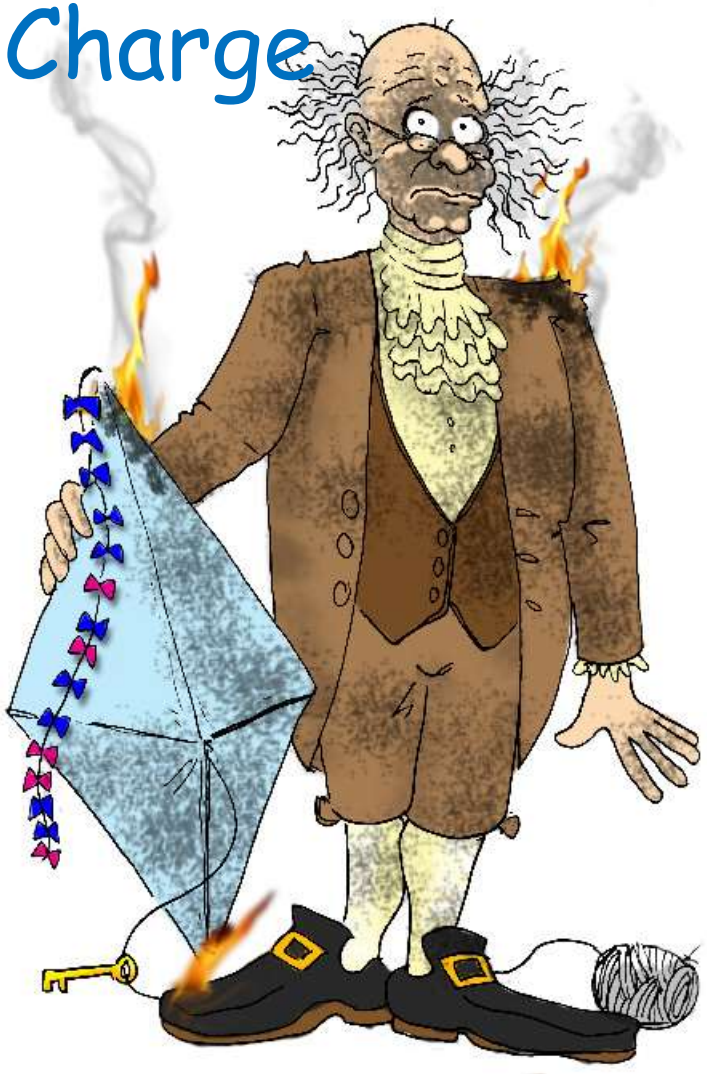
Electric Charge



There are 2 types of electric charge…

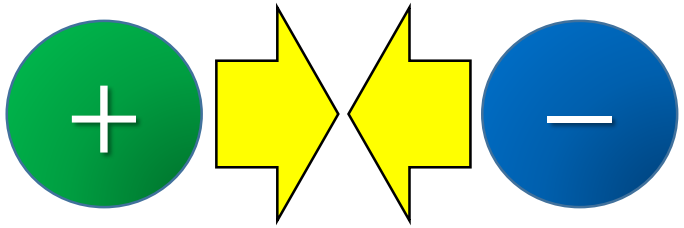
Positive (+) and Negative (–)

Electric Charge

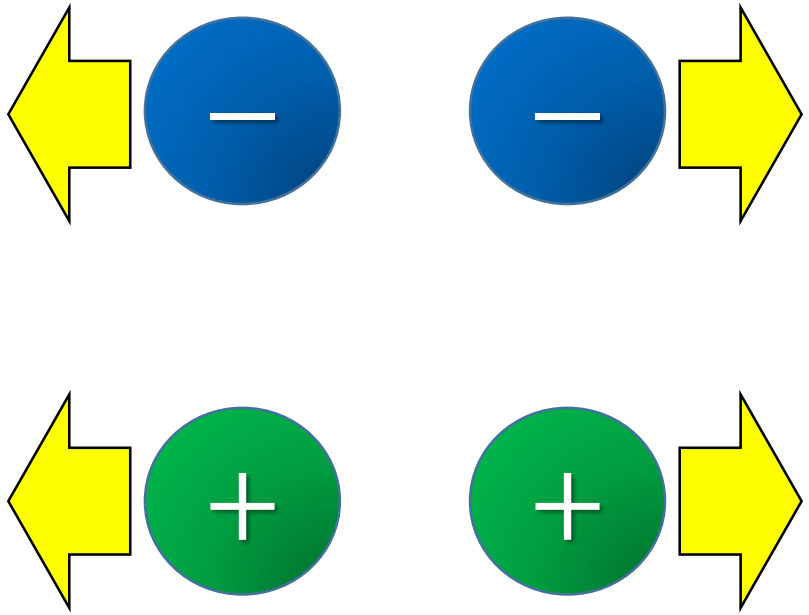
There are 2 types of electric charge…

Positive (+) and Negative (–)

Opposite charges attract



Same charges repel



Static Charge by Friction

Objects *(like the atoms that make them up)* are normally neutral.

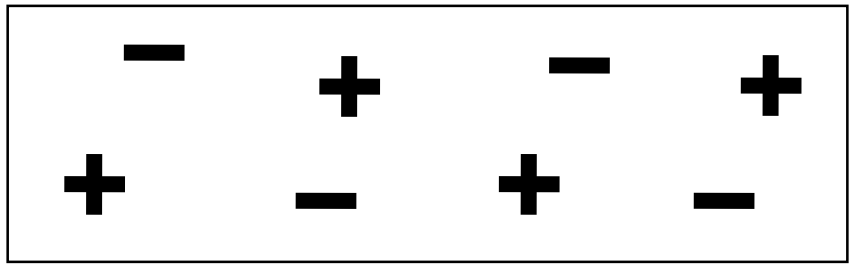
A piece of vinyl and a wool cloth are both made of atoms.

