**Task 8: Science Inquiry**

Constructing an Energy Efficient Vehicle from a Mouse Trap

Name: ­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mark: ­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Comment: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Assessment type:** Science Inquiry   
(practical and investigation)

**Conditions**

3 periods of practical

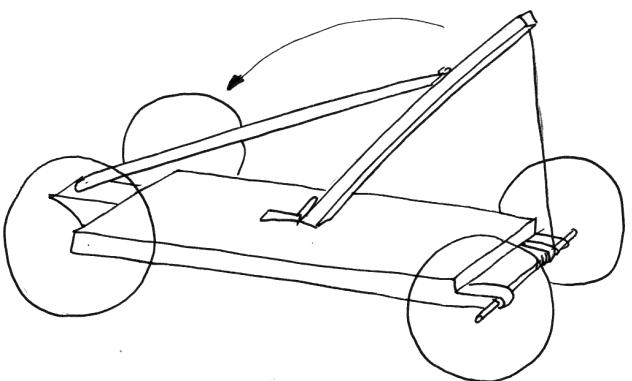
1 period for a write-up

**Task weighting**

10% of the school mark for this pair of units

6% for Assignment

4% for Validation

**Introduction**: You will build an originally designed vehicle powered solely by the energy of one standard-sized mousetrap.

A very popular method of propulsion is to tie one end of a string to the arm (or an extended lever arm) on the mousetrap and the other end to the axle. By winding the string around the axle, the mousetrap's spring, when released, pulls on the string causing the wheels to turn and thus making the car move (there are, however, other creative ways to convey power from the mousetrap to the car).

**Objectives:** The objective of this project is to...

1. Design a mousetrap car that will travel a maximum speed/acceleration over a 5meter race.
2. Demonstrate an understanding of the physics principles incorporated in your design (in a report).

The project consists of 5 phases:

1. Mousetrap Car Design
2. Procurement of parts
3. Mousetrap Car Construction
4. Mousetrap Car Performance Evaluation - Race day
5. Mousetrap Car Physics Analysis (Report)

**Design Requirements:**

The vehicle must be powered by the provided mousetrap (you will only get one- be careful).

You have complete design freedom concerning vehicle size, vehicle weight, and materials used (except for the mouse trap "engine"). However use common sense, nothing sharp or dangerous may be used on the car.

You will not be permitted to "push start" your vehicle i.e. upon release, your vehicle must start moving on its own.

Displacement will be measured from the starting line position to the front-most part of the vehicle at its final resting point.

Your goal is 5 meters or more. All cars entered must achieve a minimum of 3 meters displacement to pass the performance part of the grade. Please examine the grading rubric (see link below); *car performance is a major part of your project grade so test your design, make improvements and then test some more*

# Mouse Trap Car Project RUBRIC

**Date Car Name**

**Student Team Mate**

1. **MOUSETRAP CAR CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN (15 pts possible)   
   15 points:** Excellent application of design, construction and assembly.

**13 points:** Very good construction and assembly and very good attention to detail.

**10 points:** Good construction and assembly and some attention to detail.

**8 points:** Fair construction and assembly. Minimal attention to detail.

**3 point:** Last minute project. No attention to detail.

**0 points:** No car submitted.

1. **3 CHECKPOINTS (27 points)**

**See marking key   
B**

## MOUSETRAP CAR PERFORMANCE (18 pts possible)

**18 points:** Final displacement is 5 m or greater

**9 points:** Final displacement is 3-5 m

**0 points:** Final displacement is less than 3 m

## MOUSETRAP CAR PHYSICS ANALYSIS REPORT (25 pts possible)

**20-25 points:** Demonstrates excellent conceptual understanding of the physics principles behind a mousetrap car. Applies this understanding in conducting an excellent, meaningful investigation.

**15-20 points:** Demonstrates good conceptual understanding of the physics principles behind a mousetrap car. Applies this understanding in conducting a good investigation.

**12-14 points:** Demonstrates minimal understanding of physics principles behind a mousetrap car. Conducts a basic investigation.

**0-11 points:** Demonstrates poor conceptual understanding of the physics principles behind a mousetrap car. Does not fully apply this understanding in conducting a meaningful investigation.

**85 Point rubric scale.**

## 

## Checkpoint #1

## List of materials

|  |
| --- |
| (3 marks) |

## 2. Initial Scientific diagram (labelled)

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| --- |
|  |

(3 marks)

## 3. Initial car constructed: Yes No

(1 mark)

## Completed by P2 Monday 25/7. Teacher signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Checkpoint #2

## Description of observations/concerns

(3 marks)

(3 marks)

|  |
| --- |
|  |

## Modified Car- Scientific Diagram (labelled)

(3 marks)

|  |
| --- |
|  |

## Clear explanation of modifications

(3 marks)

|  |
| --- |
|  |

## Modified car constructed: Yes No

(1 mark)

## Completed by P5 Tuesday 26/7. Teacher signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Checkpoint #3

## Description of observations/concerns

|  |
| --- |
|  |

## Modified Car- Scientific Diagram (labelled)

(3 marks)

|  |
| --- |
| (3 marks) |

## Clear explanation of modifications

|  |
| --- |
| (3 marks) |

## Modified car constructed: Yes No

(1 mark)

## Completed by P2 Thursday 28/7. Teacher signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Mousetrap Car Analysis Report**

Answer the following questions completely (include formulas and/or calculations where appropriate). Your answers may be written below or typed and submitted on SEQTA. It must be a minimum of 300 words.

