

## What's Cooking?

### Student Objectives

The student:

- understands how the Sun's radiation, as heat, can be captured and used
- given a solar oven, can explain what makes it work and how to improve on the design
- can explain the advantages and disadvantages of solar cooking and water distillation.

### Key Words:

conduction  
convection  
glazing  
insulation  
radiation  
reflector  
solar collector  
solar thermal

### Materials

- solar cooker, commercial or hand-built
- oven thermometer, or thermometer that has a range to at least 300°F or infrared 'gun type' thermometer
- pot holder
- cooking vessel for selected cooker & selected recipe
- food items for selected recipe
- WAPI (water pasteurization indicator)

### Time:

1 class

### Background Information

A solar cooker is a type of solar thermal collector. It "gathers" and traps the Sun's thermal (heat) energy. Heat is produced when high frequency light (visible and ultraviolet) is converted into low frequency infrared radiation. Ultraviolet and visible light pass easily through glass, however when they strike a darkened surface they are converted into long wave infrared radiation (heat). The glass (called glazing on a solar collector) traps these long waves. For example, on a sunny day, your car with the windows rolled up becomes a solar collector. The glass lets in the Sun's energy, traps the thermal energy, and the air inside your car becomes hot. As more light enters the car, the air gets even hotter, until we say that it feels like an oven inside!

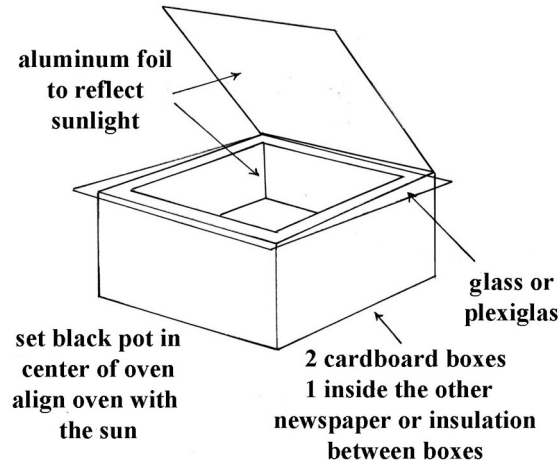
Solar cookers are improving the quality of life for many people around the world. Solar ovens have been introduced in parts of South America, Africa, and India. In these areas, it is typical for a woman to spend nearly half her workday looking for and collecting firewood. Also, respiratory problems in the children in these areas have been linked to fumes created by the burning of poor quality wood. The use of solar cookers helps to reduce the dependency on

firewood. In addition, some women have turned their talents for building cookers into businesses, by building and selling cookers for added income.

Besides cooking, solar ovens can be used to purify water. This is beneficial for areas where obtaining safe drinking water is a problem.

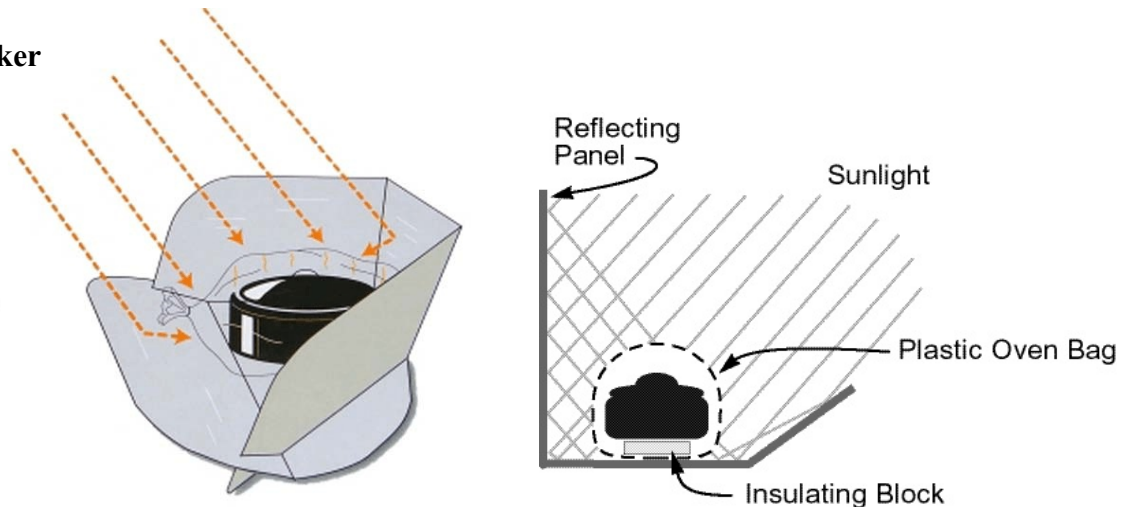
There are three basic types of solar cookers on the market today, box, parabolic reflector and panel cookers.

### Box cookers



Box cookers (also known as box ovens) can cook the same foods you would cook in a standard oven or a slow cooker. As the name suggests, they have an interior chamber (“box”), although it does not have to be square shaped. They use reflectors to concentrate more sunlight into the box, glazing to allow sunlight into the box and then trap the heat, and insulation to retain as much heat as possible. Commercially made box ovens can reach 400° on a clear sunny day. Box ovens can be easily made from inexpensive or recycled materials, and are suitable for classroom construction and cooking.