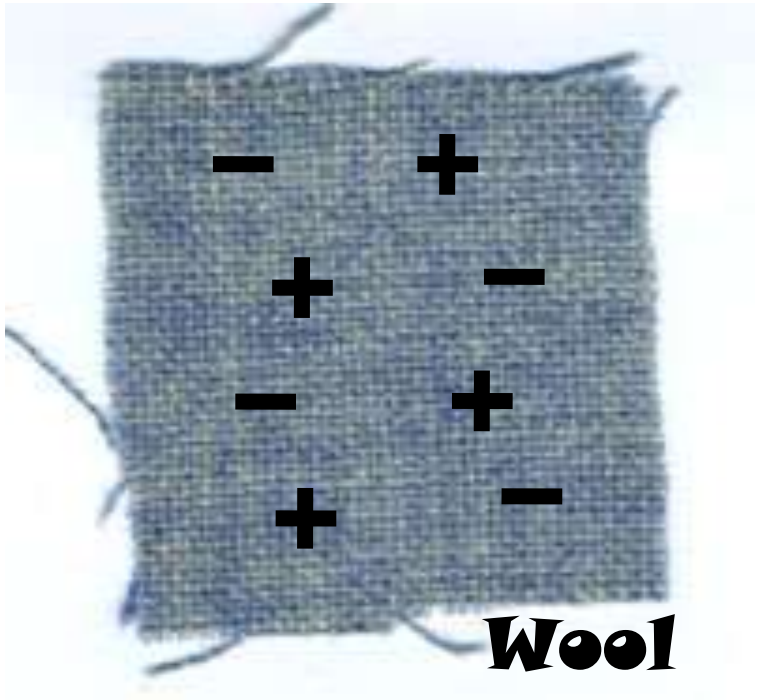
Vinyl

Wool

Static Charge by *Friction*

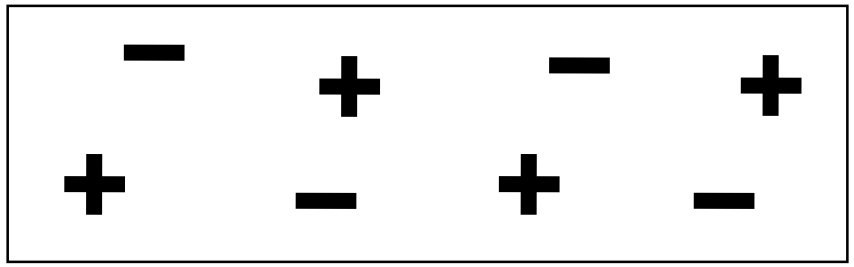
Normally neutral, they each contain an equal number of positive and negative charges.

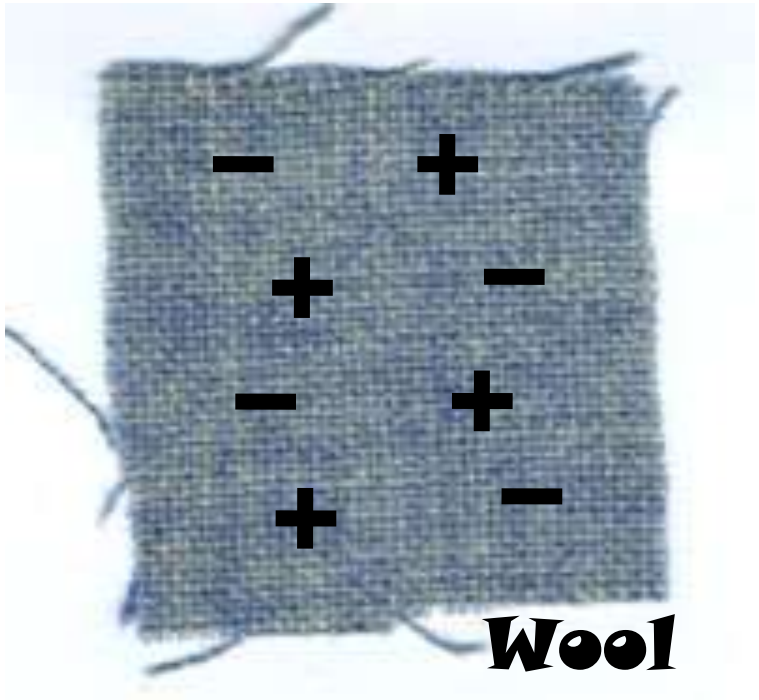




Static Charge by Friction

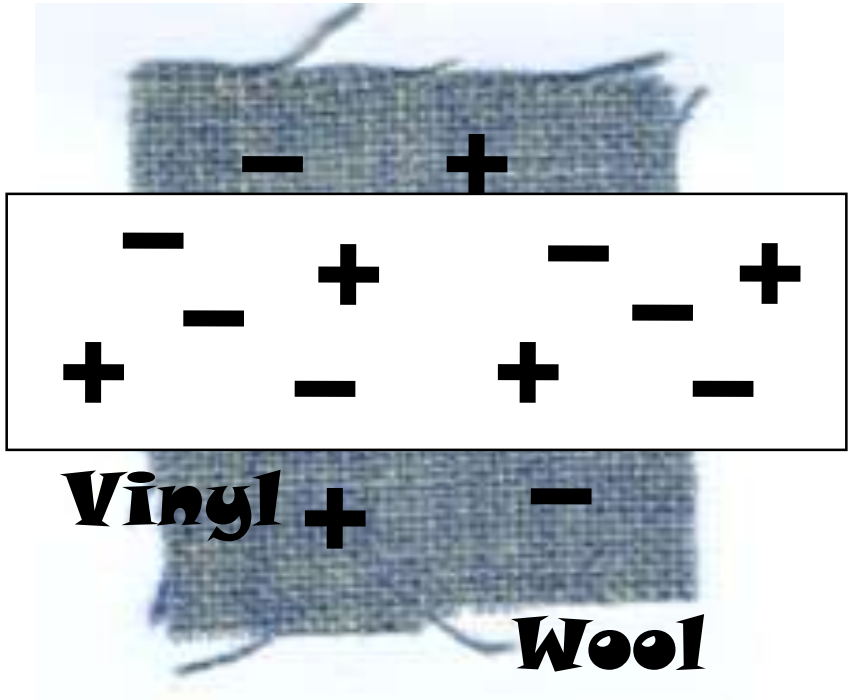
When rubbed together *(friction)*, many electrons are transferred from the wool onto the vinyl.





