# Basics of Static Electricity

Static Electricity and Electrostatic Discharge can be a large disruptor of processes within manufacturing facilities. It can cause problems with maintaining product quality, keeping process speeds at optimum levels and the morale of personnel experiencing static shocks.

EXAIR's Basics of Static Electricity white paper will help you learn what causes static electricity and how it develops. Discover what steps can be taken to eliminate static and which products are helpful to control static within your facility.

**Intellistat** Ion Air Gun Go to Page 12 to Learn More!

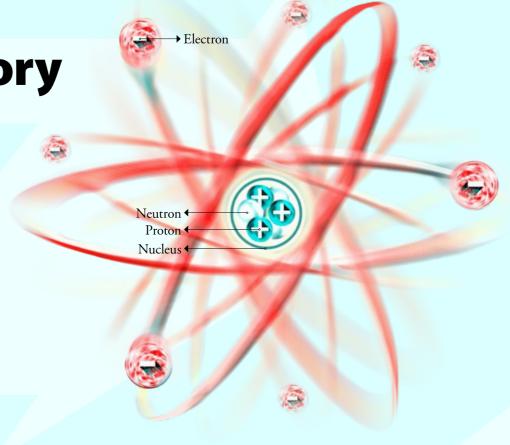
GE74 Super Ion Air Knife

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**Electron Theory** 

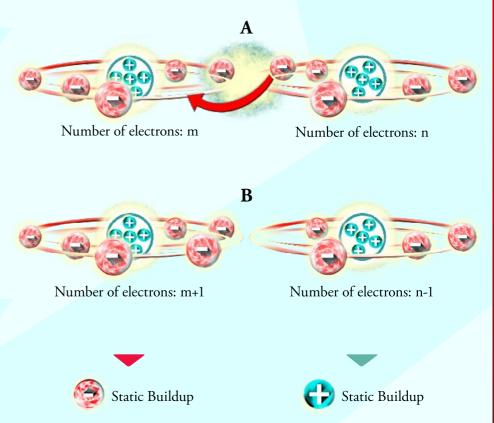
To begin our understanding of static electricity we need to talk in terms of the molecular structure of your material, which is made up of atoms. An atom is a fundamental piece of matter. Everything in the universe is made of atoms. An atom is made up of three tiny particles called subatomic particles: protons, neutrons and electrons. The protons carry a positive charge and reside in the central core of the atom, the nucleus. Surrounding this central core is a group of negatively charged electrons which are bound to the protons through electromagnetic force. This binding force keeps the electrons inside of an electrostatic cloud, with varying degrees of attractive force. The closer an electron is to the nucleus of an atom, the greater the attractive force. Thus, the closer an electron is to the nucleus of an atom, the greater the energy required to make such an electron escape.



### What Causes Static Electricity?

Static electricity occurs most often on the surface of non-conductive materials but can also occur on ungrounded conductive surfaces. A static (non-moving) electric charge is created whenever two surfaces come into contact and separate, or when friction occurs between them. When two materials are in contact, electrons may move from one material to the other. (Image A) Atoms with weakly bound electrons tend to lose them, while atoms with sparsely filled outer shells tend to gain them. This is known as the *triboelectric effect*. When the materials come in contact, and then are separated or have friction between them, they retain this charge imbalance. (Image B)

This charge imbalance is where static electricity comes from. Both positive and negative charges will remain static until contacted by or in close proximity to a conductive or grounded surface. The static electricity sparks that are generated between surfaces or people is an example of such flow.



### What Determines the Amount of Static Electricity Imbalance?

We now understand the background behind the generation of static electricity. So, what determines the amount of static electricity generated in any given situation? There are a variety of influencing factors. These include material composition, surface area, environmental conditions and the state of the contact surfaces. The Triboelectric

Series chart below shows the static buildup tendencies of various materials. As the distance between the materials becomes greater, the amount of charge becomes larger. As an example, the charge between glass and cotton will be smaller than the charge between glass and polyester.



These materials will ATTRACT electrons when brought in contact with other materials, especially those that give up electrons.