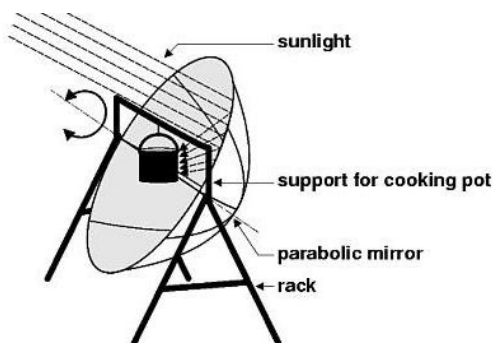
### Panel cooker



Panel cookers can cook the same foods that you would cook in a covered pot on top of the stove. They use reflectors to “grab” a larger area of sunlight and direct it towards a black cooking pot that is placed in a high temperature oven bag. The air inside the bag that surrounds

the pot is the insulation that retains the heat. The temperature inside the pot of a panel cooker can reach and maintain boiling. Panel cookers can be easily made in the classroom from inexpensive materials, and are simple to use for cooking on clear sunny days.

### Parabolic reflector



Parabolic cookers produce the highest temperatures, and can be used to fry or grill food, so that pot lids and cooking bags are not necessary. Parabolic cookers use reflectors to concentrate a large amount of sunlight into a single focal point, where the temperature can reach 500°. In the classroom, parabolic shaped cookers can be easily made from recycled satellite dishes or large umbrellas. Because the temperature can get very high at the focal point, appropriate safety should be practiced while cooking.

### Procedure (prior to class)

For this solar cooking lesson you will need either a commercially manufactured solar oven, or one that you construct yourself. Plans for some easy to construct cookers can be found in this lesson, another panel cooker plan suitable for student assembly is found in *What's Cooking 2*. Additionally, many more cooker plans can be found online. Check the internet resources section for web addresses.

Some recipes that students have cooked using solar cookers are included in this lesson, however, if this is your first time cooking using solar and you feel less adventurous, some easy things to try with your solar cooker in a classroom setting are:

- packaged rice mixes that include the spices
- baked beans with pieces of hot dogs (or with small cocktail wieners)
- hot dogs in barbeque sauce
- heating up canned soups, stews, ravioli, etc.
- nacho cheese for chips
- baked apples or fruit crumbles

### Procedure (during class)

1. Mix or prepare the food to be put in the cooker according to the recipe.
2. Put the food in a covered dish, place in a baking bag, or cover tightly with plastic wrap.
3. Set the cooker facing the Sun.
4. Adjust the tilt of your cooker, and/or the tilt of the reflectors, if necessary. For box cookers, objects such as blocks or books can be placed under one edge to adjust the tilt

- towards the Sun. If your cooker has reflectors, an easy way to tell if your cooker is positioned correctly is to stand between the Sun and the cooker so that the back of your head blocks out the direct Sun onto the cooker. When you do this, if the cooker is positioned correctly, the pot will be visible in the reflection of all the panels.
5. Lead a classroom discussion about how the heat from the Sun (solar thermal energy) is being directed/trapped by the cooker (solar collector) to cook the food. Reinforce the concepts of radiation, convection, conduction and insulation.
  6. When food is done, be sure to use a pot holder to remove the food. **Solar Cookers can get extremely hot!**
  7. Let every student enjoy tasting the food!
  8. Ask the students when it would be beneficial to have (and use) a solar cooker. (*after a hurricane or during a power outage, during the summer when you don't want to heat up the house, when you want to conserve electricity, camping/recreational use, and just for fun!*)
  9. Tell the students that in other parts of the world, solar cookers are used more than they are here in the United States. Ask them why they think that is so. After they have given some suggestions, show them a few videos from the Internet Sites section. Lead a discussion about the benefits of solar cooking. Points to include are:
    - Solar cooking doesn't need any other 'fuel' except sunlight to work, so there isn't any resource depletion. (*Deforestation in wood burning areas is a huge problem.*)
    - Solar cooking does not emit any smoke or fumes that can be hazardous to the health. (*Children in areas where fuels are burned have a higher incidence of lung disease and breathing problems.*)
    - Solar cooking takes less time than gathering wood, peat, dung or other traditional fuels. (*The increase in time allows women to pursue money making endeavors and children to go to school.*)
    - Solar cooking can help keep family members safe. (*In areas of war and conflict, traveling outside of your village can be dangerous.*)
    - Solar cooked food is healthier. (*Solar cooking food—slow and with less liquid—retains more of the vitamins and flavor.*)
    - Solar cookers can be used to pasteurize water. (*Many areas of the world do not have water that is safe to drink without filtering or boiling.*)
  10. Show (and pass around) a WAPI (Water Pasteurization Indicator). Have the students tell you what they learned about water purification during *Rain Machine - Solar Still*. Explain how the WAPI works with a solar cooker.
    - Suspend the WAPI in the water to be pasteurized with the wax at the top of the cylinder.
    - You can then leave it unattended (you don't need to watch for it to boil!).
    - When the wax melts and drops to the bottom of the cylinder, you know that the water got hot enough to pasteurize it and make it safe to drink.
    - The WAPI can be used again and again by just turning it over before inserting it in the water.
  11. Ask the students for other suggestions of what they would like to cook in a solar cooker. (Some of their ideas can be used during the next lesson, *What's Cooking - 2?*).