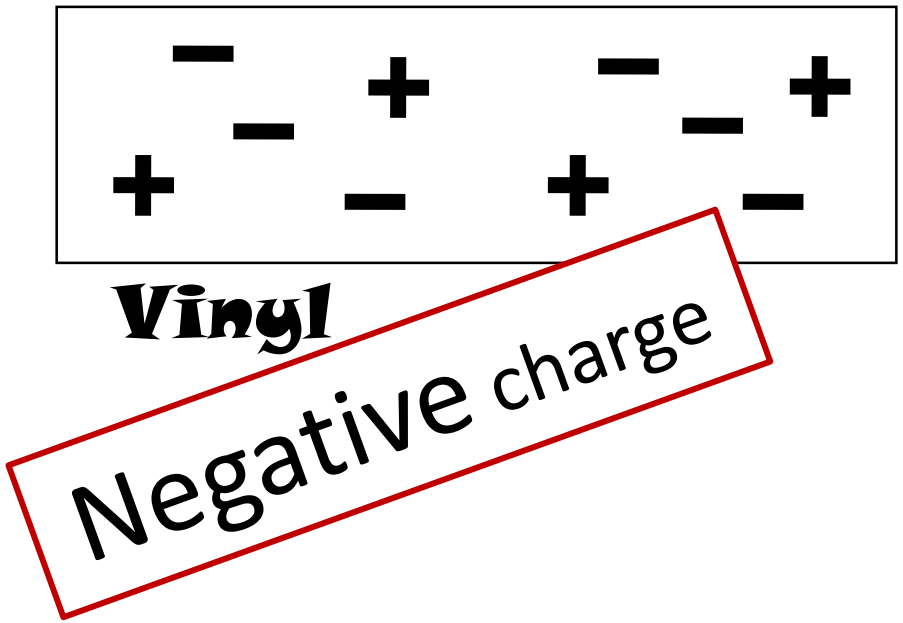
Static Charge by *Friction*

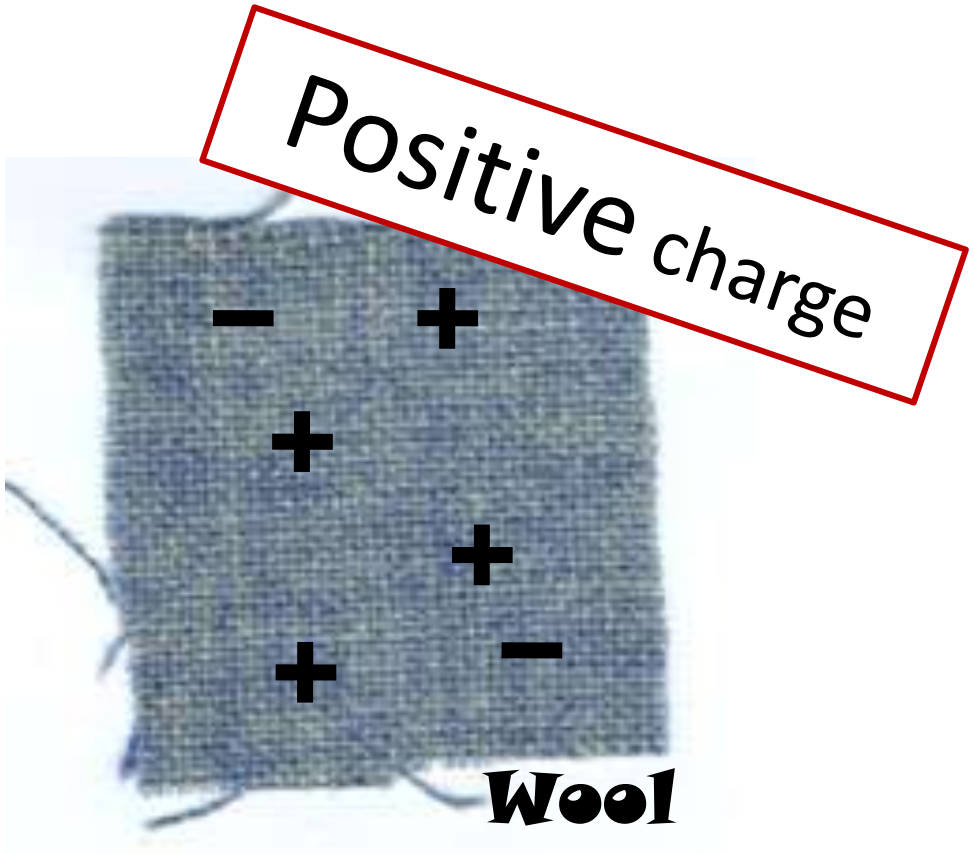
When rubbed together *(friction)*, many electrons are transferred from the wool onto the vinyl.



Static Charge by Friction

When rubbed together *(friction)*, many electrons are transferred from the wool onto the vinyl.





Static Charge by *Friction*

How do we know which material gets the electrons?

We look it up on a list …

The **Triboelectric Series**

(Electrostatic Series)

Static Charge by *Friction*

Triboelectric Series:

The material closer to the ⊖ will gain electrons (become negatively charged)

Static Charge by Friction

Triboelectric Series:

Example I: Vinyl & Wool

− +

Static Charge by *Friction*

Triboelectric Series:

Example I: Vinyl (−) & Wool (+)

Example II: Glass (+) & Wool (−)

Static Charge by *Friction*

Triboelectric Series:

Example I: Vinyl (−) & Wool (+)

Example II: Glass (+) & Wool (−)

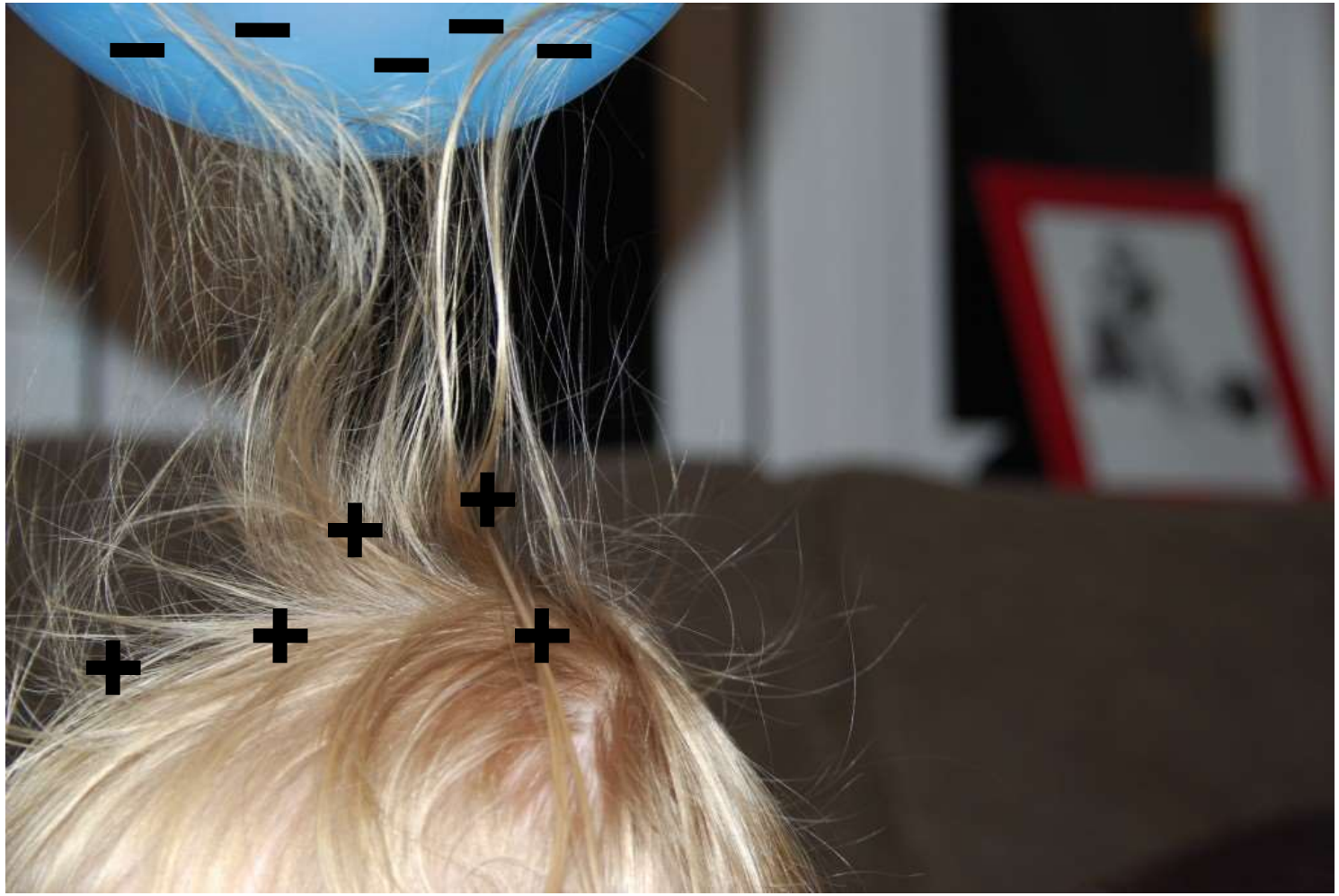
Example III: Rubber (+) & Fluororesin (−)

