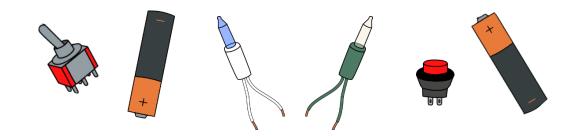


# Batteries, Bulbs, & Wires: low-cost, low-tech learning through making

André Phillips & Eileen King The Bakken Museum



## Introduce yourselves:

- Name & context
- Favorite invention that uses electricity (other than phone/tablet/computer!)
- Why you're here this morning

## Eileen King

- Youth Programs Coordinator; former classroom teacher
- Coffeemaker!
- My CS degree was woefully inadequate prep for teaching tech/design/makerspace





## **André Phillips**

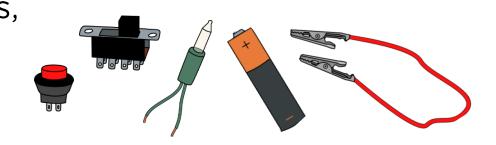
- Youth and Family Programs
   Manager;
   occasional planetarium educator
- Synthesizers!
- I love how rewarding it is to teach this activity; I've personally learned so much about teaching just from this





### Batteries, Bulbs, and Wires at the Bakken

 What: increasingly difficult circuit challenges, using AA batteries, cut-up holiday lights, assorted switches, and alligator clip wires (materials that feel "real" - not like a toy but are also reusable)



 Where: camps, field trips, outreach program, tabling activity



 Why: hands-on, challenge-based learning produces better learning (productive struggle!); self-differentiating



#### What's a circuit?

- Everything around us is made of <u>atoms</u>.
  Atoms have a nucleus containing protons and neutrons, and floating around the outside are <u>electrons</u>.
- When certain kinds of materials (like wires!) are connected in a loop to a source of power (like a battery), then electrons can be passed from one atom to the next, around and around in circles (like a big game of hot potato!). This is the <u>current</u>, or flow, of electricity.
- This <u>closed loop</u> that electricity can travel through is called a <u>circuit</u>. By designing and building different circuits, we can control the flow of electricity and use it to power things like lights, motors, buzzers, and more!
- The big idea: electricity needs to go in <u>circles</u>, from the battery, through other components, back to the battery.



#### **CHALLENGES!**

Light up a light bulb, using a battery pack
 & two alligator clip wires



2) Control that circuit by adding a switch (and then try other switches!)



3) Add another light bulb (can you make them both bright?)



4) Switch between light and motor



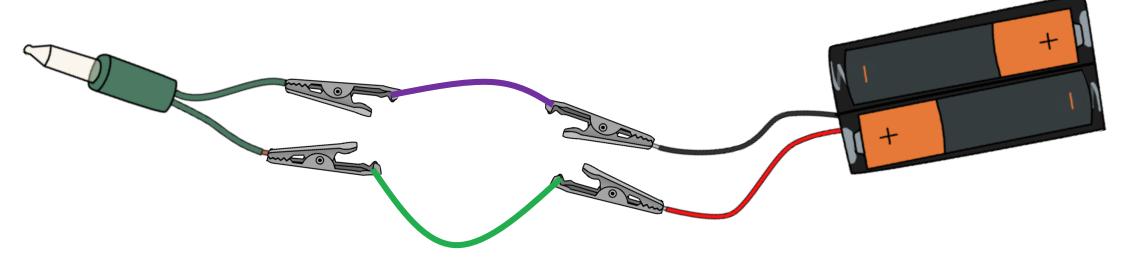


#### OTHER OPTIONS

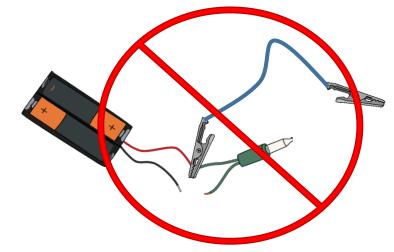
- Multiple buttons in one circuit: can you wire it so you have to press both to turn on the light? What about so you can press either button? (AND vs. OR gates!)
- How can you make the lights **brighter**? How **many** lights is it possible to put into one circuit?
- How can you use a switch to change the speed of a motor or brightness of a light?
- How can you make a motor spin in the other direction?
  Can you wire a switch to make it able to change directions?
- How do you build a hallway switch (two switches that can each turn something on or off, regardless of what the other switch is doing)?