## Key Words & Definitions

- **conduction** – the movement of heat or cold through materials that are solid
- **convection** – the movement of heat through air or in liquids
- **glazing** – the clear material (i.e. glass or plastic wrap) that lets in light and traps heat
- **insulation** – material used to reduce heat loss or gain
- **radiation** – the way we receive heat from the Sun each day. The energy is emitted in the form of waves/particles, and can move from one object to another without heating the area in between.
- **reflector** – shiny device used to alter the path of light
- **solar collector** – a device that collects and traps solar energy
- **solar thermal** – using the Sun’s energy to heat something

## Further Research

1. Research food preparation in other times and in other places. Was the Sun used in food preparation and food storage? How? Where? When? What were the advantages and disadvantages to this culture of using the Sun’s energy for cooking?
2. Biomass (fuel wood) is the world’s largest source of cooking fuel. What are some of the social, economic and environmental impacts of the widespread use of fuel wood for cooking?
3. Diocles was a Greek mathematician from 200 BC. What mathematical property did he prove and how is that relevant to us today?

## Related Reading

- *Catch the Wind, Harness the Sun: 22 Super-Charged Projects for Kids* by Michael Caduto (Storey Publishing, 2011)  
Twenty-two projects plus stories, background information, cartoons and photos covering solar thermal, photovoltaics, solar cooking, climate change, energy production and energy conservations—plus wind energy!
- *Cooking With Sunshine: The Complete Guide to Solar Cuisine with 150 Easy Sun-Cooked Recipes* by Lorraine Anderson & Rick Palkovic (De Capo Press, 2006)  
This book describes how to build your own inexpensive solar cooker, explains how solar cooking works and its benefits over traditional methods and then includes more than 100 recipes that emphasize healthy ingredients.
- *Solar Energy Projects for the Evil Genius* by Gavin Harper (McGraw-Hill, 2007)  
This book includes more than 50 solar energy projects with plans, diagrams and schematics. Included are five solar cooking projects, along with solar stills, a solar powered ice-maker and solar electricity projects.

## Internet Sites

<http://solarcooking.org/>

Solar Cooking International Network, solar cooking archive includes solar cooking

articles and worldwide news.

**[http://solarcooking.wikia.com/wiki/Category:Solar\\_cooker\\_plans](http://solarcooking.wikia.com/wiki/Category:Solar_cooker_plans)**

Compendium of solar cooking plans and cooking advice.

**<http://www.webquest.hawaii.edu/kahihi/puzzles/energytransfer/energy2.php>**

Math & Science Webquests, Conduction, Convection and Radiation Puzzle. Students match conduction, convection and radiation with their definitions and an example.

### **Internet Video Sites**

**<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iCtg9hWXnPk>**

German Public Broadcasting Network produced video on deforestation in Madagascar, and how solar cooking can help solve the problem.

**<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l7-1uuvknF0>**

Kyoto Box Cooker - International impact of solar cooking suitable for young students

**<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ofn7jqPDTeY>**

National Geographic produced video on solar cooking.

**<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i1uN48oUpoo>**

The Smokeless Village - tv news report from India with topics including air pollution, solar iron, economics, parabolic cooker design.

**<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=edg8KPb6SS4>**

Somalia's Solar Cooking Village - topics include deforestation, economic benefits of solar cooking, butterfly design (panel) cooker.

**[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C\\_yhZsGPj0o](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C_yhZsGPj0o)**

Thirsty Planet video on how solar cookers can help with the potable water problem in West Africa.

### **Classroom Resources**

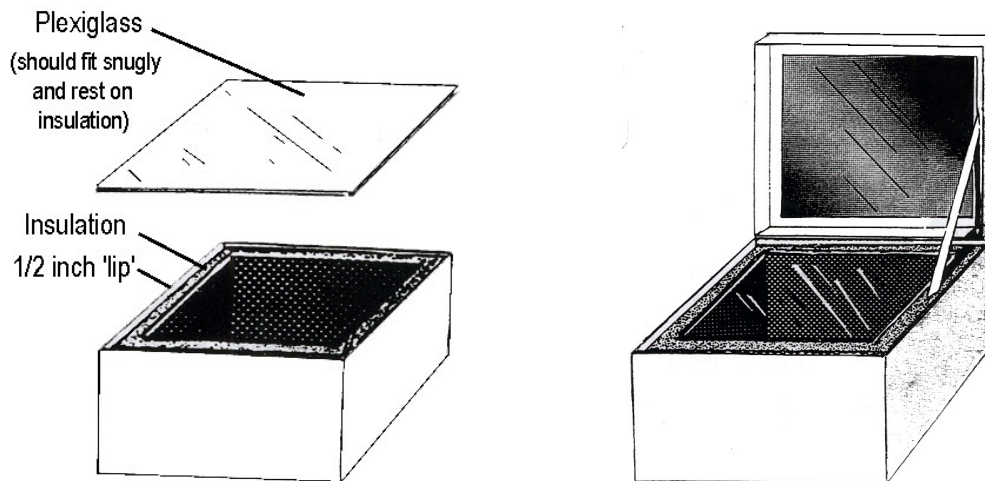
The WAPI (Water Pasteurization Indicator) can be purchased from Amazon or SunFlair