Rubber

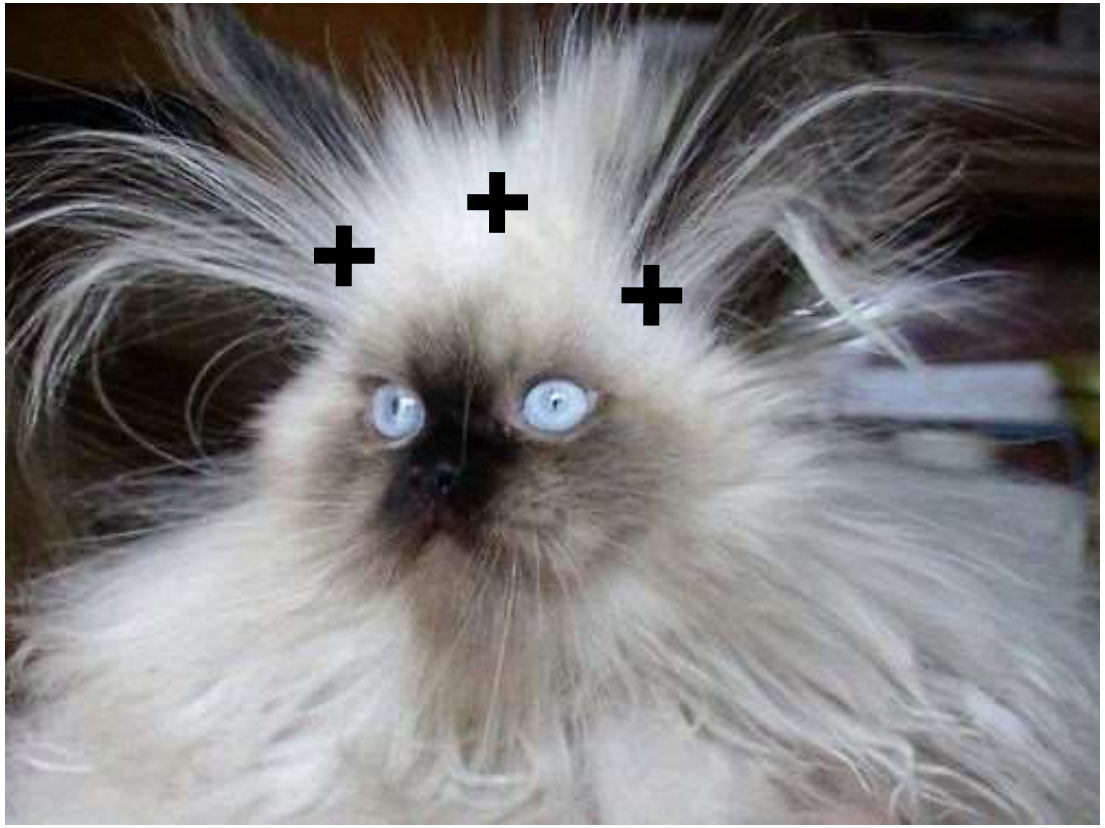
−

+

Hair

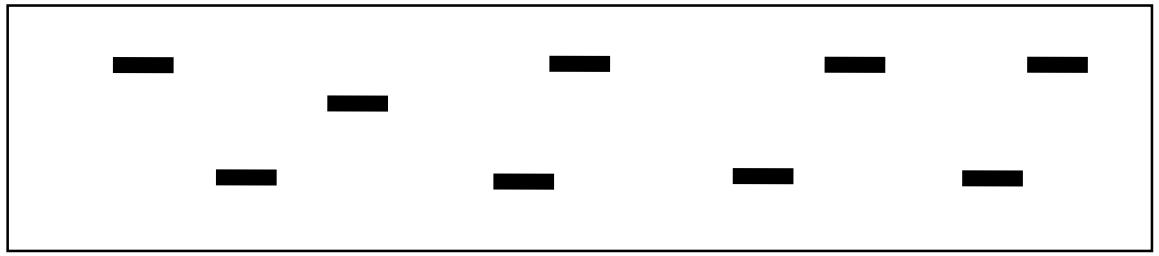


Same charges repel

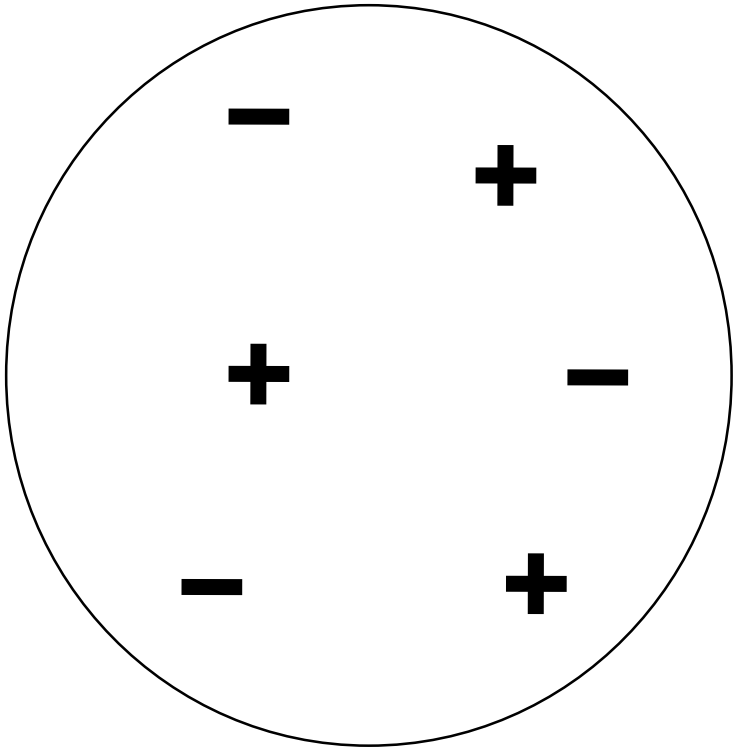


Static Charge by Conduction

Charged Object



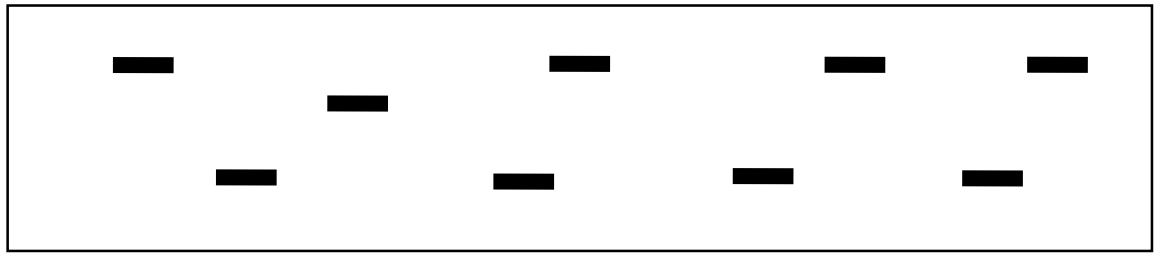
Neutral Object



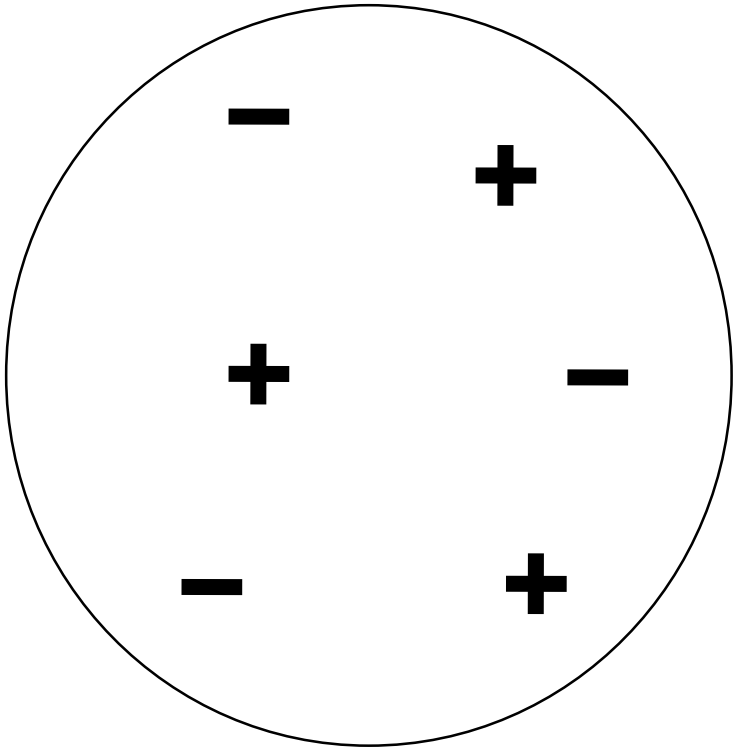
