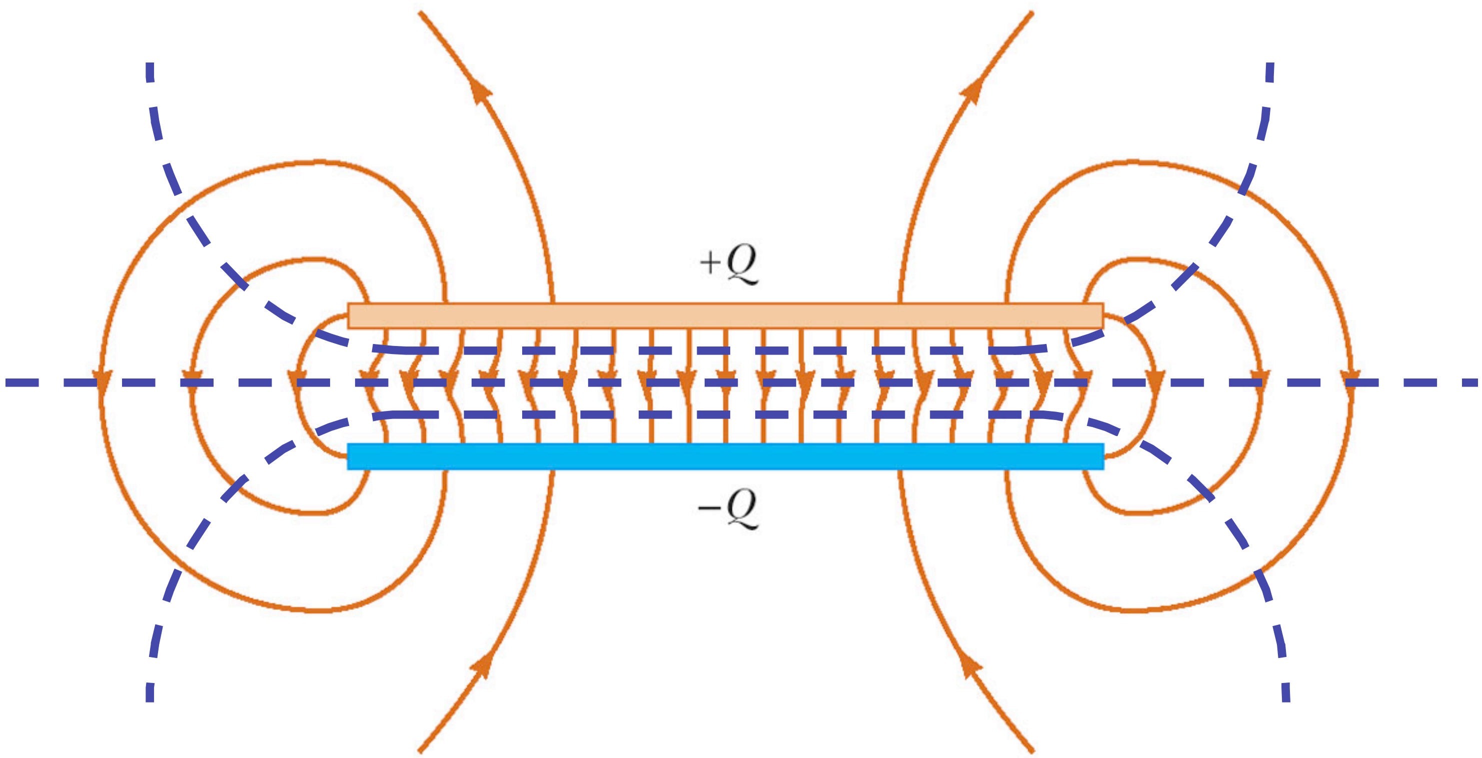
2 Charged Planes

Equipotential surfaces are parallel to the planes and ⊥ to the E-field lines



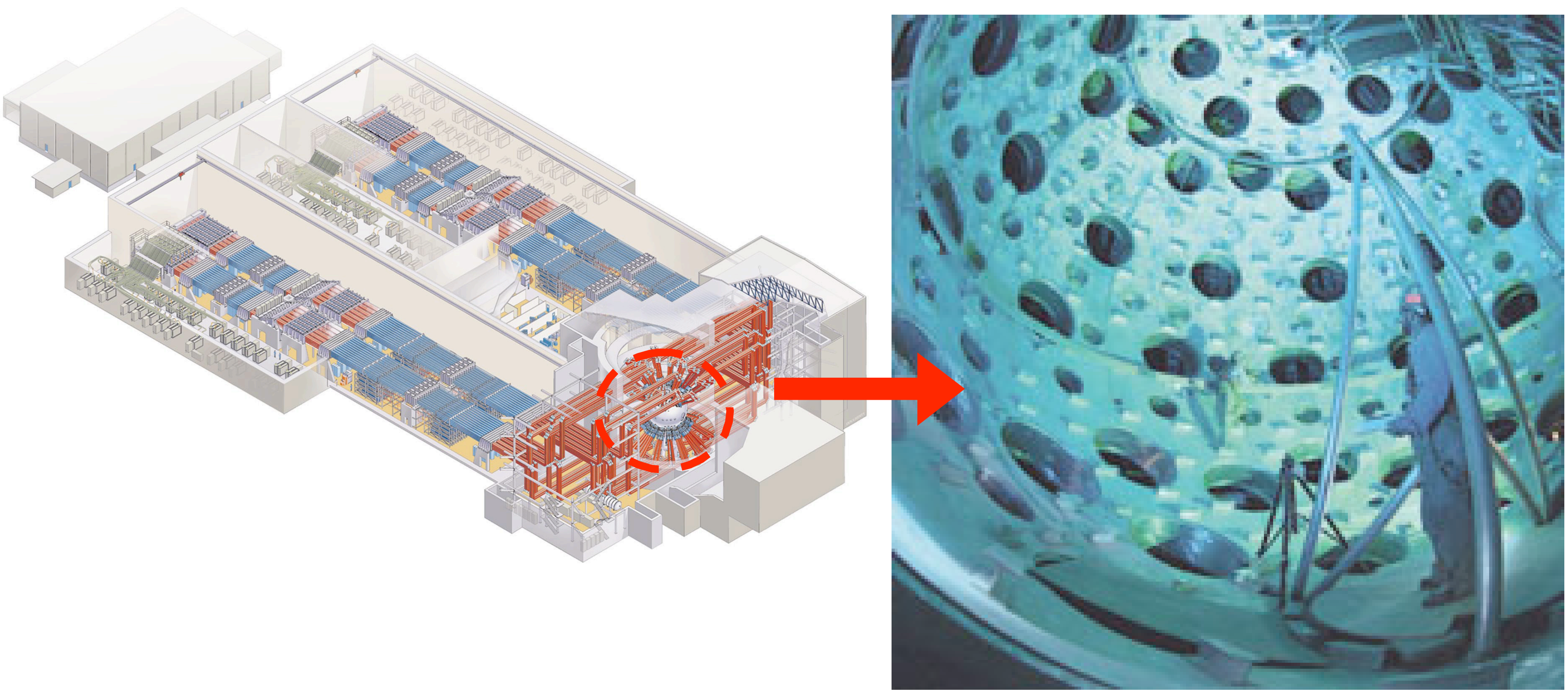
Capactitors & Capacitance

Capacitor: a device for storing electrical potential energy

Can also be rapidly discharged to release a large amount of energy at once

Applications: camera flashes, automobile ignition systems, computer memory, laser flash lamps, defibrillators

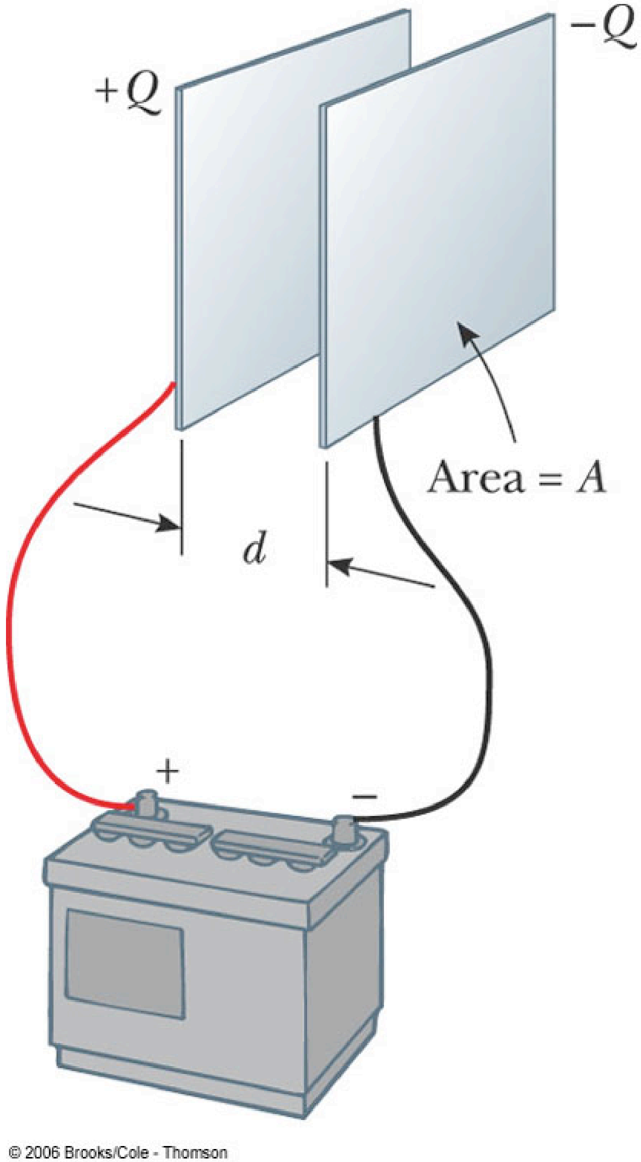
Laser Fusion at the Nat'l Ignition Facility, Livermore, CA. 10^6 J released in μs: Power ~ 10^{12} W



Credit:: LLNL

.68 MFD
200 VDC
MAX SURGE 250VDC
POS +
3,500 µF
40 VDC
MADE IN U.S.A.

