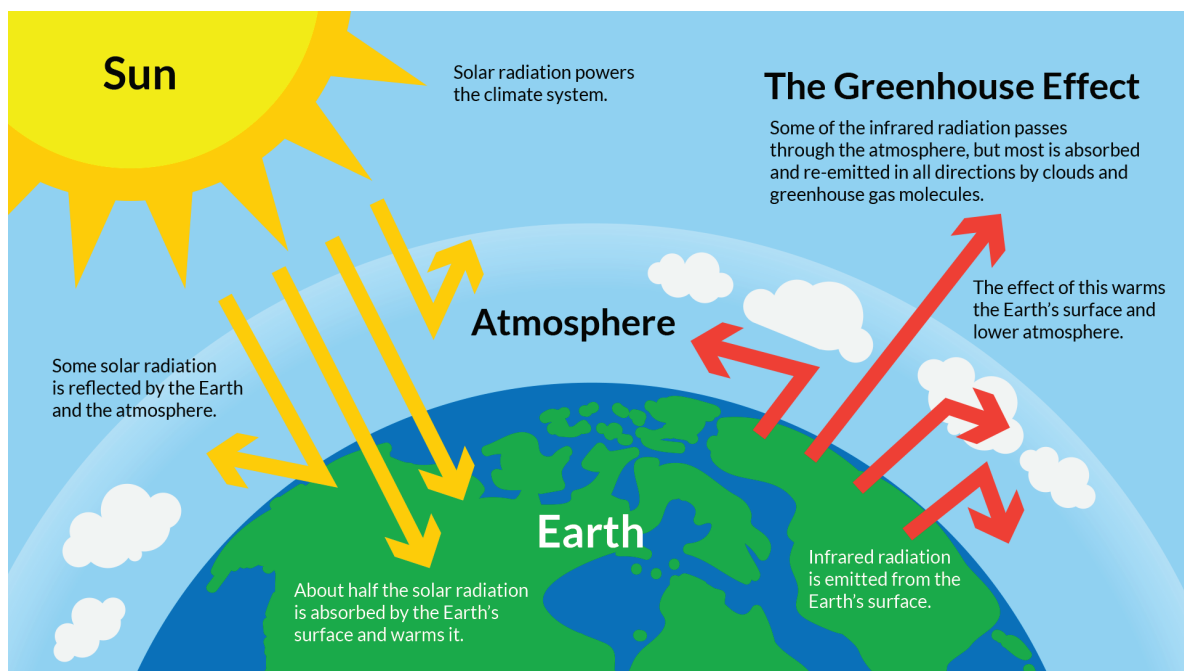


Solar Oven S'mores

The science powering the solar oven.

How does it work?

Solar ovens use solar energy—light and heat from the sun—to cook food. The oven is designed to absorb more heat than it releases. Rays of sunlight come to the earth at an angle. The foil reflects the ray, and bounces it into the opening of the box. Once it has gone through the plastic wrap, it heats up the air that is trapped inside. The black paper absorbs the heat at the bottom of the oven, and the plastic wrap helps the heat stay inside the box to cook the food.



The concept behind creating the solar oven is similar to the concept of the Earth's greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is a warming of the Earth's surface and the air above it. It is caused by gases in the air that trap energy from the sun. These heat-trapping gases are called greenhouse gases. The most common greenhouse gases are water vapor, carbon dioxide, and methane. These gases create a blanket-life effect, like the plastic wrap in your solar oven, that traps the sun's heat. Without the greenhouse effect, Earth would be too cold for life to exist.



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Solar Oven S'mores

Discovery question answer key for parents and teachers.

Beginning the Experiment

Where does most of the energy on our planet come from?

The sun

What is the purpose of the aluminum foil?

The foil has a reflective property that concentrates the sun's rays down into the box.

Why did we use black paper and not a different color?

Black absorbs ALL of the sun's rays and keeps the most heat in the box.

Why do we need the plastic wrap?

The plastic wrap provides insulation so the heat can't escape. It has to be transparent so the light can get through.

During the Experiment

How does the angle of the "flap" of the solar cooker affect the cooker temperature?

Changing the angle will reflect more or less of the sun's rays down into the box.

How can you make it cook faster?

You can adjust the angle of the flap to try to reflect more of the sun's rays into the box. You can also add some wadded newspaper insulation around the outside of the box to keep more heat inside.

Do you think it would take the same amount of time to melt four s'mores as it does to melt one?

It would likely take longer since heat is not distributed evenly in the solar oven, but do an experiment to find out!

Is the evidence and data you are collecting helping you test your hypothesis question?

Answers will vary based on the scientist.

After the Experiment

What provided the heat to melt the s'mores?

Solar radiation working with the components of the oven.

How do you think it would work on an overcast day?

The sun is still there, so it should still work, but it might take longer. Remember you can still get a sunburn on an overcast day, so the sun's rays still hit the Earth's surface!

Which factors impacted the solar oven the most?

Answers vary based on your actual experiment, but may include things like the tin foil, the plastic wrap, or the weather.

If you could start over, what might you do differently?

Answers will vary based on the scientist.