



@home

Lemon Batteries

Can you get power from a lemon?

BEST FOR GRADES
6-12

ESTIMATED TIME
15-60 Minutes

You Will Need

- 4 or more large, fresh, juicy lemons or other citrus fruits
- A kitchen knife
- 4 or more zinc electrodes
You can find galvanized washers or roofing nails at most hardware stores, or you can purchase either zinc or magnesium wire online
- 4 copper electrodes
Copper-coated pennies work, or you can find bare copper wire or copper plumbing fittings at most hardware stores
- 1 light-emitting diode (LED) component
We recommend a red LED because they typically need lower voltages to glow than other colors, but many colors will work. The best LEDs for this experiment are designed to glow with a low current such as this set from Amazon (<http://a.co/0Q9wZIr>), or you can purchase a lesser quantity of LEDs from Mouser electronics (<http://bit.ly/2BjULFI>).
- 6 or more lead wires with alligator clips.
Such as this set available on Amazon (<http://a.co/0fs3xK7>)
- Multimeter (optional)

NOTE: Some retailers also sell lemon battery kits that can include a buzzer or a low voltage clock. These instructions assume you are using your lemon battery to make an LED glow.

Directions

1. Ask your scientist to create a testable question.
2. Carefully clean your zinc and copper electrodes to remove any dirt or grease. (Careful not to scrub all of the zinc coating off the galvanized washers or nails.)
3. Roll one lemon on a hard surface while pushing down to break the cell walls and loosen up the juice inside. The sour (acidic) juice is needed for the chemical reaction that you are about to start.
4. Place the lemon on its side on a plate and have an adult carefully use the kitchen knife to make a 2 small cuts in the top of the lemon. Make each cut about two centimeters long, one centimeter deep, and about 0.5-1 centimeters apart. (*to conserve lemons, you can cut 1 lemon in half, and put the electrodes in either the cut side or the rind side.*)
5. Insert one zinc electrode deep into one of the cuts, and one copper electrode deep into the other. Leave some sticking out so you can connect your wires to them. You have now made a lemon cell!
6. (Optional) If you are using a multimeter:
 - 6.1 Set the multimeter to measure DC voltage (V with a straight line). If it has scale options, set it to measure 2000 millivolts (2000m).
 - 6.2 Hook two alligator clips from your leads to the two electrodes. Attach red lead of the multimeter (+) to the copper electrode, and the black lead of the multimeter (-) to the zinc electrode.
 - 6.3 Measure the voltage from your lemon cell. The average lemon cell should read about 0.9–1.0 volts.
 - 6.4 Now set the multimeter to measure current (A with a squiggly line: mA/Ā). If it has scale options, set it to measure 1–20mA.
 - 6.5 Measure the current of your lemon cell. It should read a few tenths of a milliampere. Some multimeters are not sensitive enough to measure currents less than one milliampere, in which case you will see 0.0 as the reading.
7. A red LED typically needs a voltage of 1.2–1.6 V, so we need more power to light the bulb.
8. Follow steps 3-5 to make 3 or 4 more lemon cells.
9. (Optional) If you have a multimeter, check each lemon battery to make sure it generates voltage and current.
10. Connect the lemon batteries together using the wire test leads.
11. Connect the zinc electrode on the first lemon to the copper electrode on the second lemon.

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Can you get power from a lemon?

Discovery Questions

Beginning the Experiment

Why did we need to clean the electrodes first?

During the Experiment

The fact that lemon juice is sour should give a hint about what kind of chemicals it's made of. What do you think the sour flavor tells us?

Why is it important that the electrodes do not touch each other inside the lemon?

After the Experiment

What happens if you put 3 nails and 3 pennies into ONE big, juicy lemon? Does it still light the LED?

We used a lemon to provide the electrolyte for the battery. What if you used bottled lemon juice?

Will vegetables or other fruits will work? Try a few to find out!

12. Connect the zinc electrode on the second lemon to the copper electrode on the third lemon.
13. Repeat if using more lemons. This type of connection is called a series circuit, and provides one path through which electricity can flow.
14. Connect the LED.
15. Gently bend the lead wires of the LED apart from each other.
16. Connect a lead wire from the copper electrode of the first lemon cell to the longer lead wire from the LED.
17. Connect a lead wire from the zinc electrode of the third cell to the shorter wire of the LED.
18. Turn down the room lights to see if your LED is glowing! If it isn't, see the troubleshooting tips below.