A Capacitor



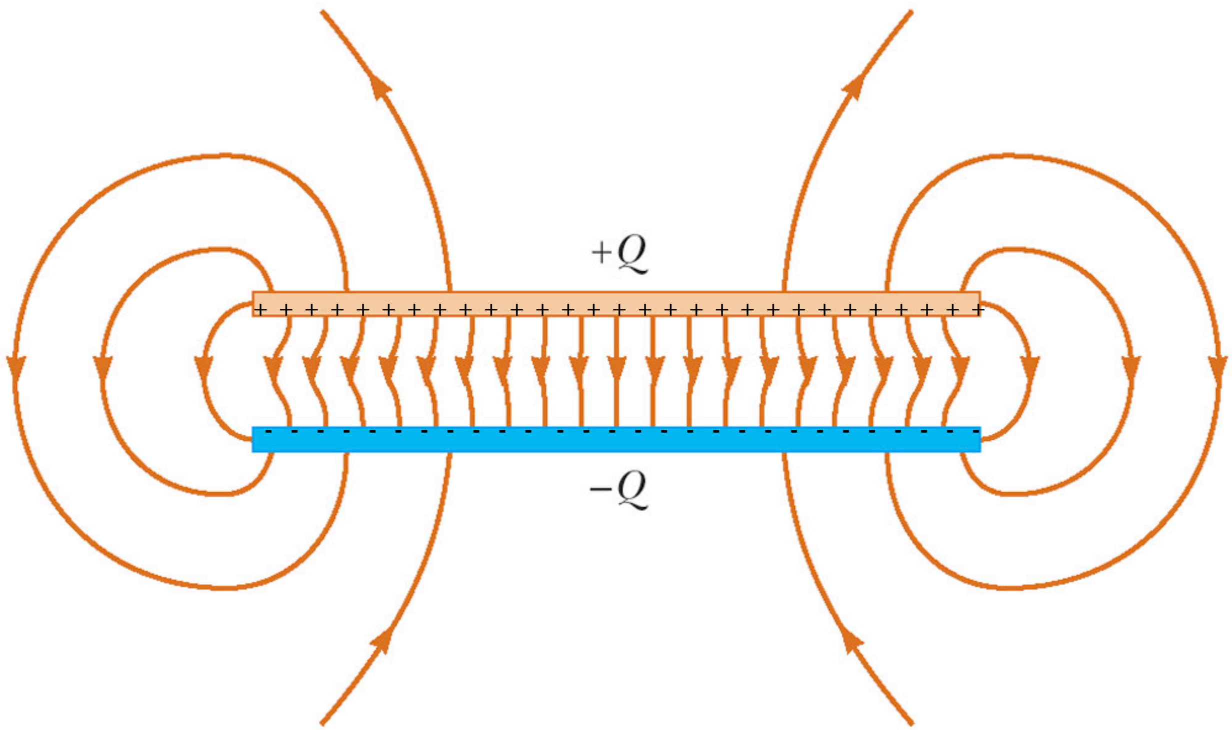
Note: +Q plate is connected to positive terminal of battery; –Q plate connected to – terminal.

Capacitance is defined as the ability to store separated charge.

$C = Q / \Delta V$

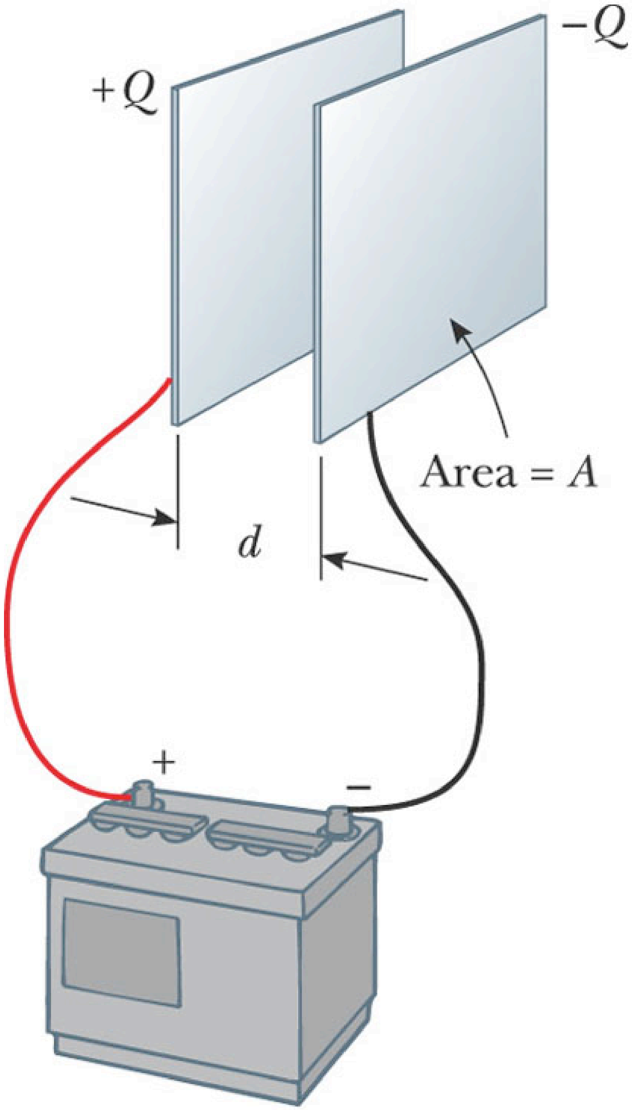
Unit: FARAD = C/V

Parallel Plate Capacitor



Note E-field inside is pretty uniform. E-field outside is relatively negligible

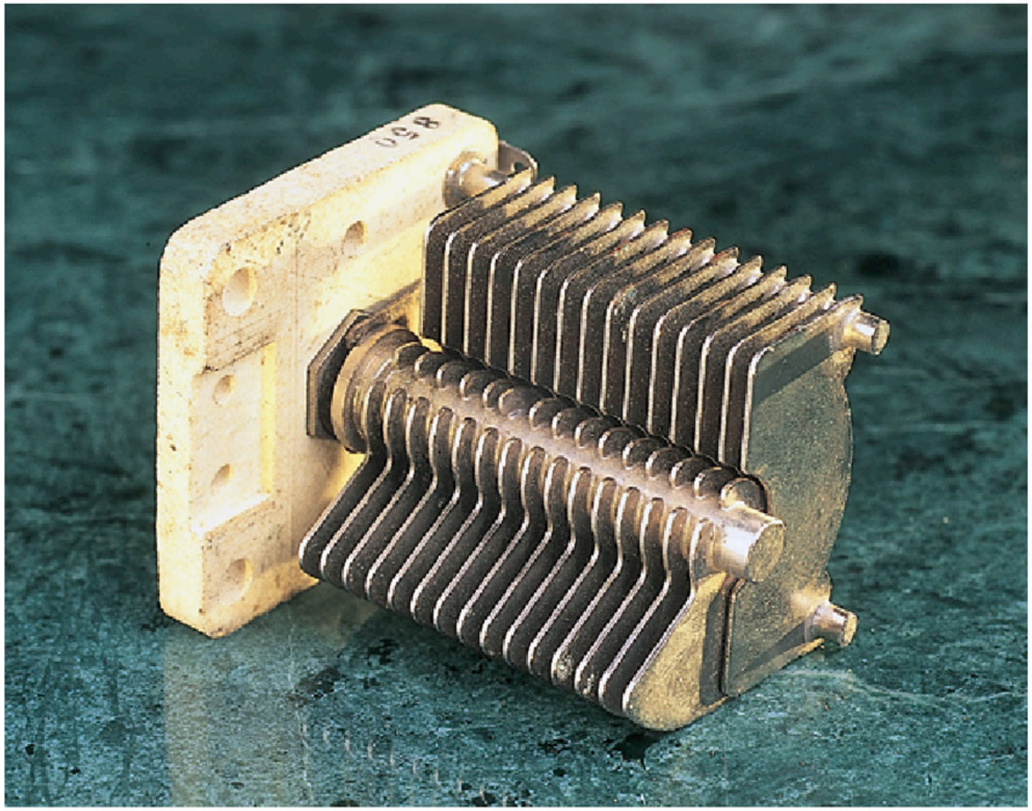
Charges like to accumulate at inner edges of plates