### **Types of Static Generation**

### Contact Static Buildup

A static charge can generate from the simplest of processes including two objects touching. This is the case with contact static buildup. A static charge is created from two objects coming in contact with each other and separating, often resulting in an instantaneous static charge. Electrons are transferred from one object to another according to the Triboelectric Series.







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### Types of Static Generation continued

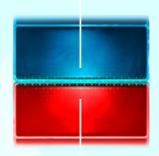
### Detachment Static Buildup

Occurs when materials like adhesive tape and protective film are removed from another surface. The principle behind this kind of static electricity is the same as contact static buildup. When the two surfaces are separated, not all the electrons are able to get back to their original molecule. Any amount of static electricity detachment generates is significantly larger than contact static buildup, because the contact surface area is so large.

When an attached material is removed

### Types of Static Generation continued

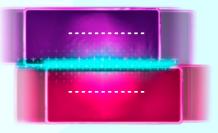
**1** Contact



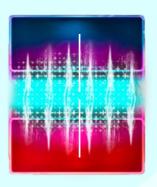
3 Frictional Static Buildup

This static buildup is created when two objects have friction between them. The principle behind this type of static electricity is the same as contact static buildup. However, if the friction increases due to increasing force pressing objects together, more molecules come into contact with each other. This will increase the static electricity charge generated. Static charge values caused by friction are also greater than those of contact static buildup.

**2** Friction



**3** Separation



### How to Control Static Charge Buildup

### Determine the source of static buildup

The first step in static control is to determine where in the process static charges are being generated. Many times a static charge will be located right where contact, detachment or friction are occurring within your process.

A simple diagnostic tool to determine if static is present is a static meter. This is a hand held instrument that will provide you the polarity and strength of the static charges present. Knowing these values can help determine how to prioritize your plan to eliminate static by neutralizing the areas with the highest charges before areas of low charge.

It can also be used to measure the effectiveness of any static control product or treatment which has been implemented by simply comparing the static values before and after the installation of a static control solution.



### Model 7905 Digital Static Meter

The EXAIR Digital Static Meter allows for easy, one-hand static measurements. In most cases, the highest voltage reading will indicate the surface problem. Sensitive and responsive, it indicates the surface voltage and polarity on objects up to  $\pm 20$  kV when measured one inch (25mm) away.



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### **2** Eliminate or minimize the source causing a static charge

Having identified the source of static, consider eliminating, minimizing or treating the source generating the charge.

- Replace non-conductive points of contact with conductive materials connected to earth ground. Webs threaded around a series of rubber rollers will generate all three types of static generation; contact, frictional, and separation. Replacing them with grounded conductive rollers will eliminate static buildup.
- Prevent parts from rubbing against themselves or other non-conductive surfaces. Replace plastic guide rails with conductive rails. Pick up and lay down plastic sheets rather than sliding them off a stack and sliding them onto a table.
- Increase relative humidity. When relative humidity increases, the surfaces and materials in a given environment can absorb the moisture in the air or they will form a very thin surface layer of moisture which dissipates accumulated static charges. When relative humidity is low, static increases. This is why static increases in dry, winter months and decreases in humid, summer months.



### **Model AT5010SS Atomizing Nozzle**

1/2 NPT internal mix 360° nozzles are designed for applications where the spray pattern must be oriented away from the nozzle in all directions. These larger 360° nozzles are ideal to provide humidification over a broad area.



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# How to Control Static Charge Buildup continued

### **3** Treating Static Buildup

It is not always possible to eliminate the sources of static buildup. In those cases, ionization treatment is required. Ionization is the process of converting an atom or molecule into an ion by adding or removing electrons. This is done by applying high voltage onto sharp emitter points.

EXAIR's shockless ionizers use a 5000 VAC transformer to supply power to an emitter point. On the positive phase of the cycle, electrons are stripped from air molecules in the vicinity. On the negative phase, electrons are added to air molecules in the area. The air molecules are then in an unbalanced state of charge and become what is called an ion. When these ions come into contact with an unbalanced molecule on a charged surface, an exchange of electrons takes place. The air molecule is no longer an ion and the surface molecule is now neutralized (balanced).







To improve effectiveness, EXAIR marries its engineered blow off products with ion technology. The use of laminar air flow distributes the ions faster, at further distances, and into somewhat inaccessible areas. EXAIR has a broad range of static eliminating products to serve most any application.

