



ACTIVITY

Charge It!

Background

Static electricity is the buildup of electric charge on an object. That charge may be positive or negative, depending on whether the object loses or gains electrons. It may result from the transfer of electrons from one object to another or from one location to another within the same object.

One way electrons get transferred is through friction. For example, when you rub a balloon against your head, electrons in the atoms that make up your hair rub off onto the balloon. This loss of electrons leaves your hair with an overall positive charge. The gain of electrons leaves the balloon with an overall negative charge.

Charged objects interact in very specific ways. In this activity, you are going to build up electric charges on balloons and investigate the forces that they exert on other objects.



Materials

- 2 balloons
- scrap of paper

Steps

1.	Blow	up a	a balloc	n and t	tie it off	. Rub tl	ne ball	oon	agains	t your	clean,	dry	hair f	for se	everal	secon	ds.
TI	hen ho	old t	he ballo	on nea	ar but n	ot toucl	hing yo	our h	iead. V	Vhat h	appens	s to y	our l	hair?)		

2. The balloon is negatively charged, and your hair is positively charged. What can you conclude about unlike charges?

Continue >





ACTIVITY

Charge It! (continued)

 4. Are there any strands of hair clinging to the balloons? Pull off two and hold the strands close together. What happens? What charge do the strands of hair have? 5. What can you conclude about like charges? 6. Finally, tear up some paper into tiny bits and sprinkle them on the table. Rub one balloon against your hair. Place the balloon near (but not touching) the bits of paper. What happens?
6. Finally, tear up some paper into tiny bits and sprinkle them on the table. Rub one balloon against
7. The balloon is negatively charged, but the bits of paper are neutral (have no charge). What must have happened to the electrons in the atoms that make up each bit of paper?