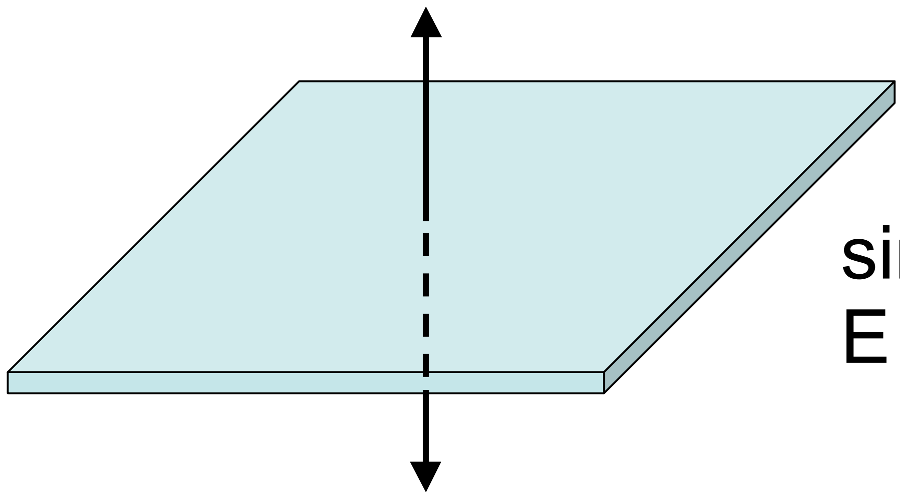
Parallel Plate Capacitor

Capacitance depends on geometry:

$$\mathbf{C = \varepsilon_0 A / d}$$

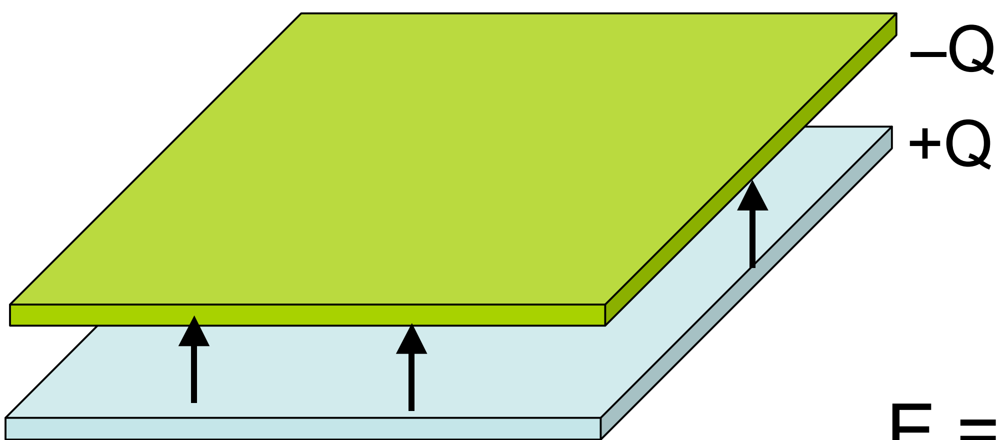


Variable capacitor: C depends on "overlapping" area



single sheet of charge +Q:

$E = \sigma/(2\varepsilon_0)$



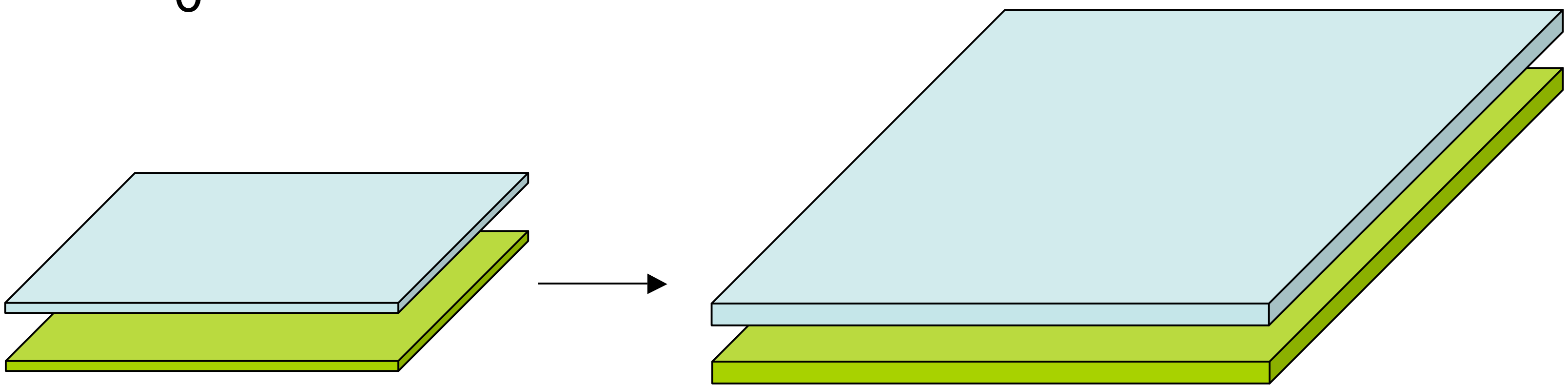
Parallel plate capac.:

$E = \sigma/\varepsilon_0 = (q/A)/\varepsilon_0 = \Delta V/d$

Double the area…

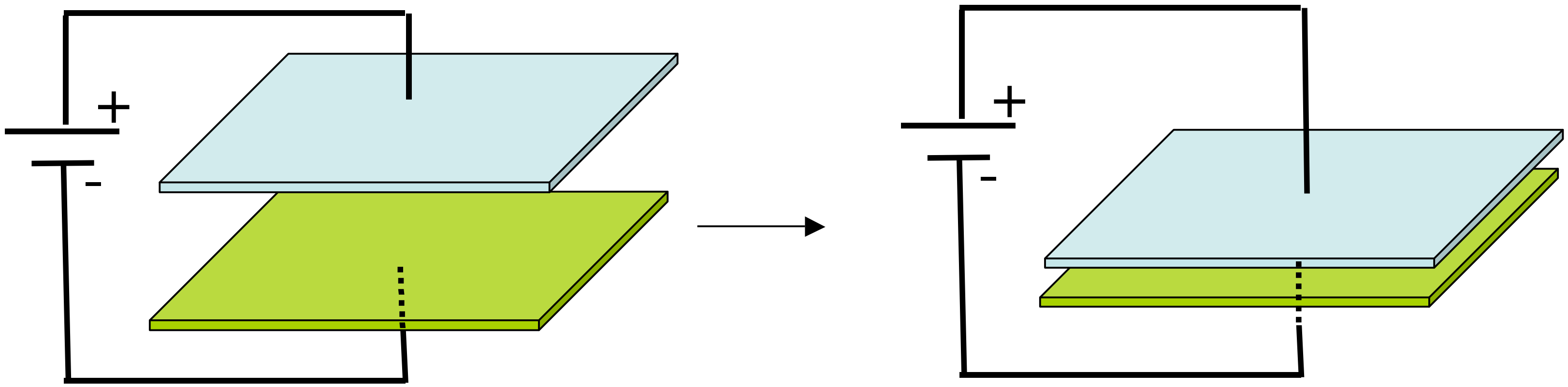
$A \rightarrow 2A$:

$C = \varepsilon_0 A/d$



$C \rightarrow 2C$

If plates are HELD at a fixed potential difference ΔV which does not change as you decrease d:

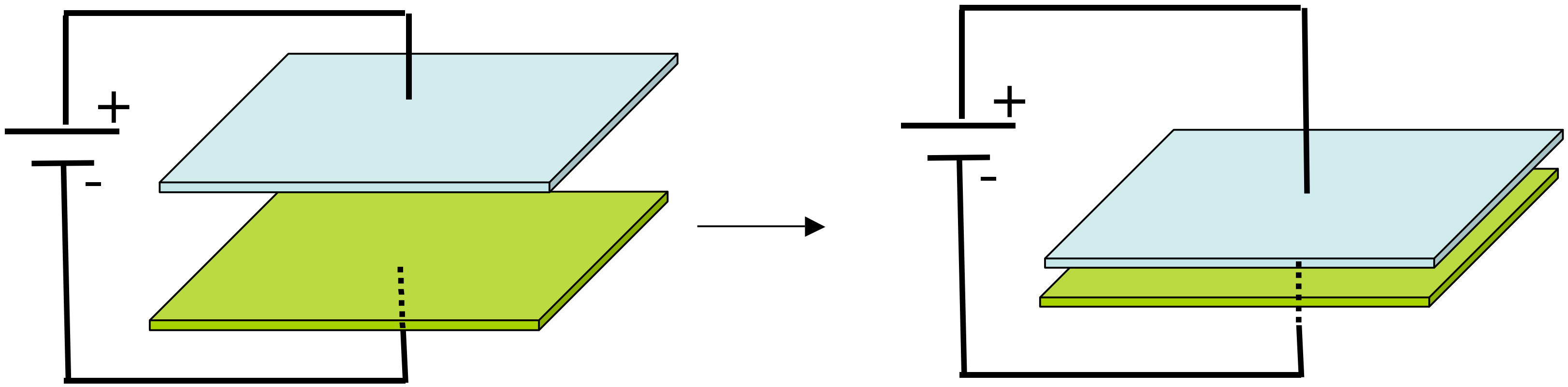


$\Delta V \rightarrow \Delta V$ (held constant)

$d \rightarrow d/2$

What happens to C & E?