<https://sunflair.net/>

## File Box Cooker

### Materials

- file storage box, or other box 12" x 15" x 10"
- foil backed foam insulation board, approx. ½ sheet per oven
- plexiglass, pre-cut to 12" x 15"
- aluminum duct tape, 20 feet
- black construction paper, 12" x 15"
- aluminum foil or pieces of reflective mylar (emergency camping blanket), 18" x 21"
- scissors
- wooden dowel, stick or pencil



### Procedure

1. Cut insulation material. Each oven requires:
  - (1) 12" x 15"
  - (2) 12" x 9 ½ "
  - (2) 15" x 9 ½ "
2. Put 12" x 15" piece of insulation inside the box on the bottom.
3. Put insulation around all the walls of the inside of the box.
4. Tape all seams: bottom, sides, and around the inside top of the box with aluminum tape.
5. Cover the inside of the box lid with foil for a reflector.
6. Cover the inside bottom of the oven with black construction paper.
7. Place the glazing (plexiglass) on the top of the oven. The glazing should sit firmly and the box should be airtight. If not, adjust the sides.

8. Attach the box lid by one long edge to the oven with an aluminum tape “hinge”. The rod or stick is used to adjust the tilt of this lid to capture more sunlight.

The common problems to avoid that can cause a box cooker to not work properly:

- All seams are not sealed tightly with aluminum tape. Make sure that all the seams are covered, both inside and around the inside top opening of the of the oven. The box lid is used as a reflector, so the tape is not critical there
- Sides of boxes are squeezed in while being taped, making the top opening too small for the plexiglass to fit
- The plexiglass glazing does not sit tightly on the top of the oven. Make sure that the top edges of the insulation are level and flat. Low spots may be filled in with extra pieces of aluminum tape.

### **How to cook in your box cooker**

1. Set the oven facing the Sun.
2. Adjust the tilt of the oven (objects can be placed under one edge), and the tilt of the reflector (with a rod or stick) so that the Sun’s rays are directed into the body of the oven. Sunlight should be visible on the food in the box.
3. Mix or prepare the food to be put in the cooker according to the recipe.
4. Put the food in a covered dish, or cover tightly with plastic wrap. Do not cover your food with aluminum foil—it will reflect the sunlight away from your food. You can cook in any non-reflective pot, however thin black metal pots work best, and shallow ones work better than deeper ones.
5. Lift glazing, set the dish and an oven thermometer on the bottom of the oven, and replace the glazing (you may tape around the edges of the glazing to make sure the box is airtight).
6. Move the cooker periodically (every 20 minutes or so) to follow the sun as it moves across the sky.
7. When food is done, be sure to use a pot holder to remove the glazing and also the food.

**Solar Cookers can get extremely hot!**



## Cook-it Style Panel Cooker

### Materials

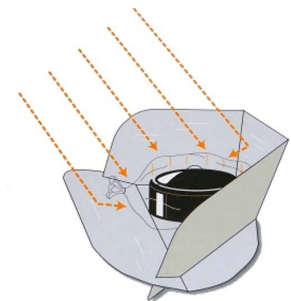
- Cook-it measurement sheet (next page)
- sheet of cardboard 48" x 36"
- mylar (from camping/emergency “space” blanket)
- spray glue or white glue
- box cutter, scissors
- tape measure, ruler
- protractor

