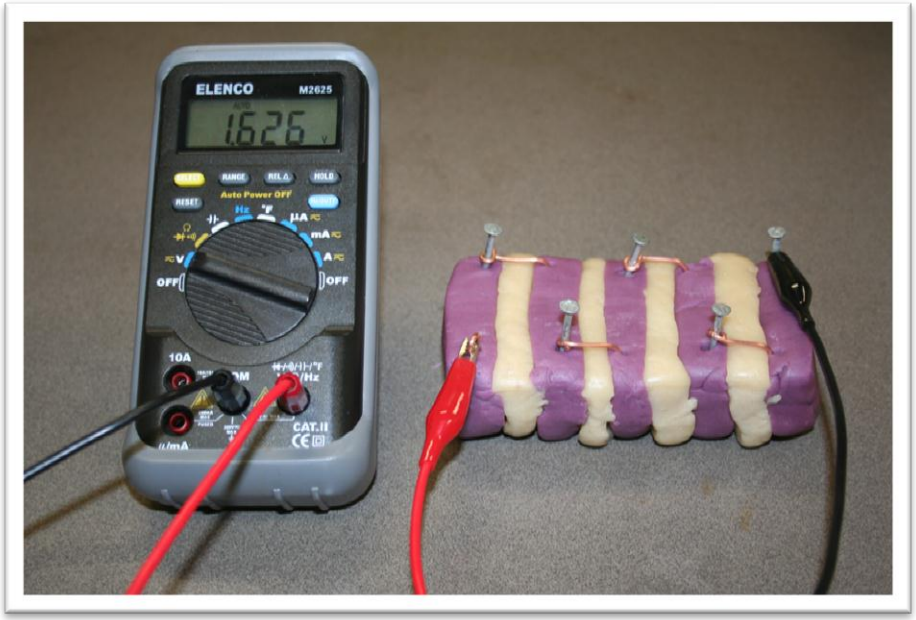
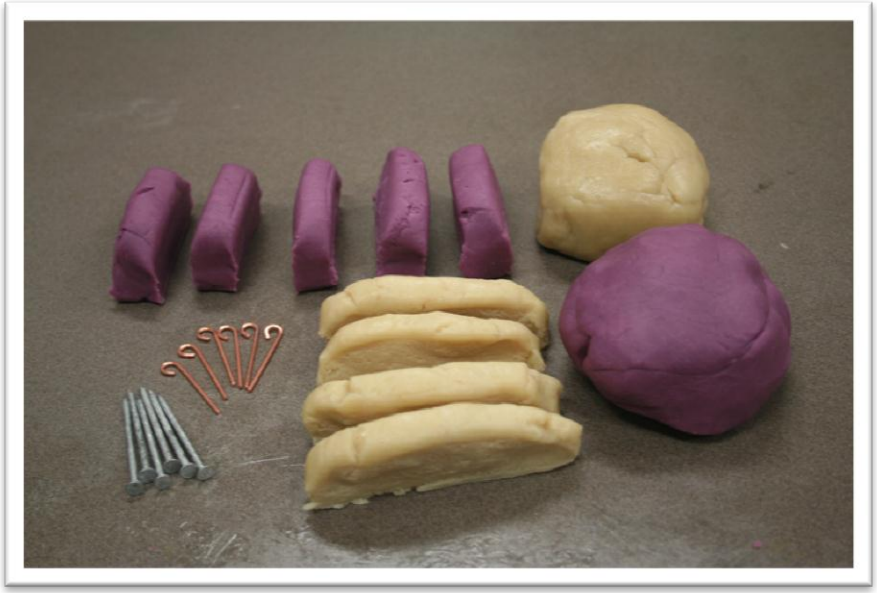
# Squishy Battery

- This is the same principle as the common “lemon battery” experiment.
- Using two different metals, a voltage can be created because of chemical reactions.
- Generally copper (US cents 1982 and older) and zinc (galvanized nails)  work well. We also have tried stainless steel and paperclips with success.



# Squishy Battery



- Start with stripped copper wire, galvanized nails, conductive dough (purple in this tutorial) and insulating dough (white in this tutorial).
- Create the electrodes by wrapping the copper around the nail.

