

What do ionizers do?

On neutral surfaces, the relationship between positive and negative charges is equalized. Through rubbing, pressure or separating two neutral non- or semiconductors, the surface can become either positively or negatively charged. Since such charges on non-conductors and semiconductors are static, the problem cannot be simply resolved by grounding. This is where ionizers, which neutralize electrostatic charge, come into play.

In the production and processing of electronic components, electrostatic charges often damage the structure of the semiconductor. Especially ongoing miniaturization and ever increasing packing density lead to a continual decrease in electrostatic compatibility of electronic components. However, ESD also hinders the manufacture and processing of plastic, paper, textiles and glass. On the one hand, handling the material is made difficult. On the other hand, due to electrostatic charge, undesired particles such as dust and dirt stick to the material.

To reduce failure rates and the resulting costs, ionizers are used. By continuously generating positive and negative ions, ionizers neutralize object surfaces that are charged.

Also in the manufacture and processing of plastics, ionizers help equalize the charge on material surfaces. By eliminating electrostatic charge in this way, you can prevent not only dust from clinging to your products but also stop plastic parts and foil from sticking to each other.

For this reason, recognizing and eliminating electrostatic discharge is becoming increasingly important for quality assurance. Ionizers and electrostatic sensors play an important role in this regard.