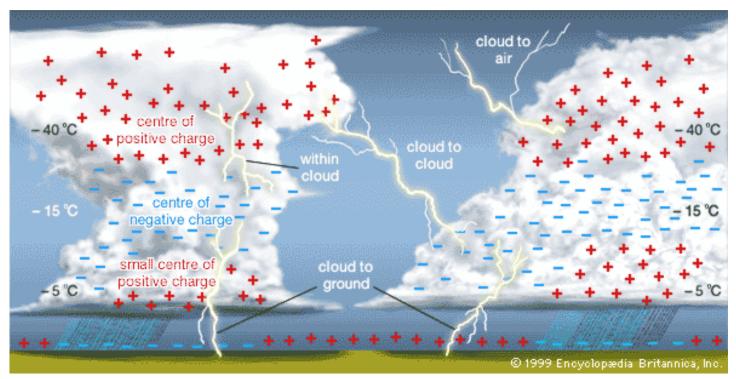
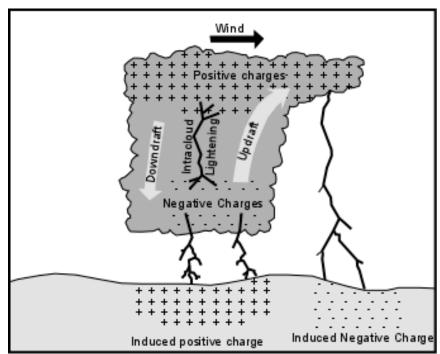
## Static Electricity in Everyday Life

S1-03-06 Investigate common electrostatic technologies and phenomena and describe ways to reduce dangers associated with electrostatics.

## Lightning:

- The <u>FRICTION</u> of the clouds rubbing together causes the <u>BOTTOM</u> of a cloud to become <u>NEGATIVELY CHARGED</u>, and the <u>TOP</u> to become <u>POSITIVELY CHARGED</u>
- The charge becomes <u>VERY LARGE</u> and it <u>INDUCES</u> an <u>OPPOSITE</u> (<u>+VE</u>) charge on the <u>GROUND</u>.
- As the charge gets larger and larger, the <u>ELECTRONS</u> at the <u>BOTTOM</u> of the cloud <u>REPEL</u> each other more and more until they finally <u>DISCHARGE</u>
  → <u>LIGHTNING!</u>
- The <u>OPPOSITE</u> can also happen (<u>ELECTRONS</u> <u>DISCHARGE</u> from the <u>GROUND</u> to the <u>CLOUDS</u>)





#### The Nature of electricity...

- When the clouds become charged, this is **STATIC ELECTRICITY**.
- Once the electrons **DISCHARGE** (**LIGHTNING**), the static electricity becomes **CURRENT ELECTRICITY**.
- Electricity is <u>LAZY</u>, it always takes the <u>SHORTEST</u> and <u>EASIEST</u> path, and the path usually leads to the "<u>GROUND</u>".

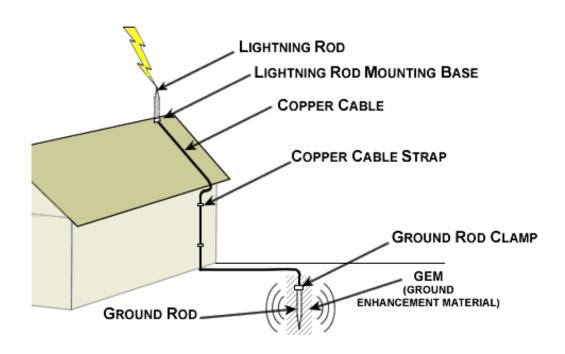
Usually the easiest route to the ground is the <u>TALLEST</u> point. So if you stand in the middle of a field, you become the <u>QUICKEST</u> path to the <u>GROUND</u>, and the lightning is more likely to hit you.



## **Lightning Rods**

Sometimes **BUILDINGS** are the quickest route to **GROUND**. This is why many buildings have **LIGHTNING RODS**.

