

## assembly \_\_\_\_\_

Fill the pie-pan between 1/2 to 3/4 full with tap water and squeeze in about 2 tablespoons of hand soap. Gently stir the soap and water; try not to create bubbles. Stir until the soap is mixed throughout the solution. To see convection currents and fluid flow more easily, darken the soapy solution by adding a few drops of dye to the mixture.



## to do and notice -

Let your soap solution settle for a minute (so that there is very little fluid motion). Plug in the hot plate and place it on a low setting. Your hot plate should be hot enough within a few seconds. Place the pie-pan on top of the heating element.

Watch what happens, but don't let the pan and liquid get too hot. The stearate molecules will break down and the pearly/metallic luster will vanish from the solution.

After awhile remove the pan from the heating unit and place it on a flat cool surface. Wait and watch what happens now.

## what's going on? -

The soap solution at the bottom of the pan heats-up and becomes less dense. This lighter liquid rises in localized columns. When the warm fluid reaches the surface, it cools, becomes heavier and sinks. The region where the fluid rises and sinks is called a convection cell.

When on the heater, convection cells rise directly above the heating element. This allows you to see the shape of the hot plate coil below. When on the flat cool surface, the convection process slows. This allows convection cells to widen and become extremely well defined.

## etcetera -

Try doing this without a hot plate. Place the soapy solution on some one's warm hand and watch what happens.

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