### Procedure

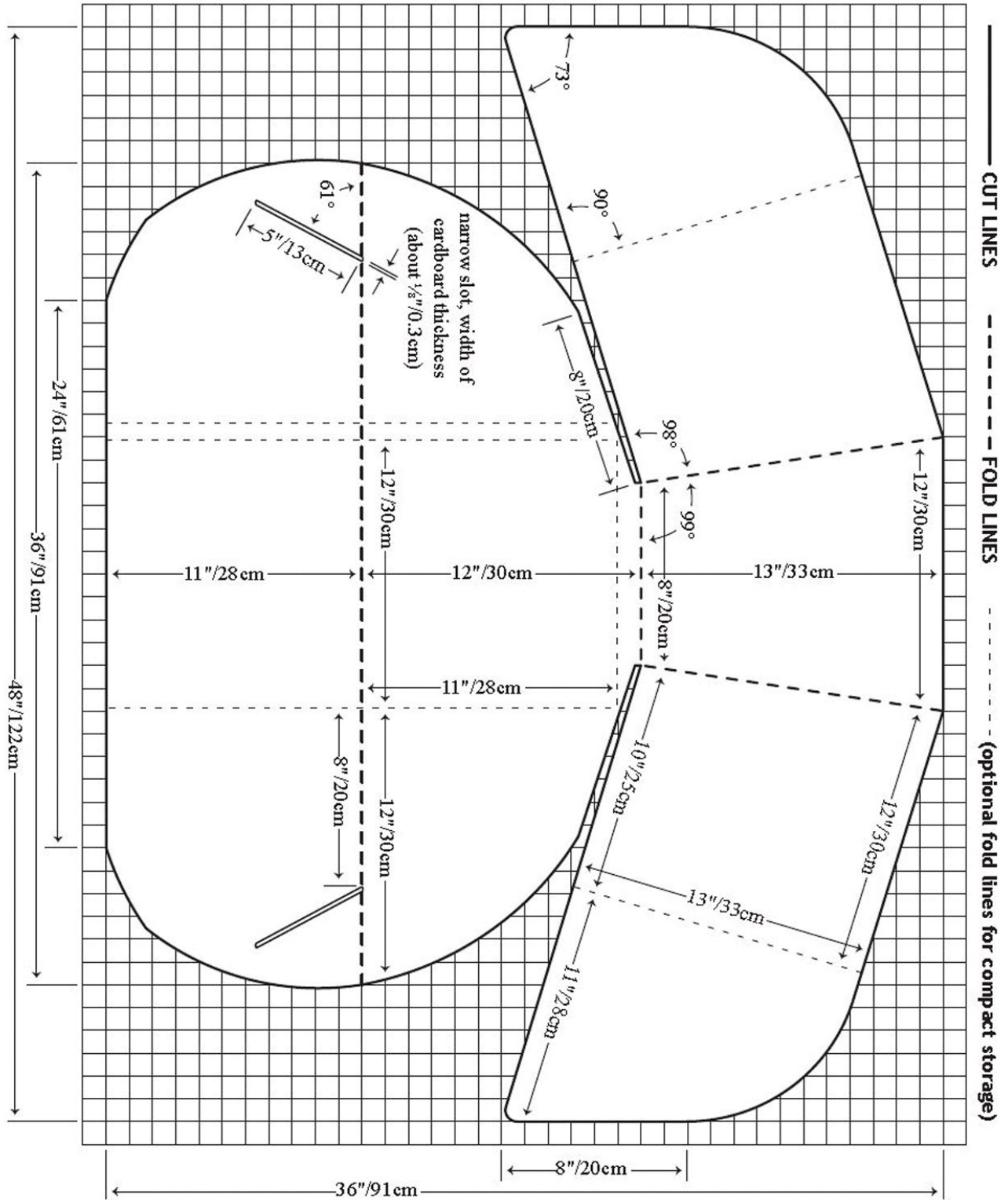
1. Using the measurement sheet, draw the cooker lines and fold lines onto the sheet of cardboard.
2. Cut out the cooker along the cutting lines. Fold the cardboard along the fold lines (Hint: It is easier to get a straight fold line if you firmly hold a yard stick or other straight edge along the fold line and then fold the other side up against the straight edge).
3. Affix mylar to the side of the cooker that is on the inside of your folds. If using spray glue, spray the glue onto the cardboard and then place the mylar on top pressing out as many bubbles and creases as possible. A rubber roller or a plastic card (credit card, driver’s license, etc.) can be helpful. If you are using white glue, thin the glue until it spreads easily with a paint brush.
4. Trim the mylar around the edges of the cooker.
5. Cut the two slits.

### How to cook using your panel cooker

1. Set up the cooker and place it facing the Sun.
2. Mix or prepare the food to be put in the cooker according to the recipe.
3. Put the food in a covered black pot and put the whole dish in a high temperature baking bag. Seal tightly. Do not cover your food/pot with aluminum foil—it will reflect the sunlight away from your food.
4. If you do not have a black pot, you can paint the outside of a pot, or canning jar, black with paint designed for barbecue grills.
5. Place the pot in the center of the cooker. Move the cooker periodically (every 20 minutes or so) to follow the Sun as it moves across the sky.
6. When food is done, be sure to use a pot holder to remove the pot. **Solar Cookers can get extremely hot!**



# Cook-it Measurements



## Umbrella Parabolic Cooker

### Materials

- large umbrella (min 120 cm diameter)
- mylar (from emergency “space” blanket)
- aluminum duct tape
- craft paper
- spray glue or white glue
- scissors
- hacksaw
- holder for pot (metal plant stand, small tripod, etc.)

### Procedure

1. Open umbrella. Using the craft paper make a template of one of the triangular sections of the inside of the umbrella.
2. Using the template you made, trace enough sections onto the mylar to cover the inside of your umbrella. Cut out the sections.
3. Working outdoors or in a very well ventilated area, affix one section at a time to the inside of the umbrella with the spray glue (spraying the umbrella and then placing the mylar pieces). Press out as many bubbles and creases as possible. A rubber roller or a plastic card (credit card, driver’s license, etc.) can be helpful. If you are using white glue, thin the glue until it spreads easily with a paint brush.
4. Tape around the outside edges with aluminum tape.
5. Tape any loose or uncovered seams between sections with aluminum tape.
6. To trim the stick and handle at the focal point for the pot stand, take the umbrella outside on a sunny day. Place the umbrella on the ground and point the stick directly at the Sun. Mark the spot on the handle where the reflection of the sun’s rays is the greatest.
7. Cut the stick 2" below your mark (shorter). This will enable you to place your pot in the focal point of the umbrella.
8. When cooking, your cooker will sit on the ground facing the Sun. You may need to place something behind your cooker to keep it pointed towards the Sun.
9. You want the bottom of your pot to be positioned in the focal point (2" above the top of your stick), so the pot stand or tripod will need to sit on top of part of the cooker. If needed, make small cuts with scissors so the legs can go through the cooker and sit firmly on the ground below.

### How to cook using your parabolic cooker

1. Mix or prepare the food to be put in the cooker according to the recipe.
2. Position the cooker so the face of the umbrella is pointing directly at the Sun. Position your pot stand so the pot will be in the focal point. **Remember, whatever is in the focal**

**point of your cooker will get extremely hot!** It is also recommended that you wear sunglasses while working with a parabolic cooker.