1) Light up a light bulb, using a battery pack & two alligator clip wires

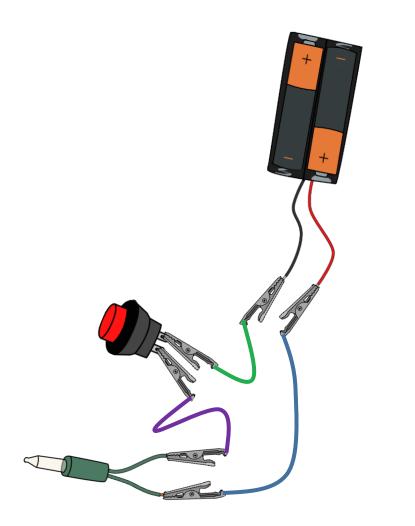


Remember: use alligator clips as extension cords – don't try to shove two wires into one alligator's mouth.





2) Control that circuit by adding a switch (and then try other switches!)





#### What's the deal with the slide switches?

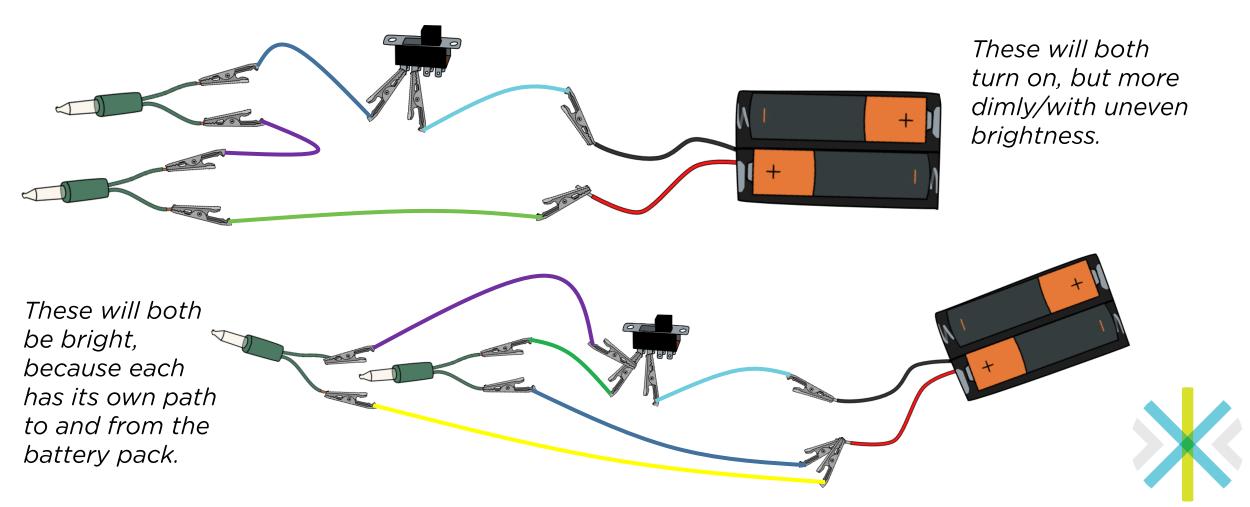




As the sliding piece moves, it makes and breaks connections between legs that are <u>next to each other</u> (not across from each other) - the photo shows a model of how the inside works!

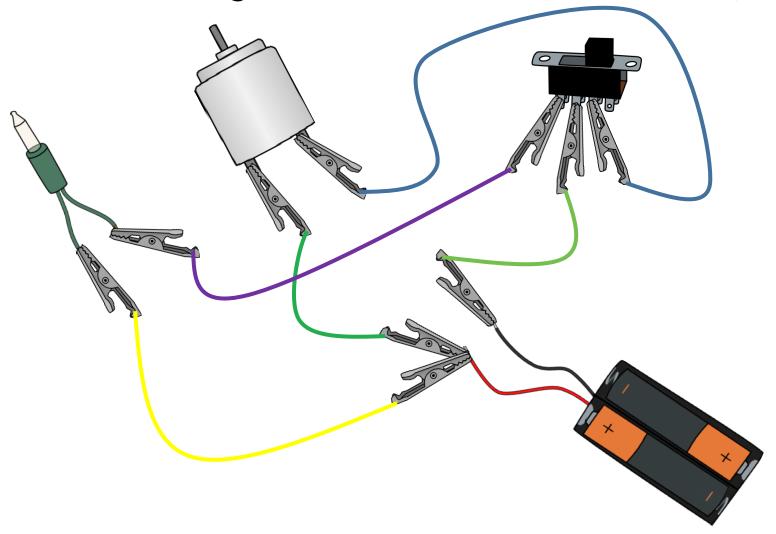


3) Add another light bulb (can you make them both bright?)