If plates are HELD at a fixed potential difference ΔV which does not change as you decrease d:



$\Delta V \rightarrow \Delta V$ (held constant)

$d \rightarrow d/2$

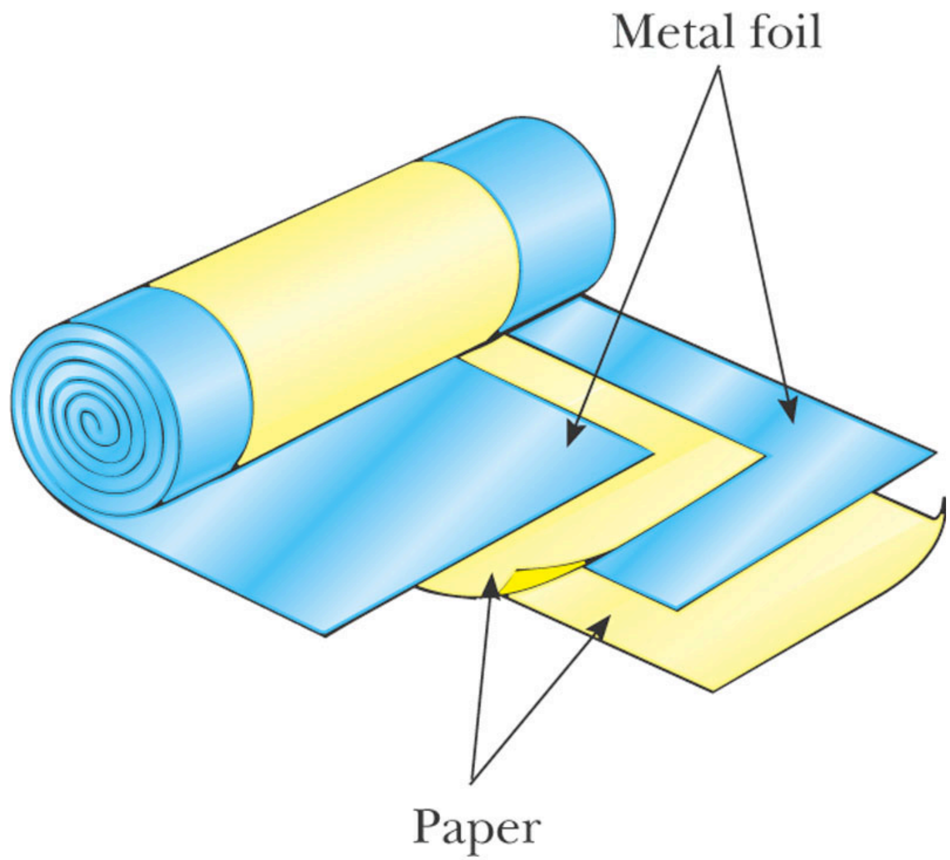
$E = \Delta V/d$ so $E \rightarrow 2E$

$E = \sigma/\varepsilon_0 = (Q/A)/\varepsilon_0$ so $Q \rightarrow 2Q$

$C = Q/\Delta V$ so $C \rightarrow 2C$

Capacitors with insulators (for small d)

With insulating material filling the gap, charges cannot travel from one plate to the other, but E-fields can permeate.



Example:

A parallel-plate capacitor with $A = 4\ \text{cm}^2$, $d = 1$ mm. Find its capacitance.

$C = \varepsilon_o A/d = (8.85\text{x}10^{-12}\ \text{C}^2/\text{Nm}^2)(4\text{x}10^{-4}\ \text{m}^2)/(10^{-3}\ \text{m})$
$= 3.54\text{x}10^{-12}\ \text{F} = 3.54\text{pF}$

If the capacitor is connected to a 9 Volt battery, how much charge is on each plate?

$C = Q/\Delta V \rightarrow Q = C\Delta V = (3.54\text{x}10^{-12}\ \text{F})(9\text{V})$
$=3.2\text{x}10^{-11}\ \text{C}$

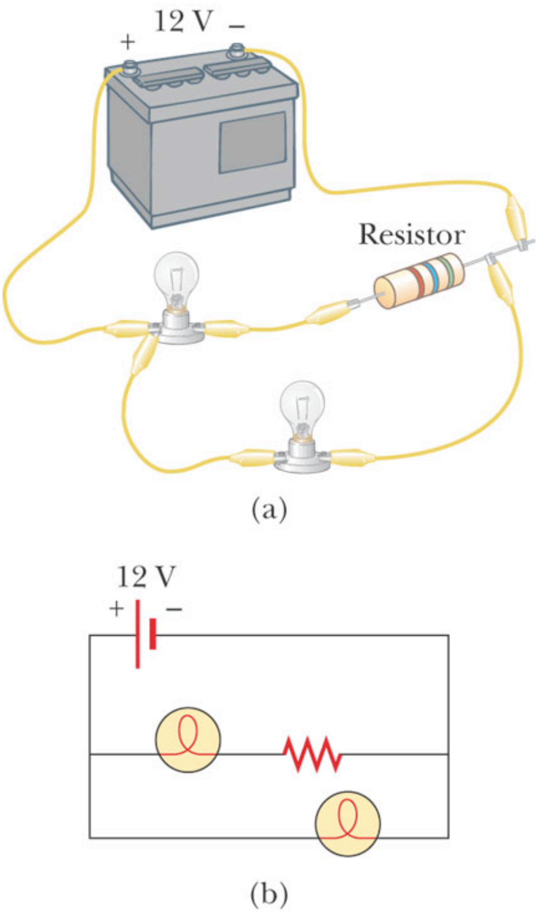
Calculate the charge density on one plate (assume uniform distribution).

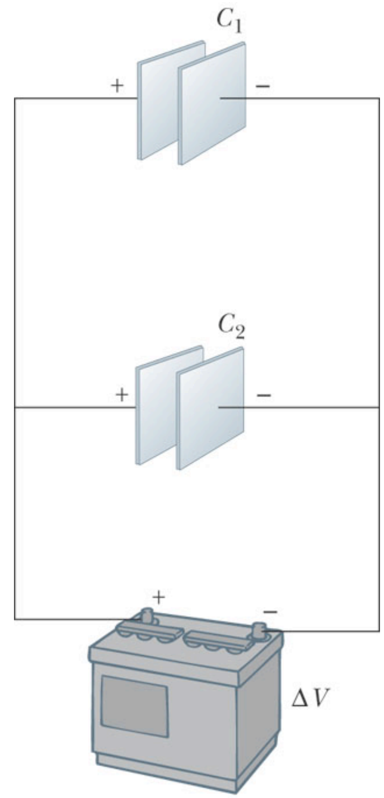
$\sigma = Q/A = 3.2\text{x}10^{-11}\ \text{C} / 4\text{x}10^{-4}\ \text{m}^2 = 8\text{x}10^{-8}\ \text{C/m}^2$

Calculate the magnitude of the E-field inside the capacitor.

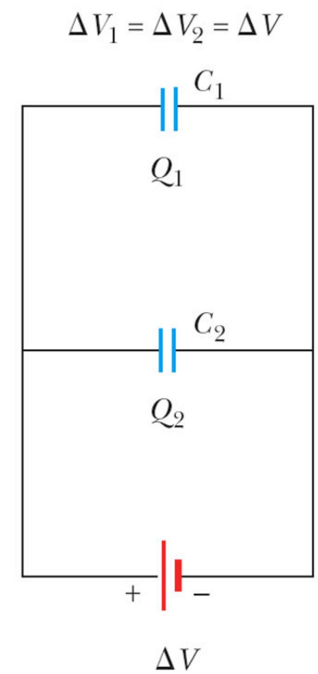
$E = \sigma/\varepsilon_0 = (8\text{x}10^{-8}\ \text{C/m}^2)/(8.85\text{x}10^{-12}\ \text{C}^2/\text{Nm}^2)$
$= 9000\ \text{N/C}$

Circuit diagrams



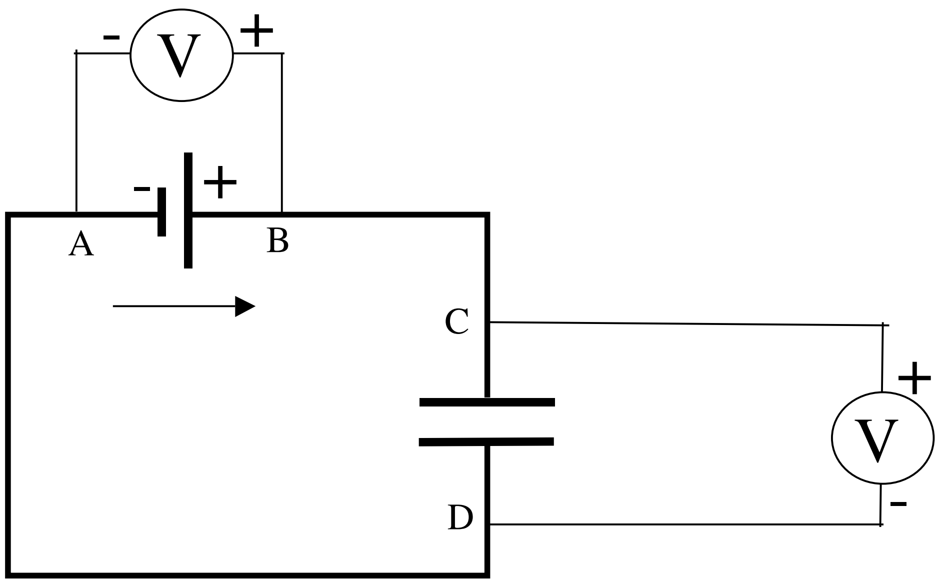


(a)