Charged object touches a neutral object

Static Charge by *Conduction*

Charged Object

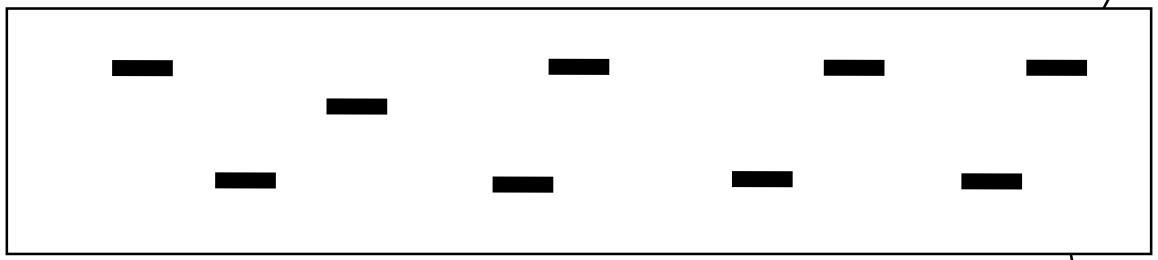


Neutral Object

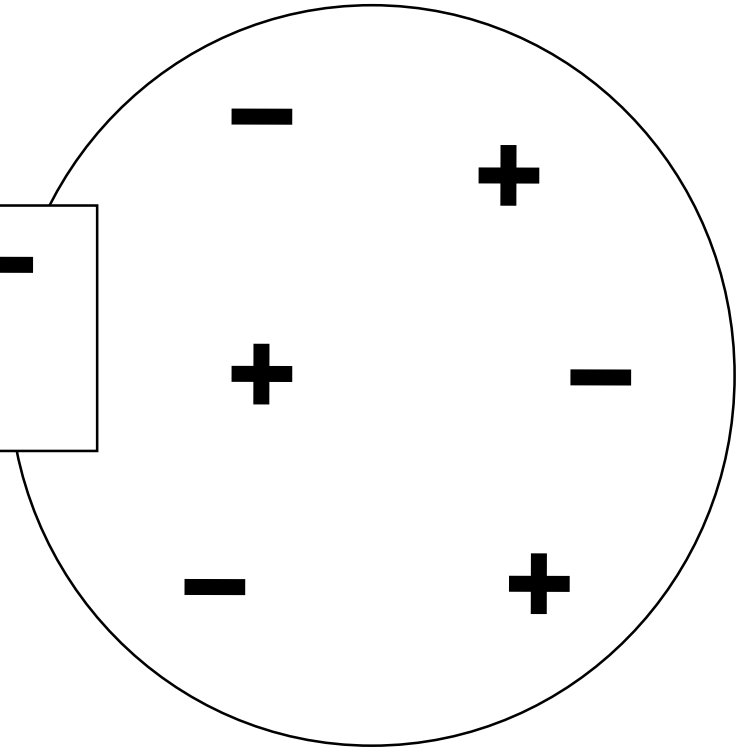


Static Charge by Conduction

Charged Object



Neutral Object

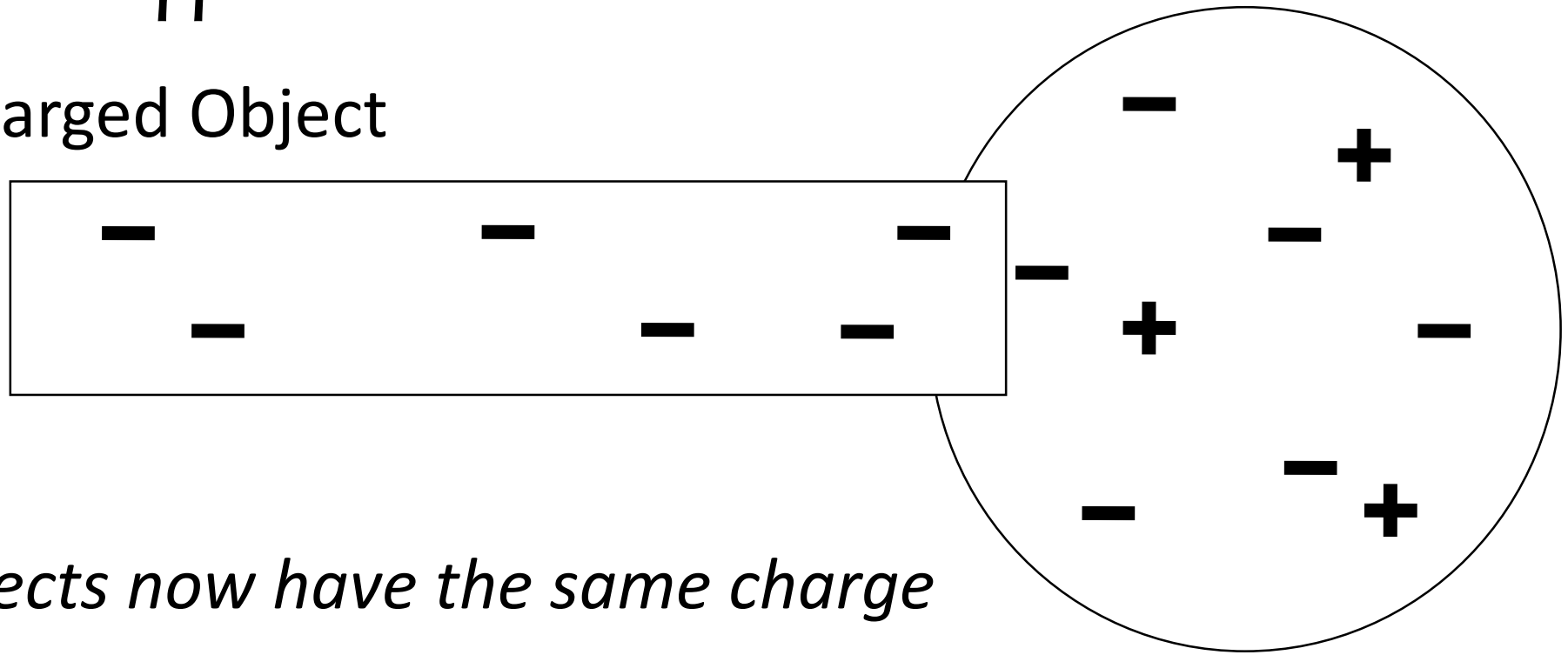