3. Place your food in your cooking pot or pan; open frying pans may be used with parabolic cookers, if they are accurately placed in the focal point.
4. Place the cooking pan on the pot stand. Be sure to watch your food—it can burn with a parabolic cooker.
5. For extended cooking, move the cooker periodically (every 10 minutes or so) to follow the Sun as it moves across the sky.

## What's Cooking?

### Florida NGSS Standards & Related Subject Common Core

			.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8
<b>Grade 3</b>										
<b>Earth Structures</b>	<b>Big Idea 6</b>	<b>SC.3.E.6</b>	X							
<b>Changes in Matter</b>	<b>Big Idea 9</b>	<b>SC.3.P.9</b>	X							
<b>Forms of Energy</b>	<b>Big Idea 10</b>	<b>SC.3.P.10</b>	X		X	X				
<b>Grade 4</b>										
<b>Earth Structures</b>	<b>Big Idea 6</b>	<b>SC.4.E.6</b>			X					
<b>Forms of Energy</b>	<b>Big Idea 10</b>	<b>SC.4.P.10</b>	X							
<b>Energy Transfer &amp; Transformations</b>	<b>Big Idea 11</b>	<b>SC.4.P.11</b>	X	X						
<b>Grade 5</b>										
<b>Forms of Energy</b>	<b>Big Idea 10</b>	<b>SC.5.P.10</b>	X							

### Third Grade Benchmarks

#### Science–Big Idea 6: Earth Structures

- SC.3.E.6.1 - Demonstrate that radiant energy from the Sun can heat objects and when the Sun is not present, heat may be lost.

#### Science–Big Idea 9: Changes in Matter

- SC.3.P.9.1 - Describe the changes water undergoes when it changes state through heating and cooling by using familiar scientific terms such as melting, freezing, boiling, evaporation and condensation.

#### Science–Big Idea 10: Forms of Energy

- SC.3.P.10.1 - Identify some basic forms of energy such as light, heat, sound, electrical, and mechanical.
- SC.3.P.10.3 - Demonstrate that light travels in a straight line until it strikes an object or travels from one medium to another.
- SC.3.P.10.4 - Demonstrate that light can be reflected, refracted, and absorbed.

### Fourth Grade Benchmarks

#### Science–Big Idea 6: Earth Structures

- SC.4.E.6.3 - Recognize that humans need resources found on Earth and that these are either renewable or nonrenewable.

**Science–Big Idea 10: Forms of Energy**

- SC.4.P.10.1 - Observe and describe some basic forms of energy, including light, heat, sound, electrical, and the energy of motion.

**Science–Big Idea 11: Energy Transfer and Transformations**

- SC.4.P.11.1 - Recognize that heat flows from a hot object to a cold object and that heat flow may cause materials to change temperatures.
- SC.4.P.11.2 - Identify common materials that conduct heat well or poorly.

**Fifth Grade Benchmarks****Science–Big Idea 10: Forms of Energy**

- SC.5.P.10.1 - Investigate and describe some basic forms of energy, including light, heat, sound, electrical, chemical and mechanical.

**National Next Generation Science Standards****Fourth Grade Standards****Science–Energy**

- 4-PS3-2 - Make observations to provide evidence that energy can be transferred from place to place by sound, light, heat, and electric currents.

**Science–Earth and Human Activity**

- 4-ESS3-1 - Obtain and combine information to describe that energy and fuels are derived from natural resources and their use affects the environment.

## What's Cooking?

### **Cooking Tips - Box Ovens**

- Any recipe that would be suitable for a conventional oven will work in a box oven. Crock pot recipes are suitable for a box oven.
- Foods generally use less liquids or cook in their own juices. This produces better tasting and more nutritious food.
- Foods never burn and rarely overcook in a solar oven.
- When cooking foods containing liquids, use lids on pans, cover tightly with plastic wrap, or use cooking bags to avoid condensation on the oven glass which blocks the solar radiation.
- Don't open your box cooker unless absolutely necessary! Every time you do, you let out the heat and slow down the cooking process.
- Use a meat thermometer instead of a timer to determine if the food is done.
- A Lazy Susan underneath your box oven can help you rotate it easily to follow the Sun. Remember to adjust your box cooker every 20 minutes or so.
- Foods particularly suited for the classroom include: hot dogs, slice and bake cookies, brownies, rice mixes, cocktail sausages in barbeque sauce, nachos, baked apples, and kebobs.
- Some specific food tips:
  - Cook (steam) yellow and green vegetable in dark colored casseroles to prevent discoloration.
  - Vegetables and meats can be cooked with no water or added liquid.
  - Reduce liquids in cake recipes by one half.
  - Cook foods in their natural state (i.e. potatoes in skins and corn in husks).
  - Sprinkle some cinnamon on the top of baked goods to darken the surface.
  - Doughs and batters containing eggs and milk will brown easier.
  - Chewy dessert recipes such as brownies come out better than crispy ones.
  - Meats cook better if cut into small pieces.
  - If the recipe calls for the addition of oil, try adding it last, floating it on the top. This decreases the amount of evaporation (thereby decreasing the amount of heat loss). Stir in the oil at the end.