Voltmeter

Measures ΔV between two points in a circuit



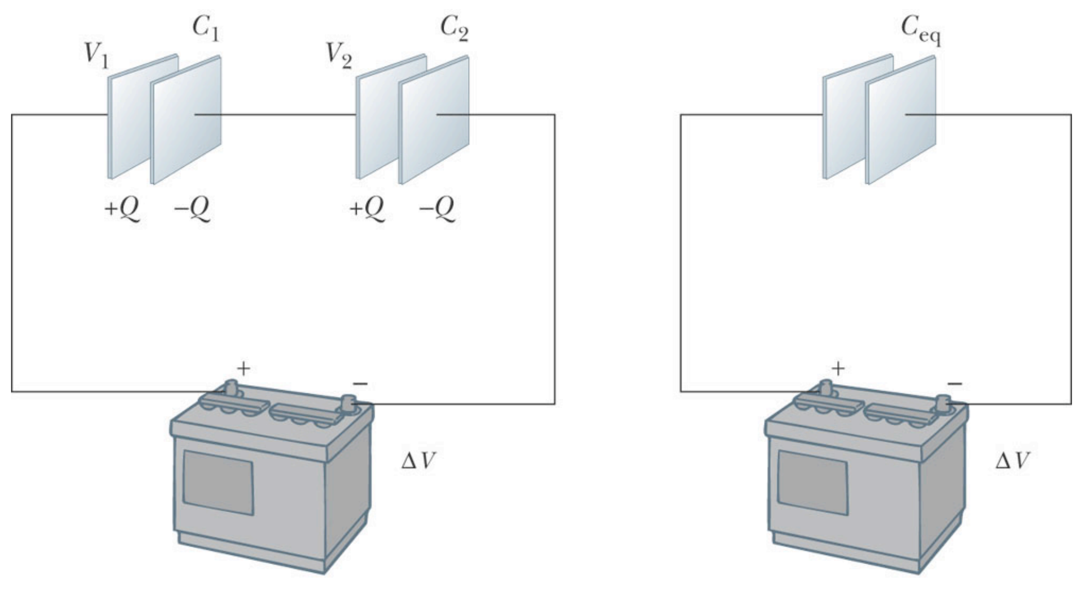
From A to B: Potential increases

From C to D: Potential decreases

Connecting Capacitors in Series and in Parallel

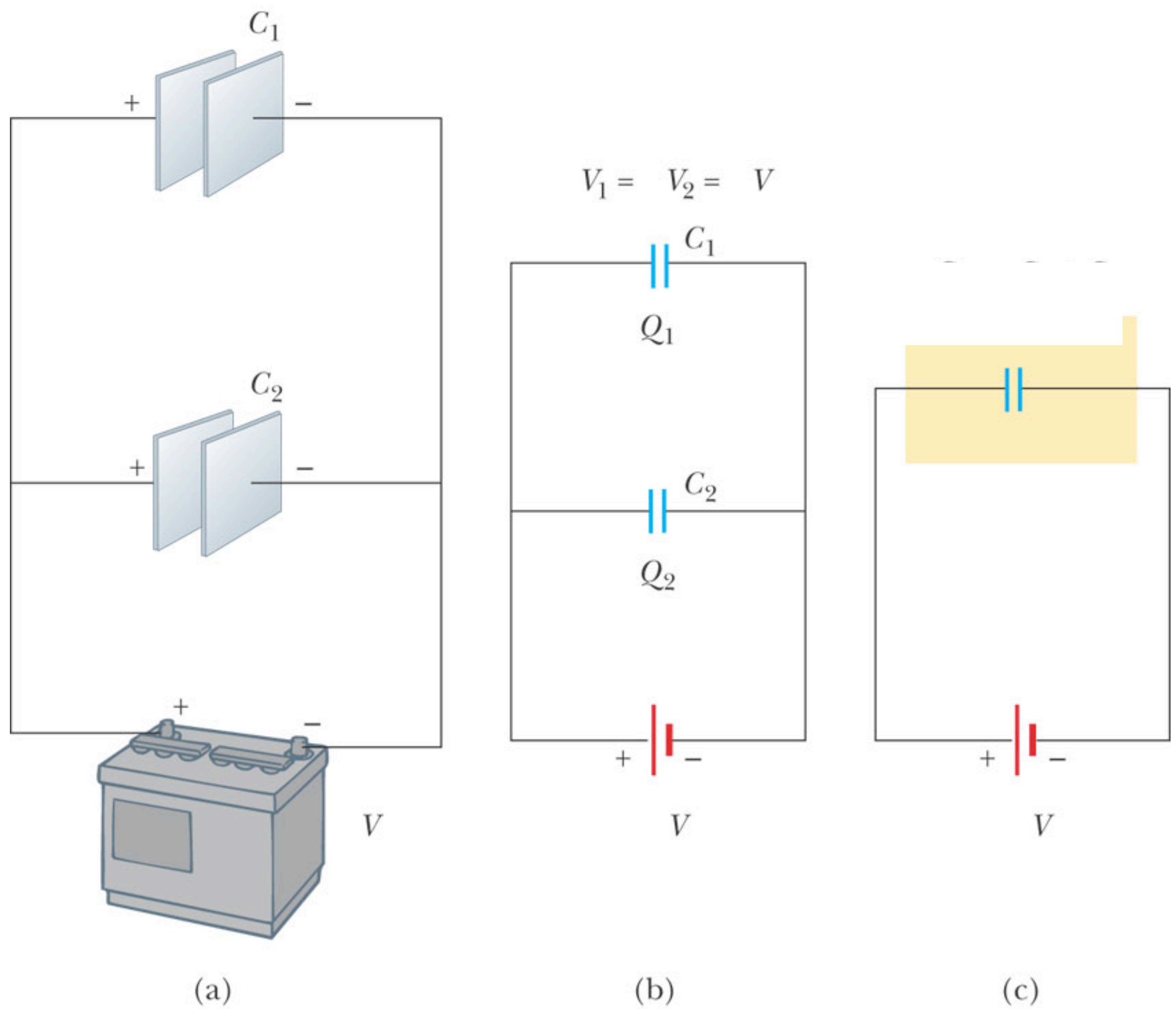
Goal: find "equivalent" capacitance of a single capacitor (simplifies circuit diagrams and makes it easier to calculate circuit properties)

Find C_{eq} in terms of C_1, C_2,… to satisfy $C_{eq} = Q/\Delta V$

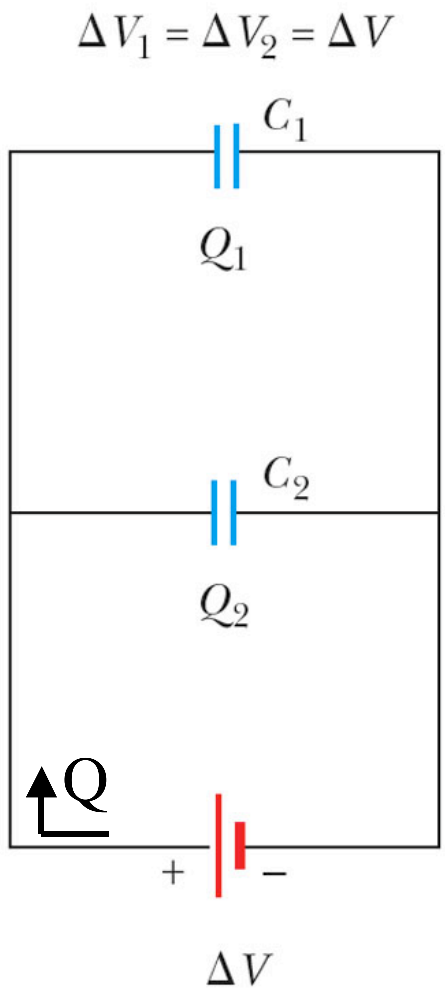


(a) (b)

Capacitors in Parallel



Capacitors in Parallel



Note that both capacitors are held are same potential difference ΔV:

$\Delta V_1 = \Delta V_2 = \Delta V$

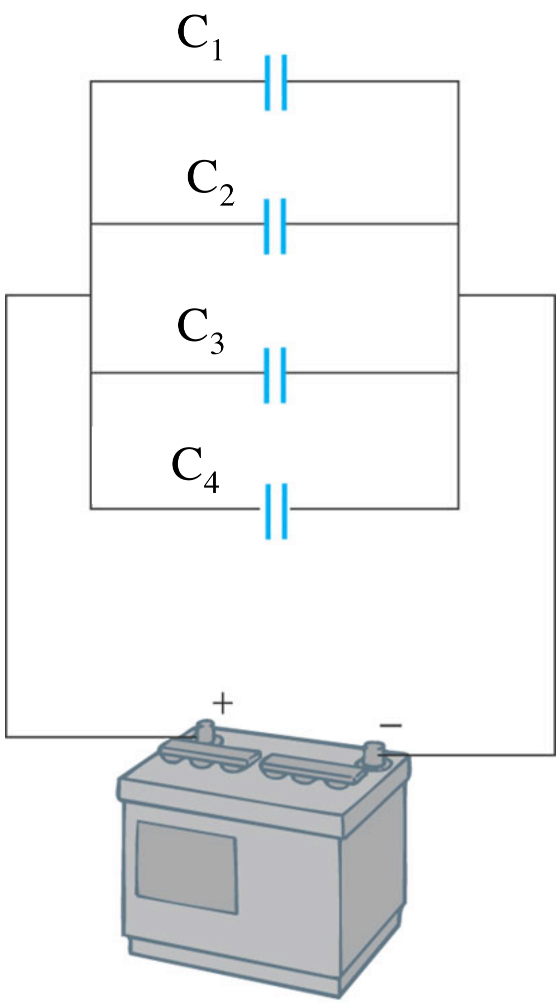
Total charge $Q = Q_1 + Q_2$

$Q = C_1\Delta V + C_2\Delta V$

$C_{eq} = Q/\Delta V = (C_1\Delta V+C_2\Delta V)/\Delta V$

$\boxed{\mathbf{C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2}}$

Capacitors in Parallel



For N capacitors in parallel:

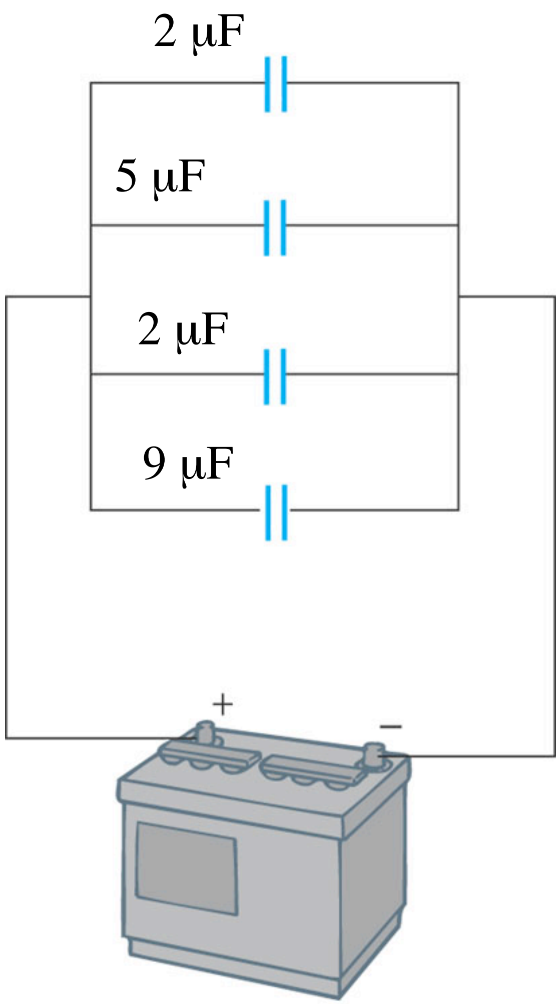
$$\mathbf{C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \ldots. + C_N}$$