Electrons travel from one object into the other

Static Charge by Conduction

Charged Object

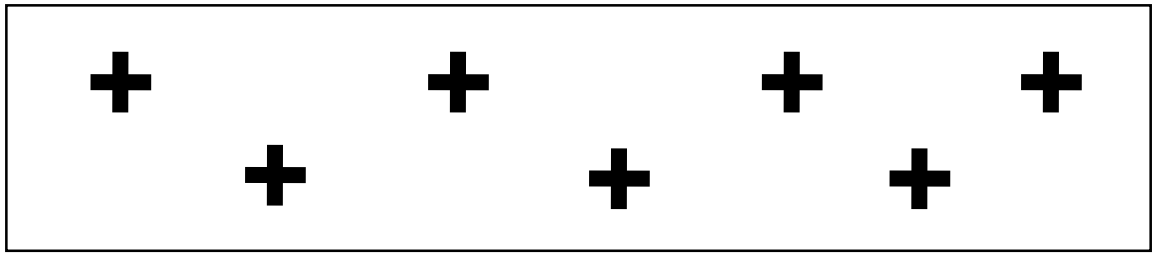
Now, also Charged



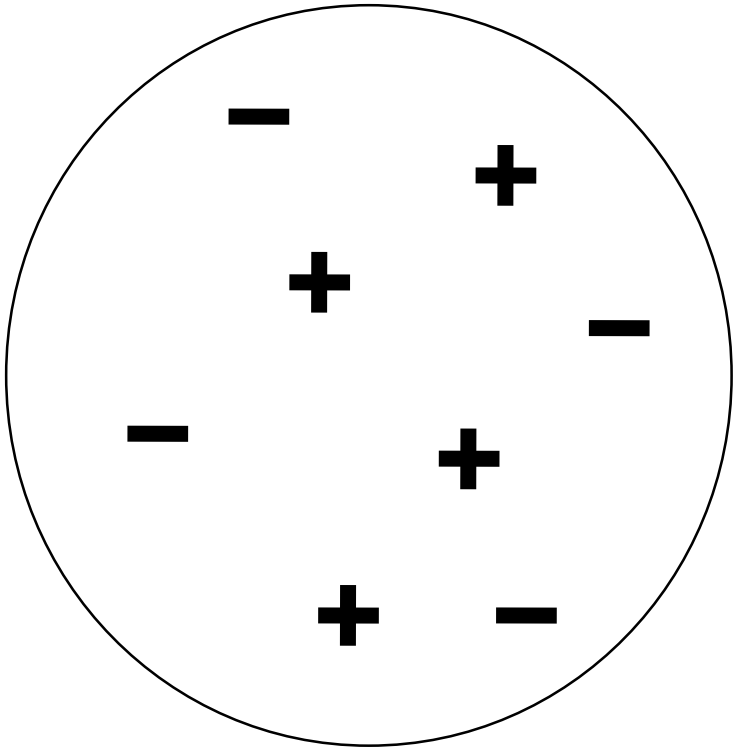
Both objects now have the same charge

Static Charge by *Induction*

Charged Object



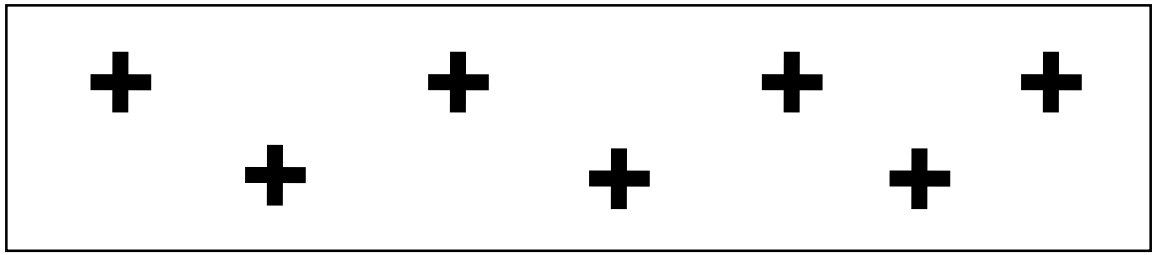