Troubleshooting your lemon battery:

1. Ensure the electrodes are not touching inside lemon.
2. Ensure the alligator clips on the test lead wires are not touching each other where you connect them to the LED.
3. The wires from one lemon to the other have to be connected from zinc to copper in order for the electricity to flow.
4. Is it an old lemon? The lemon needs to be juicy inside.
5. Do you need to add more lemons?
6. Is your LED broken? Or does it require a higher voltage to work?
7. The quality of the copper and zinc can be problematic. Pennies are rarely pure copper. Try substituting a length of 14 gauge copper wire (common house wire). Experiment with different lengths and configurations of electrodes. Other sources of zinc and copper may be found in the plumbing department of a hardware store.



Lemon Batteries

The science of a how a lemon can act as a battery.

How it works:

Electrochemical cells, also called batteries, require three things—two electrodes and one electrolyte. One of the electrodes has to have a stronger desire for electrons than the other—in chemistry we say that it has a higher electronegativity. The electrode that wants the electrons more is called the cathode, and the one that gives up electrons is electropositive and is called the anode.

Copper likes having electrons more than zinc so it's more electronegative and is the cathode, leaving zinc to be the anode. An electrolyte is a solution that conducts electricity. The lemon provides citric acid, and acids contain ions which conduct electricity, making the lemon our electrolyte.

When zinc is exposed to the acid in the lemon juice, the acid oxidizes—or removes electrons from the zinc. The resulting positively charged zinc ions move into the lemon juice, and the resulting electrons collect in the zinc metal. They then rush across the wire into the copper which wants electrons more than zinc. Those electrons, now in the copper, pull a couple of protons or hydrogen ions out of the acid and reduce them, adding electrons, which creates hydrogen gas. If we could see inside the lemon, we might be able to see very very tiny bubbles of hydrogen gas forming on the copper electrode.

In summary, the electricity is not coming from the lemon by itself, but from the chemical reaction resulting from the differences in electronegativities between zinc and copper.

Source: Dr. Christopher Gorski and Jenelle Fortunato, Penn State College of Engineering

Keywords

Anode

The electrode with lower electronegativity (that gives up electrons) is called the anode

Cathode

The electrode with higher electronegativity (that wants the electrons more) is called the cathode

Electricity

The flow of tiny particles called electrons and protons

Electrode

A conductor that moves electricity

Electrolyte

A substance that conducts an electric current

Electronegativity

A measure of how well an atom attracts electrons

Electropositivity

A measure of how well an atom gives away electrons

Series circuit

A type of electronic circuit that provides one path through which electricity can flow

Redox reaction

A chemical reaction that consists of an oxidation reaction (a loss of electrons) and a reduction reaction (a gain of electrons).

Voltage

A measure of electric force that causes electrons to move from one atom to another





Lemon Batteries

Discovery question answer key for parents and teachers.

Beginning the Experiment

Why did we need to clean the electrodes first?

Dirt or grease on the electrodes may interfere with the conductivity of the metals. If the surface of the metal has oxidized, the oxidized surface will interfere with the conductivity of the metal as well.

During the Experiment

The fact that lemon juice is sour should give a hint about what kind of chemicals it's made of. What do you think the sour flavor tells us?

The citric acid in lemon juice is what makes the lemon taste sour, and acids contain ions which conduct electricity. The ions in acids (H^+ or protons) are part of the chemical reaction that helps to produce electricity.

Why is it important that the electrodes do not touch each other inside the lemon?

If the electrodes touch each other then you'll "short circuit" the battery and it won't work. So instead of the electrons flowing through the intended wires and circuit, they will flow directly between the electrodes in the lemon (path of least resistance).

After the Experiment

What happens if you put 3 nails and 3 pennies into ONE big, juicy lemon? Does it still light the LED?

Experiment!! If you push three nails and three copper pennies into the same lemon, you should get roughly three times as much electric current - as long as there's enough space in the lemon and enough lemon juice, the power is in the zinc. Not in the lemon.

We used a lemon to provide the electrolyte for the battery. What if you used bottled lemon juice?

Experiment!

Will vegetables or other fruits will work? Try a few to find out!

Experiment!