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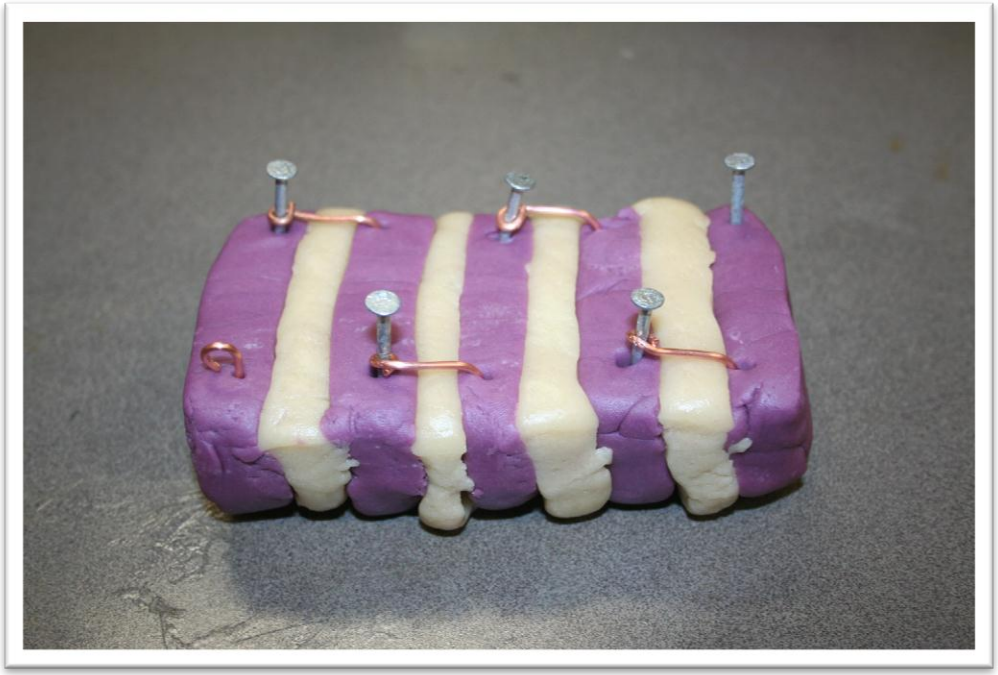
- Alternate conductive dough and insulating dough. Each pair will increase the voltage of the battery.
- Insert the electrodes with a nail and copper wire in each piece of conductive dough.



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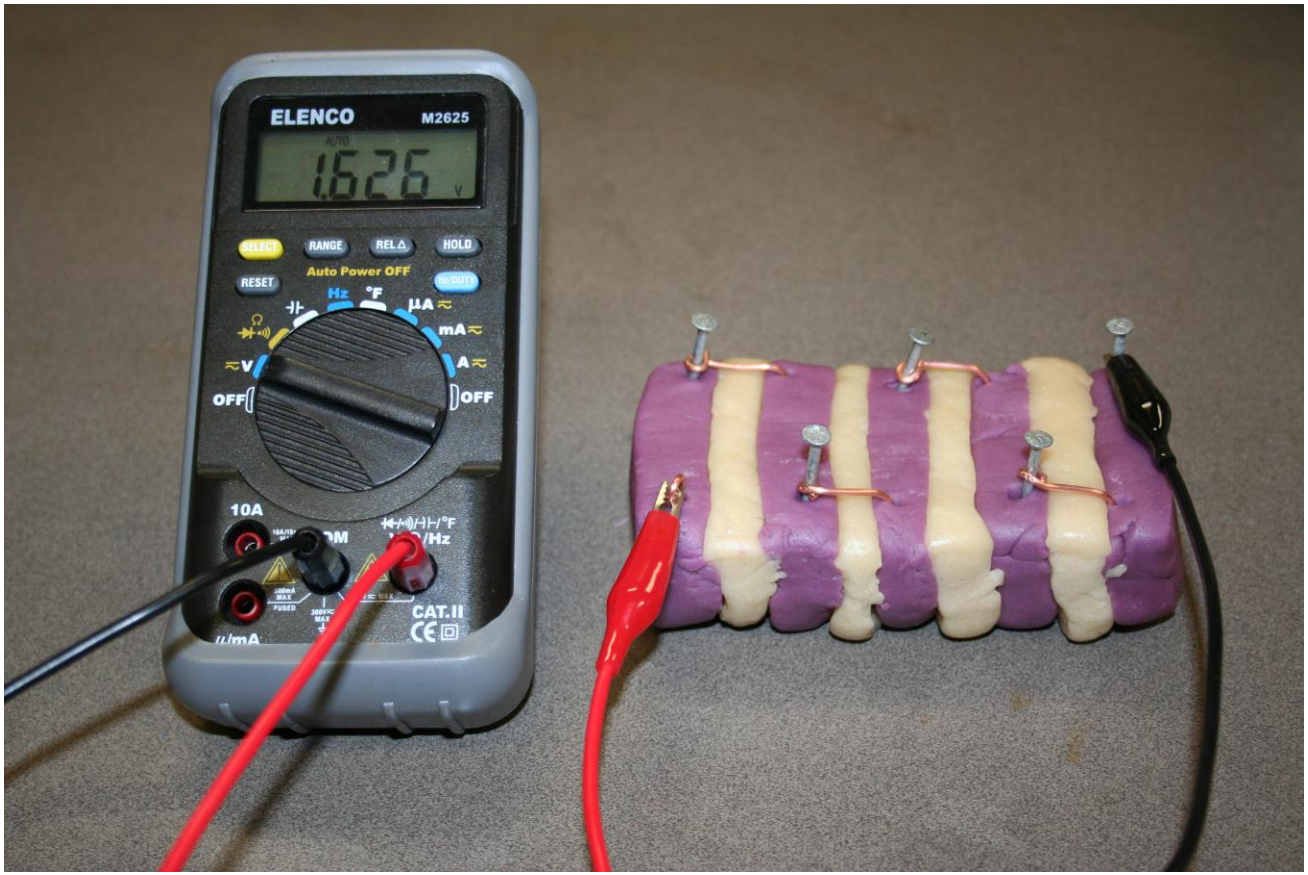