### Temperature Variations

- On a clear and sunny day a box oven will heat to 250°F and above. On these days you can cook or bake anything.
- On a partially cloudy day, the oven will heat to 200°F to 250°F. On these days you can easily cook meats, rice, baked potatoes, and frozen vegetables, but baking is not recommended.
- On a partially cloudy day, adjust your cooking time to account for the lower temperature. A rule of thumb is to figure twice the regular cooking time.

### **Cooking Tips - Panel Cookers**

- Most recipes that can be cooked on top of the stove without frequent stirring will work with a panel cooker. Crock-pot recipes will also work well.
- Always use lids on pans and place the whole pan in a tightly closed high temperature oven bag. Thin, shallow, aluminum or steel pans will heat faster.
- Foods generally use less liquids or cook in their own juices. This produces better tasting and more nutritious food.
- Foods never burn and rarely overcook in a panel cooker.
- Use a meat thermometer instead of a timer to determine if the food is done.
- A Lazy Susan underneath your panel cooker can help you rotate it easily to follow the Sun. Remember to adjust your panel cooker every 20 minutes or so.
- Foods particularly suited for the classroom include: rice mixes, chili, chowder, stew, baked beans, couscous, and quinoa.
- Some specific food tips:
  - Cook (steam) yellow and green vegetables in dark colored casseroles to prevent discoloration.
  - Vegetables and meats can be cooked with no water or added liquid.
  - Meats cook better if cut into small pieces.

#### Temperature Variations

- On a clear and sunny day, a panel cooker will heat the contents to boiling for a sustained time. On these days you can cook anything.
- On a partially cloudy day, the panel cooker will heat the contents above pasteurization temperature (149°), and probably to boiling. On these days you can easily cook most things, but extra care should be taken with meats (check the temperature).
- On a partially cloudy day, adjust your cooking time to account for the lower temperature. A rule of thumb is to figure twice the regular cooking time.

### **Cooking Tips - Parabolic Cookers**

- Most recipes that can be cooked on top of the stove, in a frying pan or on a grill can be cooked with a parabolic cooker. Foods will brown with a parabolic cooker.
- Always use heavy metal pans. Do not use high temperature baking bags. Lids on pots are not necessary.
- Be mindful of observers that don't know the power of solar cooking. They can get burned easily just because they don't realize how hot the focal point of a parabola can get.
- Foods particularly suited for the classroom include: hot dogs, hamburgers, kebobs, bacon, grilled vegetables, fried eggs, and grilled cheese sandwiches.
- Some specific food tips:
  - Keep an eye on your food! Parabolic cookers can get very hot, and also tend to cook in only one area—you may need to turn or rotate your food. Thin cast iron cookware can help to spread out the heat.
  - Unlike other solar cookers, parabolic cookers can burn food. Conversely, if your food is not cooking, you probably don't have your pan in the focal point.



## Temperature Variations

- On a clear sunny day, a parabolic cooker can reach 500° at its focal point. On these days you can cook anything—and cook it quickly!
- On a partially cloudy day, a parabolic cooker's temperature will vary with the cloud cover. Cooking will take a little longer, and may temporarily halt as a dense cloud moves past.
- On a very cloudy day you may not get enough rays of sunlight to reflect them into an effective focal point, making cooking difficult. To retain all heat available, try putting a lid on your pot or putting your food inside a high temperature bakin bag that is then put in a pan.

## What's Cooking?

The following recipes were student created and prepared for the Solar Energy Cook-off as part of the annual EnergyWhiz competition held at the Florida Solar Energy Center in May. More information about the event and many more award winning solar recipes can be found at:

<http://www.fsec.ucf.edu/go/solarcookoff>

### **Grandma's Italian Wedding Soup**

Suitable for all cookers, and sunny or partly cloudy weather conditions

*1<sup>st</sup> Place Elementary Division, 2012*

2 cups chicken stock  
6 frozen mini meatballs  
½ cup orzo  
Chopped fresh basil, oregano, parsley and garlic to taste  
Salt and pepper to taste  
20 baby spinach leaves

Mix chicken stock, meatballs, orzo, herbs and garlic together in a dutch oven or similar pot. Place pot in cooker. Simmer for 1½ hours. (In a parabolic, stir occasionally and cook for less time.) Meanwhile wash the spinach leaves thoroughly, pat dry, then shred into thin strips. Add spinach, salt and pepper and simmer for another 20 minutes (less time for a parabolic).

### **Creamy Potato Soup**

Suitable for all cookers, and sunny weather conditions

*1<sup>st</sup> Place Middle Division, 2013*

1 lb Yukon potatoes (smaller ones are best)  
2 packages pre-cooked bacon, crumbled  
1 Tablespoon butter  
1 cup green onions, sliced  
1 can (10½ oz) chicken broth  
2 cups water  
½ cup instant mashed potato granules  
2 cups Gruyere cheese, finely grated  
½ teaspoon salt  
¼ teaspoon pepper  
2 cups heavy cream

Bake potatoes in cooker until tender (Box cooker - place potatoes directly in cooker; Panel cooker - put in pot and high temperature bag; Parabolic - put in covered pot with 1/4" water). Cut into small cubes and set aside. Melt butter, add onions and one package bacon crumbles. Place in cooker until onion is tender. Add chicken broth and water, bring to boil. Remove from cooker and gradually stir in instant potatoes, blending until smooth. Add salt, pepper, cheese and reserved baked potatoes; stir. Place back in cooker until cheese is melted. Stir in cream. Serve garnished with bacon crumbles.