C_{eq} bigger than any individual C

akin to having larger area:

Area(C_{eq}) = Area1 + Area2+…

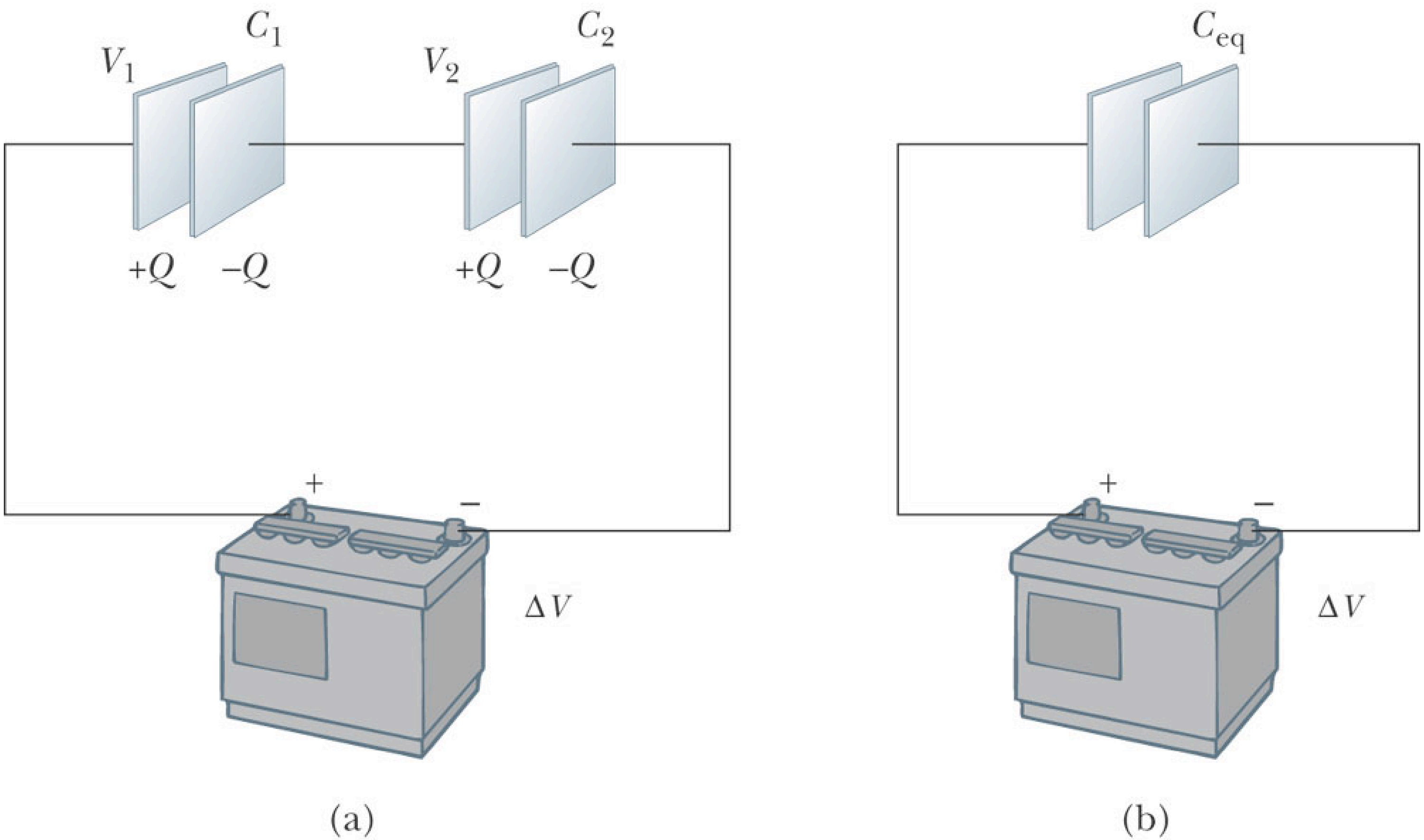
Capacitors in Parallel



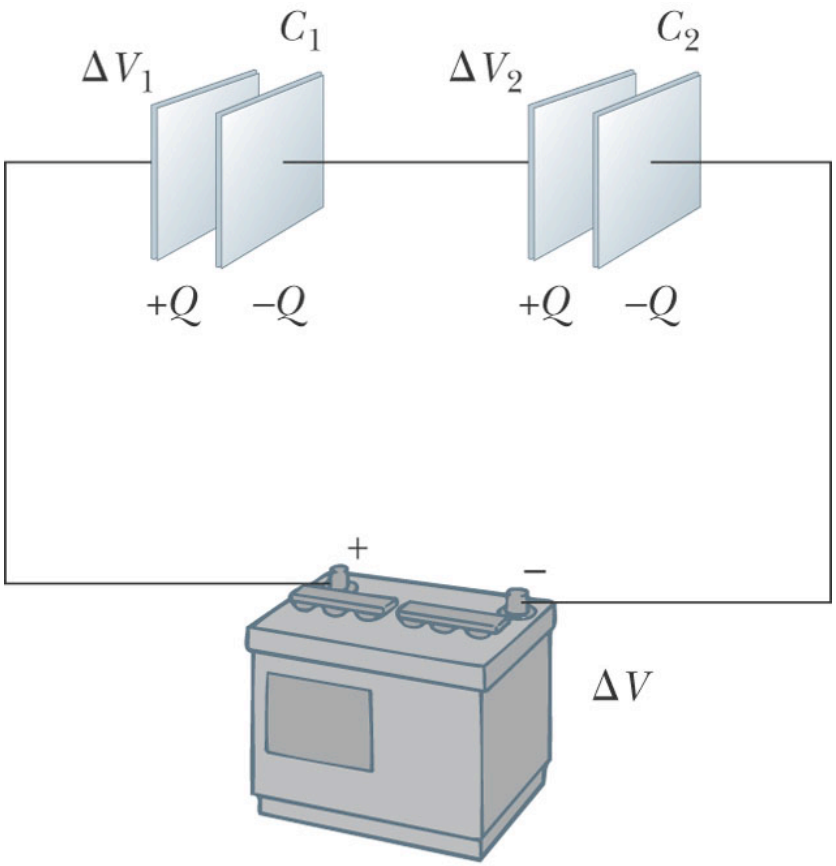
Example: Calculate $\mathbf{C_{eq}}$

$$\mathbf{C_{eq} = 2+5+2+9\ \mu F = 18\mu F}$$

Capacitors in Series



Capacitors in Series



(a)

Note both capacitors' left plates have equal positive charge, +Q (and right plates each have –Q)

Also: $\Delta V = \Delta V_1 + \Delta V_2$

$\Delta V = Q/C_1 + Q/C_2$

$C_{eq} = Q/\Delta V$

$1/C_{eq} = \Delta V/Q$

$1/C_{eq} = (Q/C_1 + Q/C_2)/Q$

$$\mathbf{1/C_{eq} = 1/C_1 + 1/C_2}$$

Capacitors in Series

For N capacitors in series:

$1/C_{eq} = 1/C_1 + 1/C_2 + 1/C_3 + \ldots. + 1/C_N$

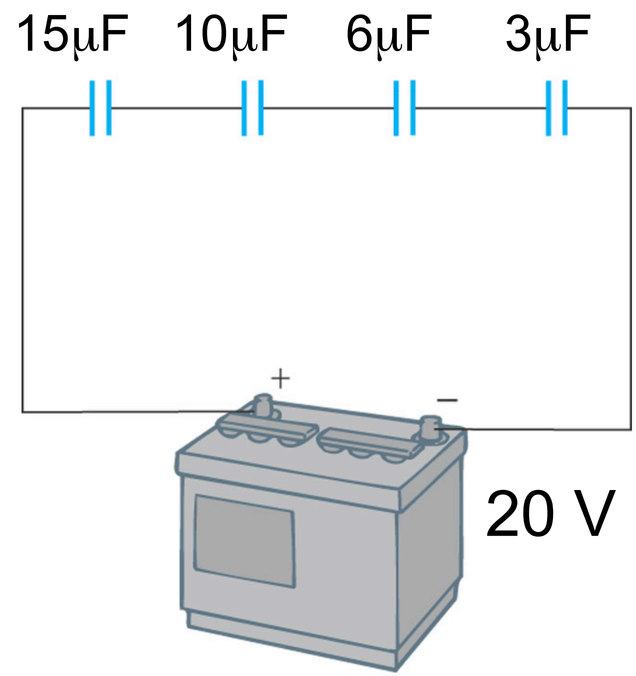
C_{eq} smaller than any individual C

Capacitors in Series

Example: Find C_{eq}.

