

Checklist: Find - Inspect - Check off

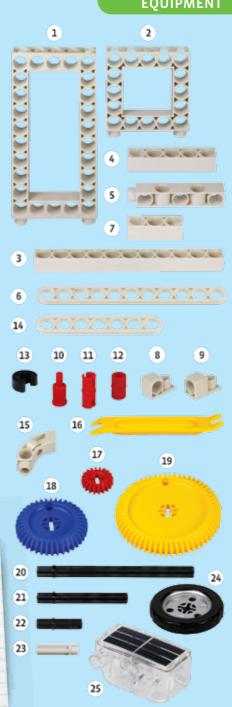
~	No.	Name	Qty.
	1	Large frame	1
	2	Square frame	1
	3	Long rod	2
	4	5-hole rod	2
	5	3-hole dual rod	4
	6	11-hole flat rod	2
	7	3-hole rod	1
	8	90 degree converter - L	2
	9	90 degree converter - R	2
	10	Shaft pin	2
	11	Joint pin	2
	12	Anchor pin	14
	13	Axle lock	2
	14	7-hole flat rod	2
	15	Curved elbow rod	4
	16	Part separator tool	1
	17	Small gear wheel	3
	18	Medium gear wheel	2
	19	Large gear wheel	1
	20	Long axle	2
	21	Medium axle	1
	22	Short axle	2
	23	Motor axle	1
	24	Wheel (44 mm)	4
	25	1.5 Volt Solar Motor Unit	1
		Total	61

If you are missing any parts, please contact Thames & Kosmos customer service.

Any materials not contained in the kit are marked in italic script in the "You will need" boxes.

Additional things you will need:

sunlight, desk lamp with incandescent bulb, fluorescent lighting, index card, wooden blocks, tape measure or yard stick, chalk or tape, stopwatch or timer, plank of wood



CONTENTS

Gearing Up: Transmissions Pages 4 to 9



How to move mechanical energy from one place to another



Powering Up: Solar Cells Pages 9 to 24

Learn how solar cells convert sunlight into electricity, and how to use that electricity



The Models: Part 1 Pages 25 to 38



The Models: Part 2 Pages 39 to 56

Assemble other solar powered devices and machines



CHECK IT OUT

You will find supplemental information on pages 9, 16 to 17, 21 to 24, and 38.

EXPERIMENT 8

Optimum tilt of the solar panel

YOU WILL NEED

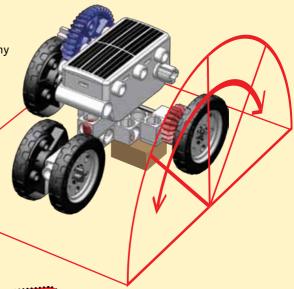
- → test car model
- → a sunny day, when the sun is high in the sky
- → small blocks of wood



- 1. Take the test car outside on a sunny day and prop it up on a block of wood so it doesn't roll away.
- 2. Using different blocks, position the car so that the solar panel sits at different angles relative to the sun.

What orientation of the solar panel makes the motor run the fastest?





→ WHAT'S HAPPENING?

The motor runs the fastest when the solar panel is most directly facing the sun. Because the sun is so far away, its rays hit Earth virtually parallel to one another. When the solar panel's surface is directly facing the sun, the light rays hit it perpendicularly. When the solar panel's surface is tilted at an angle to the sun, the light rays hit it at an angle. The more perpendicular the angle is, the more energy per surface area there is. See page 23 to learn more about this.

EXPERIMENT 15

Excavator