Neutral Object



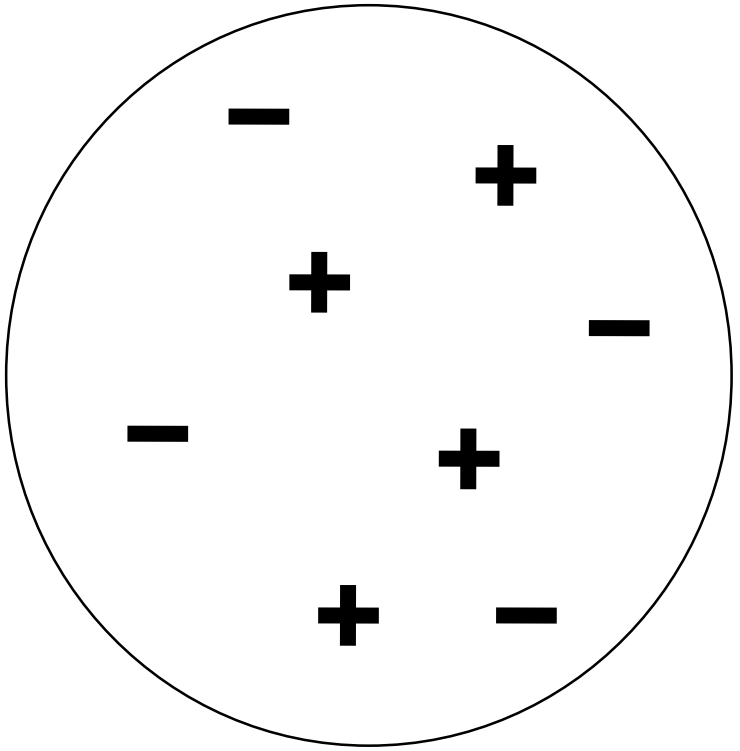
Charged object brought near a neutral object

Static Charge by *Induction*

Charged Object



Neutral Object

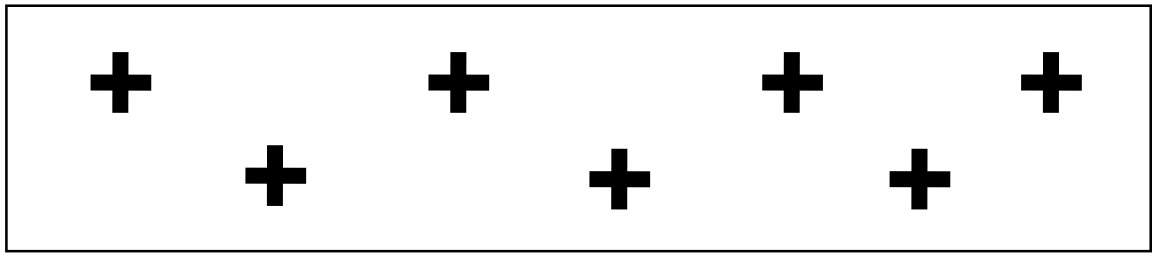


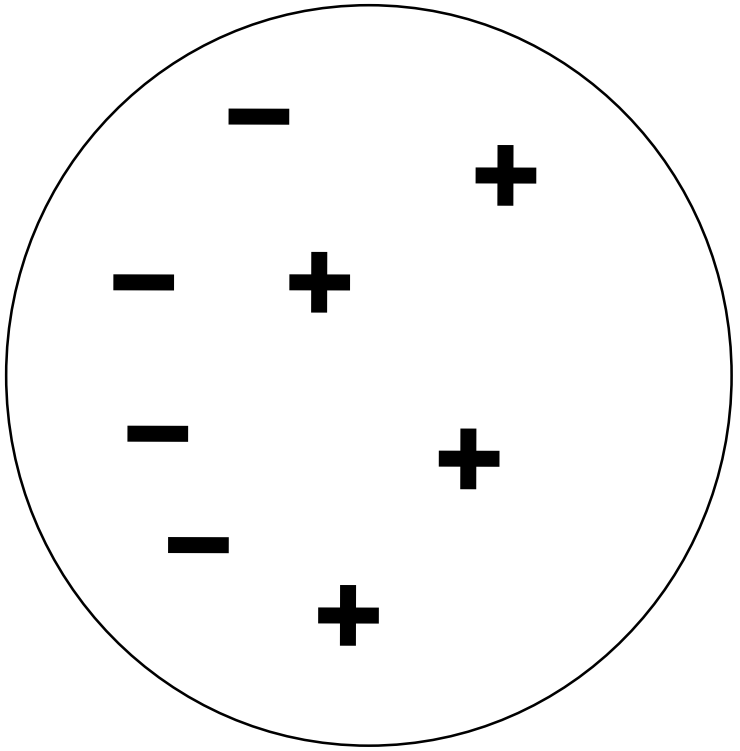
Charged object brought near a neutral object