The Squishy Battery cannot deliver much power, therefore the easiest way to prove that your Squishy Battery is working is a voltmeter.

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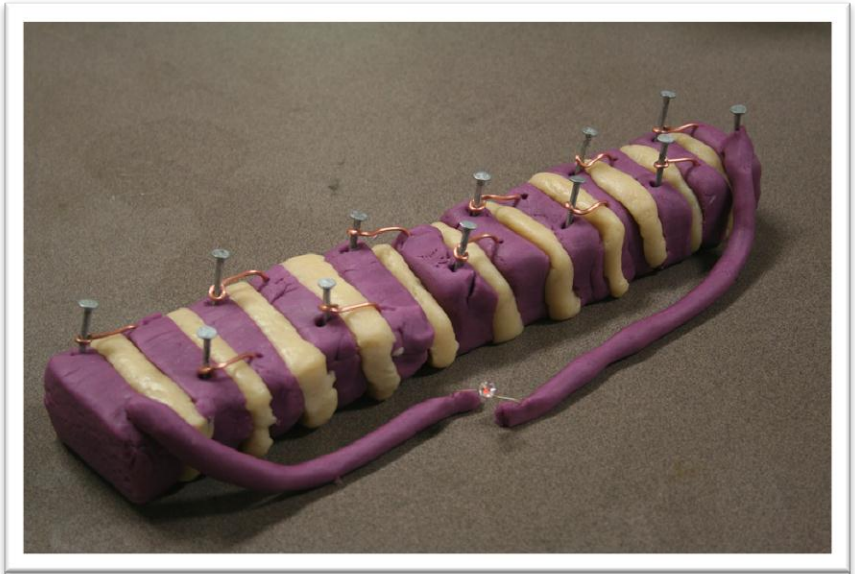

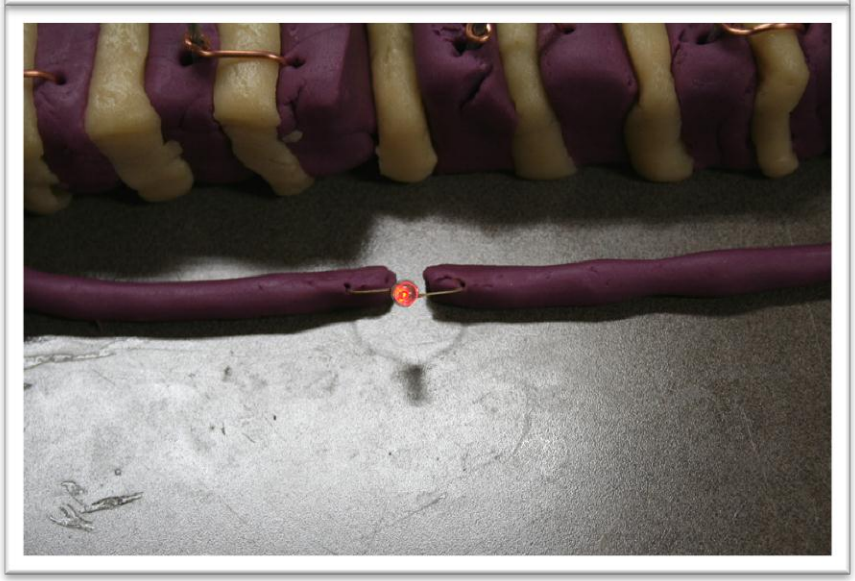

Adding more “cells” in series can increase the voltage. (In parallel, it would increase the available power). Here a dimly lit red LED can be seen.