### **All-American French Cassoulet**

Suitable for box and panel cookers, and sunny weather conditions

*1<sup>st</sup> Place Middle School Division, 2009*

1 can great northern white beans, or cannellini beans  
1 lb lamb, cut in 3/4" pieces  
1 lb beef rib meat, cut off the bone, cut in 3/4" pieces  
1 lb thick cut hickory smoked bacon  
1 lb garlic & herb flavored sausage, cut in 1" pieces  
1 bouquet garni with any of your favorite fresh herbs (team used fresh sage and thyme)  
1 cup grape tomatoes, cut in half  
1 cup carrots, cut small  
4 - 5 cloves garlic, minced  
1 can beef gravy  
Finishing salt  
10 - 12 homemade crostini for garnish  
Sage leaves for garnish

*Precook (or use parabolic):* Pan sear all sides of the lamb and beef. Do not cook meat—meat will fully cook in the cooker to release flavor into the sauce.

Layer in a casserole dish—beans, garlic, bouquet garni, carrots and tomatoes. Then place all meats on top except the bacon. Place casserole in solar cooker. Cook in solar cooker for 3 hours. Cook bacon separately in solar cooker, then drain and chop. When serving, remove bouquet garni. Garnish each plate with finishing salt, then spoon cassoulet on top. Sprinkle with bacon and garnish with a crostini on the corner of each plate and a sage leaf on the side.

### **Baked Tilapia with Coconut-Cilantro Sauce**

Suitable for box cookers, and sunny or partly cloudy weather conditions

*1<sup>st</sup> Place High School Division, 2013*

Canola oil spray  
(4) 6 oz pieces tilapia filet  
1/4 teaspoon kosher salt, plus more for seasoning  
1/2 cup light reduced-fat coconut milk  
1/2 cup cilantro leaves, plus more for garnish

1 teaspoon peeled, chopped fresh ginger  
½ teaspoon garam masala  
2 garlic cloves  
½ jalapeno pepper, seeded and chopped

Spray a baking pan with oil spray. Place fish in pan and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Combine coconut milk and remaining ingredients in a blender and pulse until fairly smooth. Pour the coconut mixture over the fish. Bake until the fish is just opaque in the center, about 15 minutes. Garnish with more cilantro and serve. (Note: Garam masala is a popular spice from India. It is available at specialty stores and some grocery stores.)

### **Mahi Mahi Soft Tacos**

Suitable for parabolic cookers, and sunny or lightly cloudy weather conditions

*1<sup>st</sup> Place High School Division, 2012*

4 mahi-mahi filets  
2 Tablespoons butter, melted  
1½ cups tomato, chopped  
¼ cup red onion, finely chopped  
1 jalapeno, finely chopped  
3 cloves garlic, minced  
Juice of ½ lime  
½ head lettuce, chopped  
8 flour tortillas

Grill fish on both sides, brushing with butter (approx. 20 minutes). Combine tomatoes, onion, jalapeno, garlic and lime. When fish is done in the center, flake with a fork. Set aside and keep warm. Lightly grill the tortillas in a cast iron skillet until they are warm and brown. Layer fish, lettuce and pico de gallo on tortilla. Roll.

### **Lemon Cupcakes with Strawberries**

Suitable for box cookers, and sunny weather conditions

*1<sup>st</sup> Place Elementary Division, 2014*

¼ cup softened butter  
Heaping ¼ cup sugar  
Rind of ¼ lemon, grated  
1 egg  
½ teaspoon vanilla extract  
½ cup flour  
½ Tablespoon milk  
½ cup sliced strawberries  
Whipped cream  
Orange slices for garnish

Combine butter, sugar and lemon rind. Mix well with a wooden spoon until fluffy. Gradually beat in egg and vanilla. Mix in flour until combined. Add milk and mix well. Cupcake batter should have a smooth consistency. Cook for 40 - 45 minutes. Let cupcakes cool. Cut the cupcakes in half horizontally, and sandwich the strawberry slices with a dollop of whipped cream in between the cupcake layers. Top cupcake with whipped cream. Garnish plate with strawberry slices and orange slice. Enjoy!

### **Chocolate Bread Pudding**

Suitable for box cookers, and sunny or lightly cloudy weather conditions

*1<sup>st</sup> Place Middle School Division, 2013*

4 large stale chocolate muffins, broken into small pieces

2 cups cream

4 eggs

2 Tablespoons butter

6 large strawberries, washed and dried

1 cup melting chocolate

Whipped cream

½ cup strawberry preserves

1 teaspoon honey

Set up oven and let it preheat. Meanwhile, slightly beat eggs and cream in a bowl. Blend in muffin pieces and allow to sit for 30 minutes (put in cooler). Butter pan or spray with cooking spray. Put muffin mixture in pan. Cover and bake until set in center (1 - 1½ hours depending on weather). Meanwhile, put chocolate in a small pan and put in oven, let chocolate melt. Dip strawberries into chocolate. Chill on waxed paper in cooler. Place strawberry preserves in another small pan, heat in oven until runny. Add water, stir; add honey, stir. To serve, put a swish of sauce on plate, top with a slice of bread pudding and garnish with chocolate covered strawberry.