$1/C_{eq}$ =
$1/(15\mu F)+1/(10\mu F)+1/(6\mu F)+$
$1/(3\mu F) = 0.667/\mu F$

$C_{eq} = 1.5\ \mu F$



Find Q on each capacitor:

$Q = C_{eq}\Delta V =$
$(1.5\times10^{-6}F)(20V)= 30\mu C$

Capacitors in Series

Find the voltage drop across each capacitor:

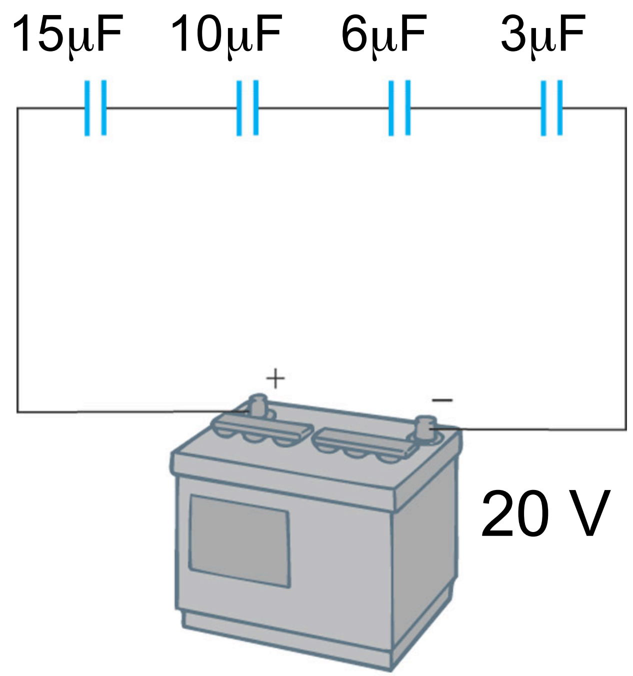
$\Delta V_1 = Q/C_1 = 30\mu C/15\mu F = 2V$

$\Delta V_2 = Q/C_2 = 30\mu C/10\mu F = 3V$

$\Delta V_3 = Q/C_3 = 30\mu C/6\mu F = 5V$

$\Delta V_4 = Q/C_4 = 30\mu C/3\mu F = 10V$

Notice that
$\Delta V_1+\Delta V_2+\Delta V_3+\Delta V_4=\Delta V$

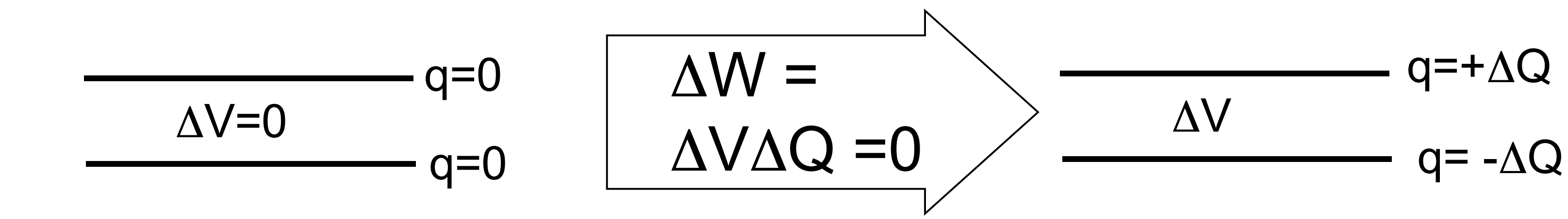


Energy stored in a capacitor

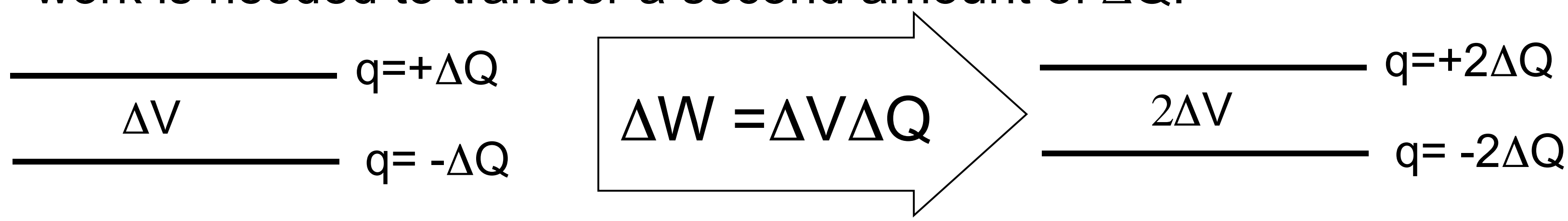
How much work does it take to charge up a capacitor?

Start with neutral plates, transfer a tiny amount of charge, ΔQ: Amount of work you need to do will equal the amount of charge times the potential difference currently across the plates

Energy stored in a capacitor

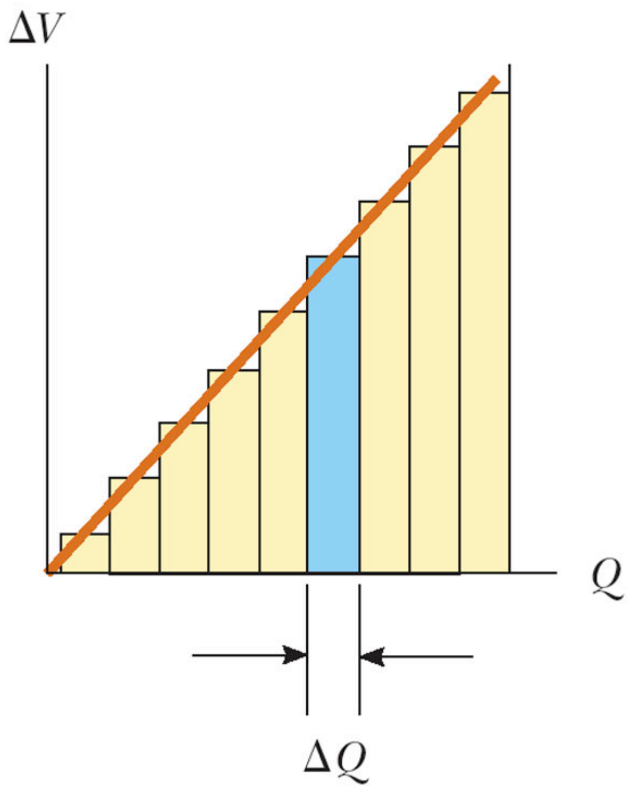


Once one ΔQ has been transferred, ΔV has increased, so additional work is needed to transfer a second amount of ΔQ:



To transfer a third ΔQ, you'll need to do work $\Delta W = (2\Delta V)\Delta Q$….

Energy stored in a capacitor



Total work = shaded area

Total Work = U = 1/2 (Q ΔV) =
1/2 C(ΔV)^2 = Q^2/(2C)

Defibrillators

A fully charged defibrillator contains U = 1.2 kJ of energy stored in a capacitor with $C = 1.1\times10^{-4}$ F. Find the voltage needed to store this amount of energy.

$$U = 1/2\ C\ (\Delta V)^2$$

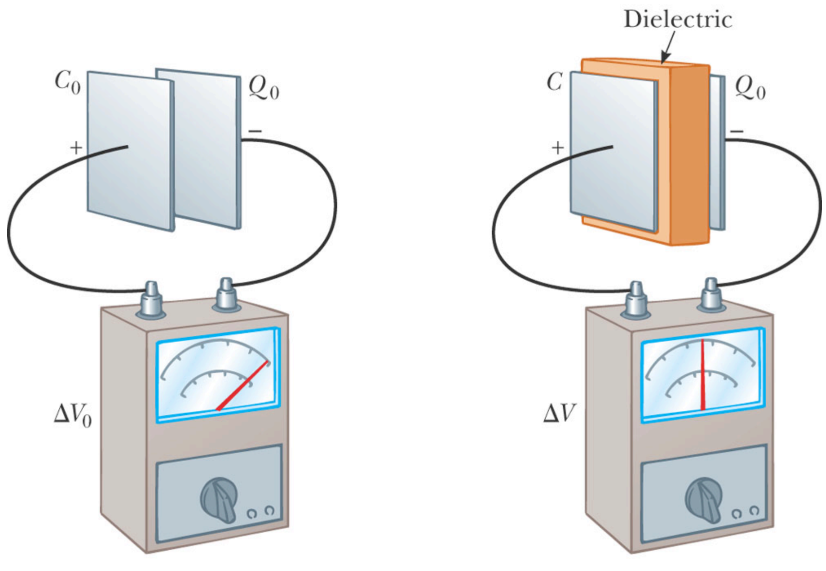
$$\Delta V = \sqrt{2\ U / C} = \sqrt{(2)(1200J) / 1.1\times10^{-4}\ F} = 4670\ V$$

In a discharge through a patient, 600 J of electrical energy are delivered in 2.5 ms. What's the average power delivered during this time?

Avg. Power = Energy/time = 600J/0.0025sec = 2.4×10^{5} W

Dielectrics

Insulators placed in the gap to increase capacitance by a factor κ: ceramic, paper, glass, plastic, water, glass,…



(a) (b)

Originally:
ΔV_0, C_0, Q_0

When you insert a dielectric, the voltage drops:

$\Delta V = \Delta V0/\kappa$

κ always > 1 (κ=1 for vacuum)

Q_0 remains the same

$C = Q/\Delta V = Q/(\Delta V_0/\kappa) = \kappa Q/\Delta V_0$

$\mathbf{C = \kappa C_0}$

Dielectrics

TABLE 16.1

Dielectric Constants and Dielectric Strengths of Various Materials at Room Temperature

Material	Dielectric Constant κ	Dielectric Strength (V/m)
Vacuum	1.000 00	—
Air	1.000 59	3×10^6
Bakelite®	4.9	24×10^6
Fused quartz	3.78	8×10^6
Pyrex® glass	5.6	14×10^6
Polystyrene	2.56	24×10^6
Teflon®	2.1	60×10^6
Neoprene rubber	6.7	12×10^6
Nylon	3.4	14×10^6
Paper	3.7	16×10^6
Strontium titanate	233	8×10^6
Water	80	—
Silicone oil	2.5	15×10^6

Dielectrics

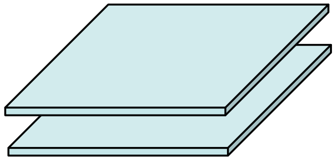
$C = \kappa\varepsilon_0 (A/d)$

For any given d, there's a maximum electric field that can occur inside the dielectric above which conduction will occur.