1. What are the two types of friction that affect the performance of your vehicle? =rolling and sliding
2. What problems related to friction did you encounter and how did you solve them? =the wheel’s structure, we did not fix this
3. What factors did you consider deciding the number of wheels you chose in your design? = balance and stability
4. What kind of wheels did you use in each axle? What is the effect of using large or small wheels? = we used CDs
5. Explain how Newton's first, second and third laws apply to the performance of your vehicle. =

The mouse trap car relates to Newtons first law because the car does not move until the force of the mousetrap moves it and then it doesn't stop until it hits something or until gravity finally stops it. - Newtons second law: Acceleration is produced when a force acts on a mass. Newtons second law of motion will affect our mousetrap car because the more the car weighs the slower it goes. But the less the car weighs the faster it will go because it has less mass, so it doesn't take a big amount of force to move it. Newton's third law states that if the car is shifted backwards, we will create a forward force equal to what was going backwards

Discuss the effect of the length of the lever arm in the pulling force of your vehicle. =

1. Discuss the types of energy transformations that occur in your car. = The mousetrap stores potential energy in the form of the string and clip. That potential energy is converted into kinetic energy in the form of the arm rotating forward. The arm pulls on the wound-up string, which turns the drive wheels and axle, which makes the car drive in a forward motion.
2. List the energy types that are wasted in your car. = it wastes potential energy and friction.
3. Discuss how you increased the efficiency of your vehicle (reduced the wasted output energy). = we increased the vehicles efficiency by spacing the wheels out more so they wouldn’t catch and adding the arm to pull the string.

\_\_In this task, we had made many mistakes and yet many improvements to the vehicle. The two types of friction that effected the vehicle was sliding friction and rolling friction. The traction of the wheels or lack of traction effected the rolling performance of the mouse trap vehicle. The ground or surface the test was conducted on was also a smooth and there were no known obstacles that would’ve affected its performance. One of the attributes of the car that effected the friction was the structure of the wheels. The wheels themselves were not placed on straight and the wheels would catch on the side of the vehicle as they turned. The wheels also lacked traction which made the wheels struggle to grip against the ground, so they would instead slip. For the design we decided to add 4 wheels for stability, we thought if we made it 3 wheels or less there would be a higher chance of it tipping over. For the wheels we had used CDs because of how sturdy they were, and they were already round. We made a long arm like extension to the mouse trap clip and this was to allow the string that was attached to the front axle to propel the car further. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Mousetrap Car Building Basics**

A mousetrap powered car is a vehicle that is powered by the energy of a wound-up mouse trap's spring. The most basic design is to tie one end of a string to the tip of a mousetrap's snapper arm and then the other end of the string has a loop that is designed to "catch" a hook that is glued to a drive axle. Once the loop is placed over the axle hook, the string is wound around the drive axle by turning the wheels in the opposite direction to the vehicle intended motion. As the string is wound around the axle by the turning of the wheels, the snapper's lever arm is pulled closer to the drive axle causing the mousetrap's spring to "wind-up" and store energy. When the drive wheels are released, the string is pulled off the drive axle by the mousetrap causing the wheels to rotate.

**Step #1:**

A string is attached to the mouse trap's lever arm and then hooked to the drive axle. The string has a loop knot tied at one end that is designed to "catch" a hook attached to the drive axle. The string's loop knot is designed so that the string can release itself after the pulling force is spent. If the axle's hook is too long or the string's loop knot is too tight, the string will not properly release from the axle causing the vehicle to suddenly stop.

**Step #2:**

To wind the string around the axle, the wheels are turned in the direction opposite to the motion of the vehicle's travel. It is important that the string NOT be wound loosely or it will snag itself as it is pulled from the axle by the lever arm, the string should carefully be wound tight and uniform around the axle. Do not push on the mousetrap's lever arm during this process; you want the string to be tight and to pull the lever arm over.

**Step #3:**

Once the car is released, the string is pulled off the axle causes the wheels to rotate propelling the vehicle. If the mousetrap is located to close to the drive axle the wheels can spin at the start wasting energy.

**How to Build a “Speed” Mousetrap Car**

When you build a vehicle for speed, you want to release the mousetrap's energy very quickly or at a high power output. This way your vehicle can get to top speed as soon as possible. You can change the power output of your vehicle by changing one or all of the following: where the string attaches to the mouse-trap's lever arm, the drive wheel diameter, or the drive axle diameter. The amount of energy released by using a short lever arm or a long lever arm is the same, but the length of the lever arm will determine the rate at which the energy is released and this is called the power output. Long lever arms decrease the pulling force but increase the pulling distance, thereby decreasing the power output. Short lever arms increase the pulling force over a shorter pulling distance thereby increasing the power output. If you are building a mouse-trap car for speed, you will want the maximum power output, just before the wheels begin to spin-out on the floor. Maximum power output means a higher rate of energy being transferred into motion or greater acceleration of the vehicle.

Greater acceleration can be achieved by:

* increasing the power torque
* using a short length lever arm
* having a small axle to large wheel ratio.
* build a light-weight vehicle.
* wheels should have low rotational inertia.

If you are building a distance vehicle, you want to minimize the power output or transfer stored energy into energy of motion at a slow rate. This usually means having a long lever arm and a large axle-to-wheel ratio. If you make the lever arm too long, you may not have enough torque through the entire pulling distance to keep the vehicle moving, in which case you will have to attach the string to a lower point or change the axle-to wheel ratio. Pictures of “Speed” class cars.