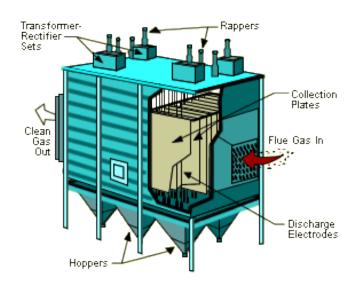
A lightning rod is a <u>METAL</u> (<u>CONDUCTOR</u>) rod that is attached to the <u>ROOF</u> of a house so that it is the <u>TALLEST</u> point on the house. A <u>COPPER WIRE</u> is run from the <u>ROD</u> down into the <u>GROUND</u>, making a <u>SAFE</u> path for lightning to travel.



#### **Uses of Static Electricity**

## 1. Electrostatic Precipitators:

- A **PRECIPITATOR** is a device that uses **STATIC** charge to remove unwanted **PARTICLES** out of the **AIR**.
- It has **HANGING** charged **RODS** that attract the **NEUTRAL PARTICLES** from the **AIR**. They **STICK** to the rods, and are then **CLEANED** off.
- These are seen all throughout <u>INDUSTRY</u>, and are used to reduce air <u>POLLUTION</u>.

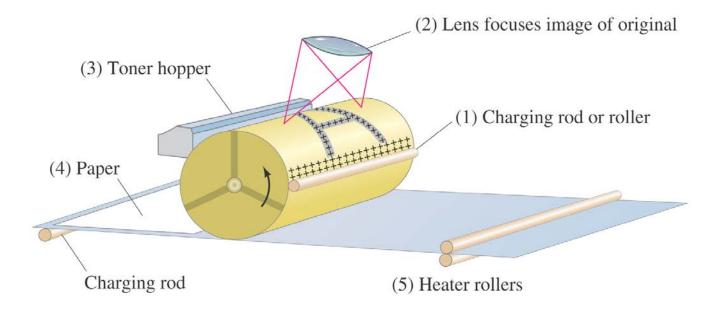






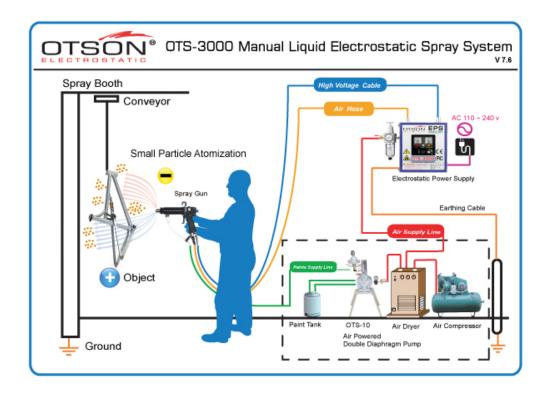
#### 2. Photocopiers:

- A photocopier works solely on the principles of static electricity.
- <u>LIGHT</u> is reflected off of the image to be copied onto a <u>SELENIUM</u> coated <u>DRUM</u>, giving the <u>DRUM</u> a <u>POSITIVE</u> charge wherever the <u>LIGHT</u> <u>HITS</u>.
- **NEGATIVELY** charged "**TONER**" is sprinkled on the drum, and sticks to the areas that are **CHARGED**.
- A **POSITIVELY** charged piece of **PAPER** is brought over the drum, and the **TONER** is **TRANSFERRED** to the paper.
- The paper is **HEATED** and the toner **FUSES** to the paper.



## 3. Electrostatic Spraypainting:

- Static electricity is also used to **PAINT** different objects like **CARS**, **TOOLS**, **BOATS**, etc.
- The object to be painted is given a **STATIC CHARGE** so that it will **ATTRACT** the **PAINT** that is being sprayed.
- The result is a much **BETTER** and more **EVEN** paint **FINISH** on the object. (no area is missed)



#### 4. Fabric Softener Sheets:

- When clothes dry in a dryer, they <u>RUB</u> together, creating <u>STATIC</u> <u>CHARGE</u>.
- When sheets of fabric softener tumble with the clothes, they act as <u>CONDUCTORS</u>, allowing <u>ELECTRONS</u> to move around the clothes more easily.

 The <u>MOLECULES</u> of the <u>SOFTENER</u> are <u>TRANSFERRED</u> to the fabrics, making them <u>FEEL</u> more like one another (so they won't <u>TRANSFER</u> <u>ELECTRONS</u>)





# **Negative Effects of Static Electricity...**

Static electricity can be both annoying and dangerous. Think of some examples and write them below:

1. When is Static Electricity Annoying?

2. When is Static Electricity Dangerous?