Static Charge by Induction

Neutral Object

Charged Object

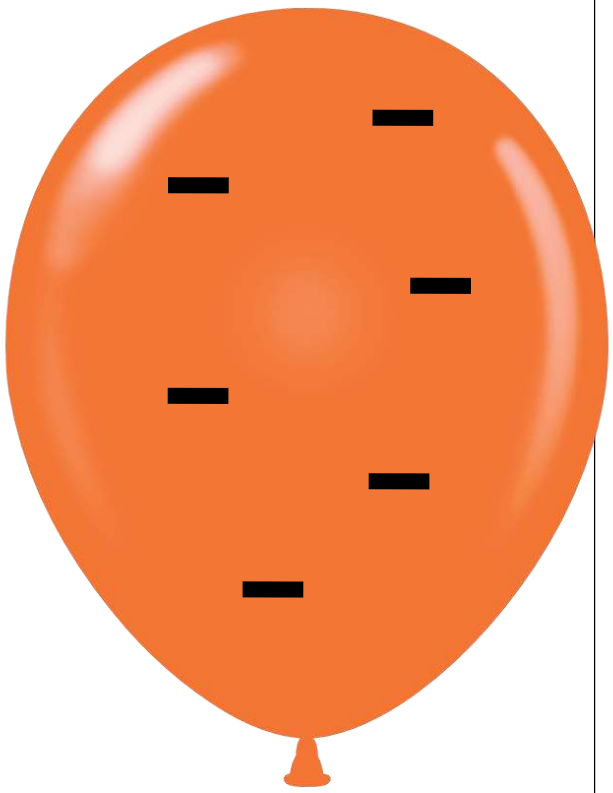




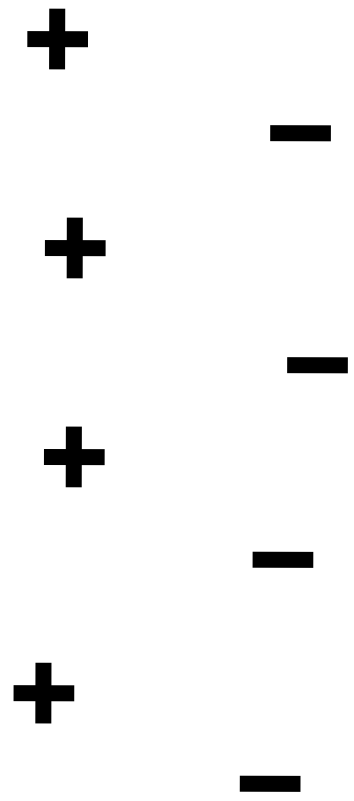
Charged object brought near a neutral object

Charges shift within the neutral object

(Sides temporarily charged)



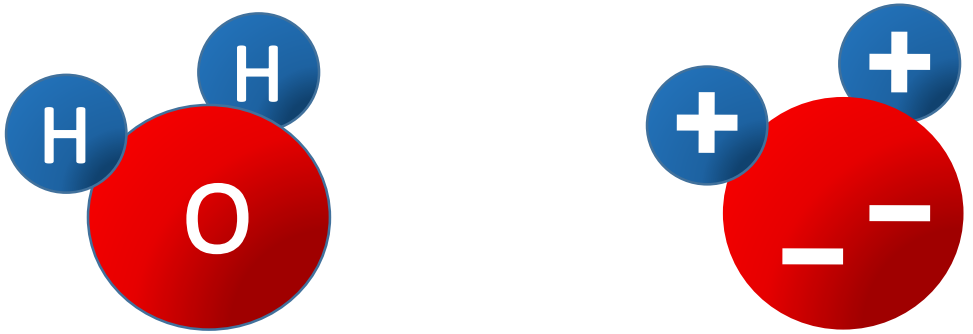
Wall



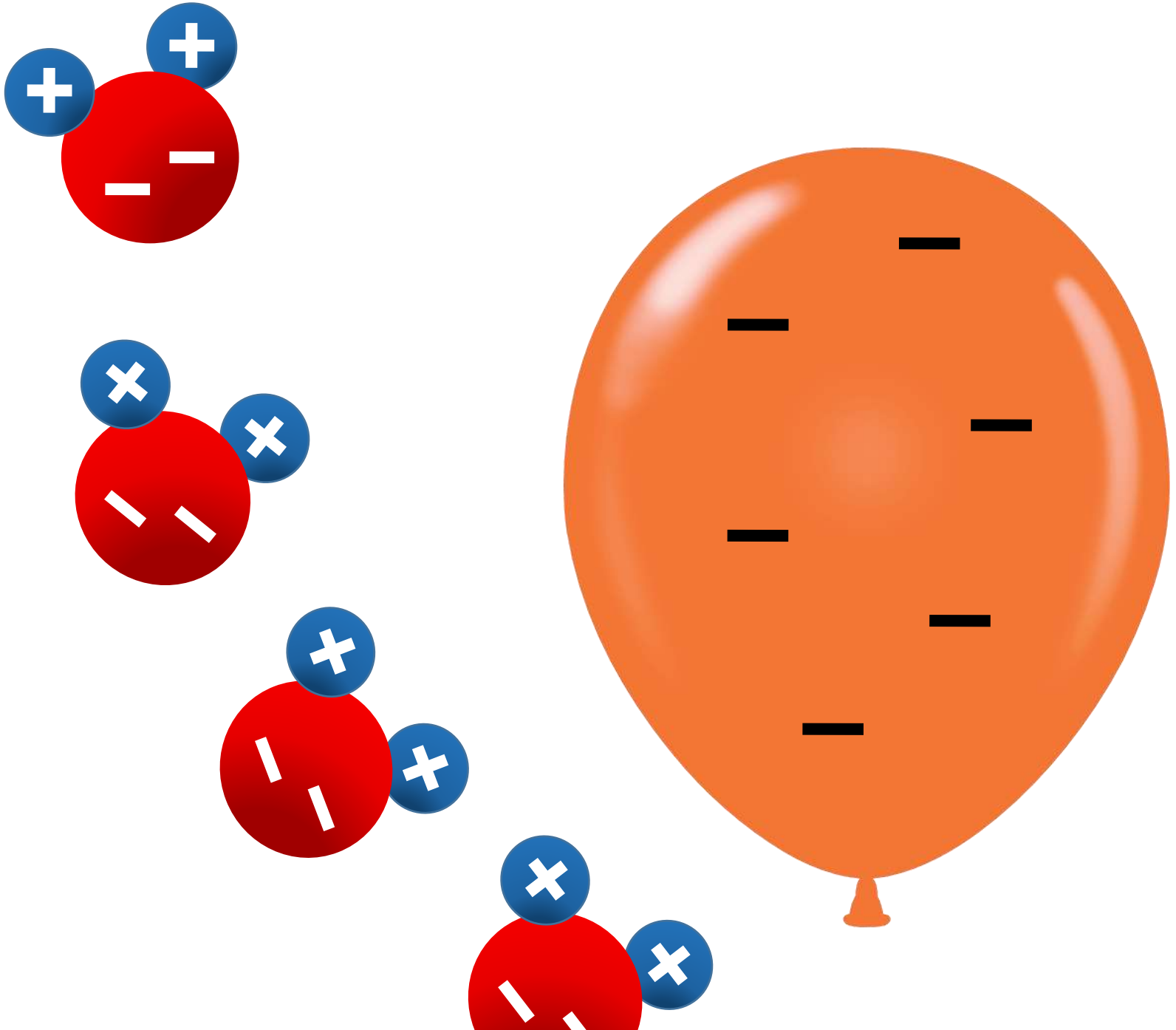
Water When a water molecule is formed, the oxygen atom has a strong pull on the electrons from the hydrogen atoms.

The oxygen has a negative charge.

The hydrogens have a positive charge.



Water molecules falling …



Summary

Method of static charging	Materials at start…	Procedure	Materials after…


© AFP/GETTY IMAGES


SNAP!
2-22
I LOVE STATIC ELECTRICITY
SCUFF
SCUFF
SCUFF
SCUFF
SCUFF
POP!
SCUFF
SCUFF
SCUFF
SCUFF
SCUFF
GARFIELD
JIM DAVIS
POW
I HATE STATIC ELECTRICITY
GARFIELD