Multiple alligators can clip to the same wire, or clip on to each other!

4) Switch between light and motor - when one is off, the other is on



Note: this is just one of many possible solutions to this challenge!

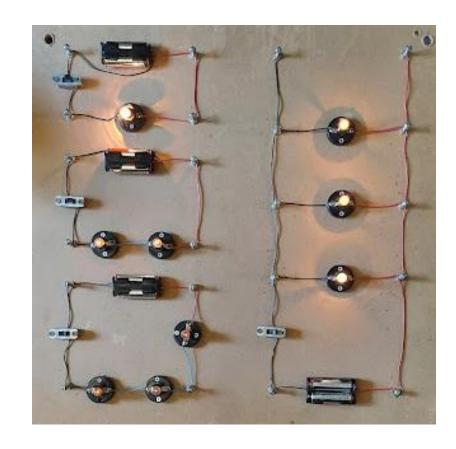


#### **DEBRIEFING**

## Everything we know about circuits, we learned from tinkering like this.

But...for *years*. And there are still tons of things we don't know. If you feel like you're still struggling, you're in good company – keep trying!

(And if having one of us introduce this to your students would be helpful, <u>here's info about booking the outreach program version</u>).





#### **TROUBLESHOOTING**

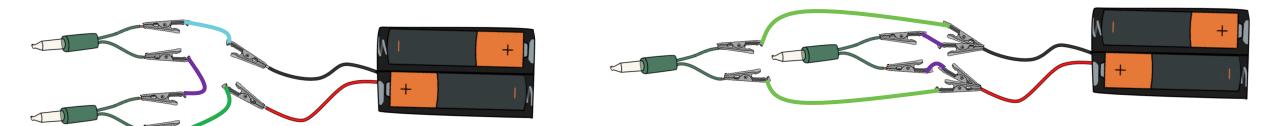
Not working the way you expect? Check for...

- Metal touching metal if alligator clips are attached to plastic insulation, electricity can't flow!
- A battery in the holder backwards this is surprisingly common, especially with younger students
- Alligator clips touching where you don't want them to if there's a "shortcut" the electrons can take so they don't have to go through the lightbulb or motor, they will!
- Individual broken components batteries can die, light bulbs can burn out, alligator clip wires can become broken inside the plastic insulation. Swapping out one component at a time can help you discover which one is the source of the problem.

One other note: **buzzers and LEDs** - which we didn't use today, but you may want to include - will only work when electricity flows through them in the **correct direction**. If a buzzer makes no sound or an LED doesn't light up, try swapping the wires connected to it!

#### **VOCAB**

• Series vs. parallel circuits



• Short circuit (bad! creates heat!)



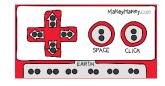


#### **EXTENDING: WHAT NEXT?**

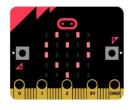
Paper circuits/Make A Switch



MakeyMakey



• Micro:bits (and other microcontrollers)



Make a project!

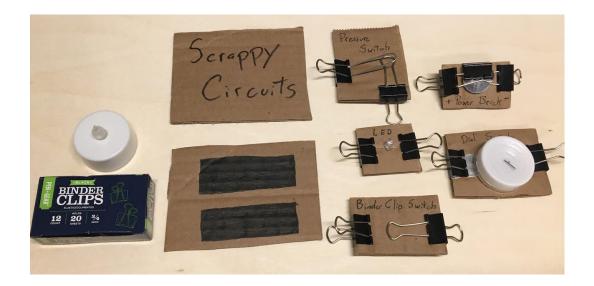


#### STARTING YOUR OWN CIRCUIT CIRCUS

The basics: AA batteries and <u>battery holders</u>, <u>alligator clip wires</u>, <u>switches</u>, old holiday lights (and a <u>wire cutter/stripper!</u>) (Digi-Key, Kelvin, Solarbotics)

Add-ons: DC motors, buzzers, LEDs, weirder switches (try Ax-Man!)

**Another option:** Scrappy Circuits!



Our favorite online sources:

Digi-Key, Kelvin, Solarbotics



## **Questions? Suggestions?**

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Eileen: king@thebakken.org

Or stop by & keep tinkering! 3537 Zenith Ave, Minneapolis MN 55414 10am-5pm, Tues-Sun