# Intellistat<sup>®</sup> lon Air Gun<sup>™</sup>

A patented handheld static eliminator for sterile environments. Ideal for clean rooms in electronics manufacturing, scientific testing facilities, clean rooms and laboratories.







### **Model 8500 Intellistat Ion Air Gun**

A lightweight solution for static and particulate elimination in sensitive processes!

- Rated Class 5 for clean rooms and controlled environments per ISO 14644-1
  - 0 14644-1 · CE and RoHS compliant, UL listed
- · Short-throw, fast acting trigger
- Rapid static decay
- Lightweight, dissipative polycarbonate body



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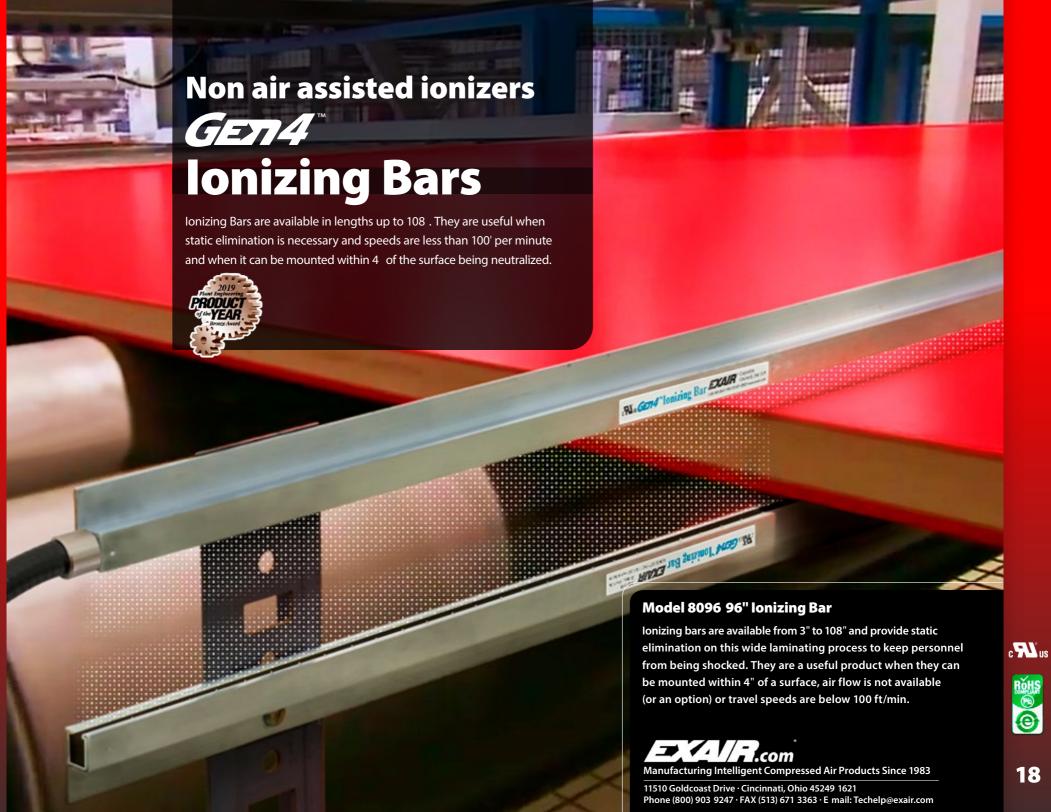
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### **Summary**

Understanding the nature of static electricity is the first step in controlling it. Keep in mind that static occurring on non-conductive materials resists the flow of electrons, so simply attaching a ground strap will not work. Every molecule on the surface has to come in contact with a conductive material or an ion. Those that don't will retain their charges.

EXAIR has a full line of static eliminators that will service most any application. We also have a 30 day unconditional guarantee for US and Canadian customers, which enables you to get a system in house and test it out.

### **Technical Support**

EXAIR has a staff of Application Engineers ready to assist you in selecting the appropriate model for your application.

They can be contacted at **1-800-903-9247.** 

Or you can email them at **techelp@exair.com** 

### References

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