"Dielectric strength"

For air ($\kappa = 1.00059$), this is $E = 3 \times 10^6$ V/m

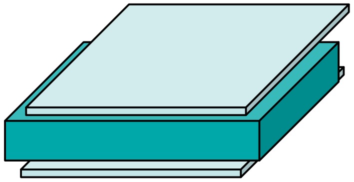
Permittivity of a dielectric



Consider a capacitor not connected to a battery: $E_0 = \Delta V_0/d$

Add dielectric $E = \Delta V/d = (\Delta V/\kappa)/d$

$E = E_0/\kappa$



For a capac., $E_o = \sigma/\varepsilon_0$

$E = (\sigma/\varepsilon_0)/\kappa = \sigma/\varepsilon$

$\varepsilon = \kappa\varepsilon_o$

Permittivity is increased compared to vacuum

Example:

You have a capacitor with plates of area = 20 cm^2, separated by a 1mm-thick layer of teflon. Find the capacitance and the maximum voltage & charge that can be placed on the capacitor.

Find κ from Table 16.1: For teflon, $\kappa=2.1$

Example:

You have a capacitor with plates of area = 20 cm^2, separated by a 1mm-thick layer of teflon. Find the capacitance and the maximum voltage & charge that can be placed on the capacitor.

Find κ from Table 16.1: For teflon, κ=2.1

$C = \kappa\varepsilon_0 (A/d)$

$C= 2.1(8.85\times10^{-12}\ C^2/Nm^2)(20\times10^{-4}\ m^2)/(10^{-3}\ m) = 3.7\times10^{-11}\ F = 37pF$

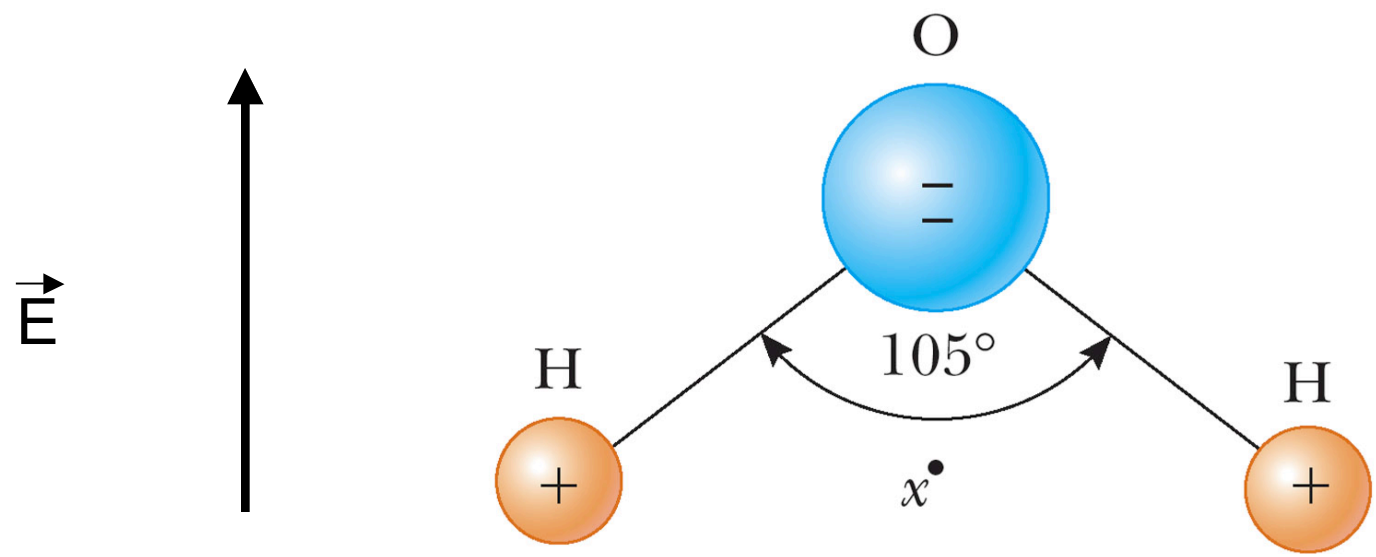
Diel. Strength is also found in Table 16.1: $E_{max} = 6\times10^7$ V/m

$\Delta V_{max} = E_{max}d = (6\times10^7\ V/m)(0.001m)=6\times10^4V$

$Q_{max} = C\Delta V_{max} = (37\times10^{-12}\ F)(6\times10^4\ V)= 2.2\times10^6\ C$

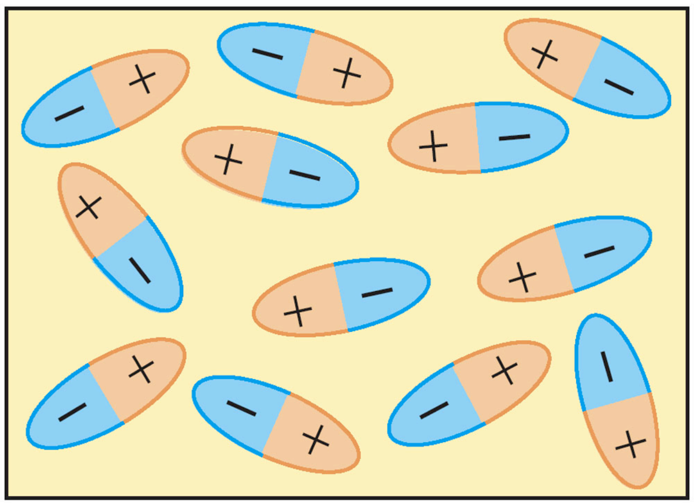
Molecular basis for dielectric constant

Relies on POLARIZATION: In some molecules, there's a separation between average positions of + and – charges



Molecular basis for dielectric constant

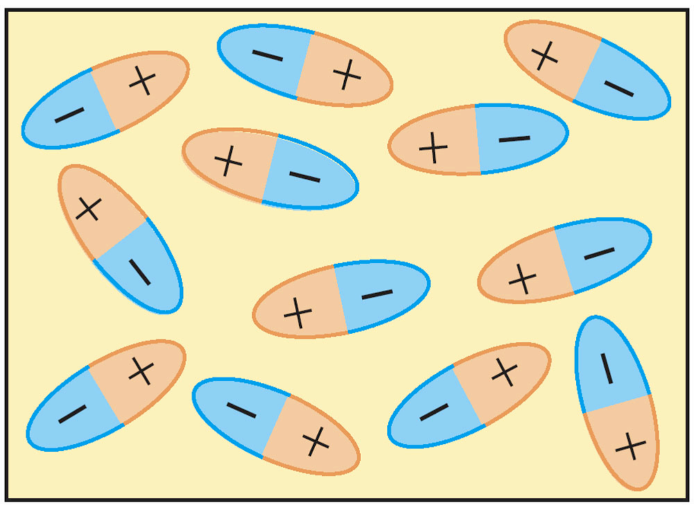
No external E-field: Molecules are randomly oriented

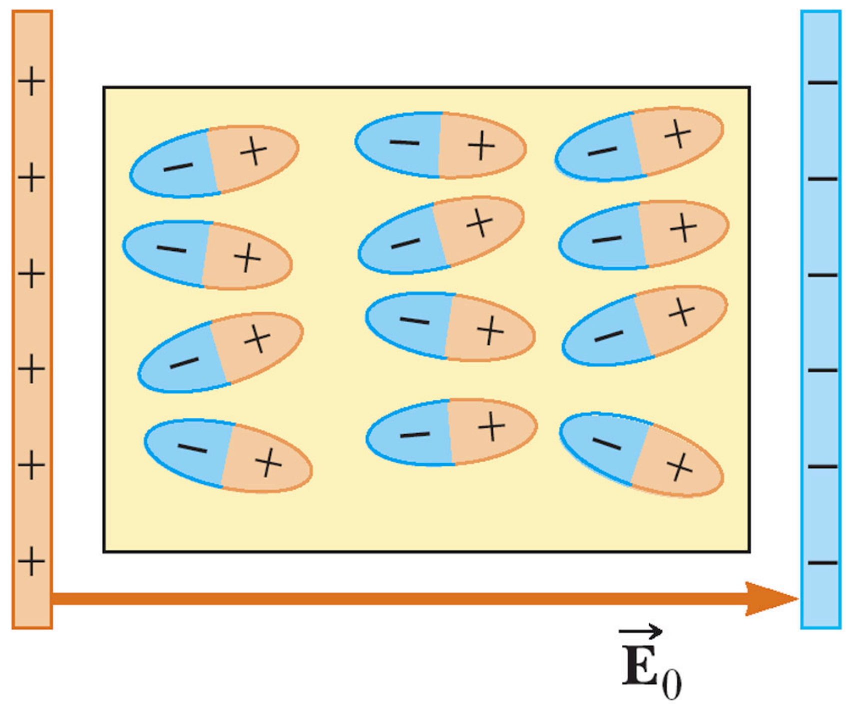


Molecular basis for dielectric constant

No external E-field: Molecules are randomly oriented

Apply external E-field: molecules orient themselves to partially align with the field





Molecular basis for dielectric constant

No external E-field: Molecules are randomly oriented

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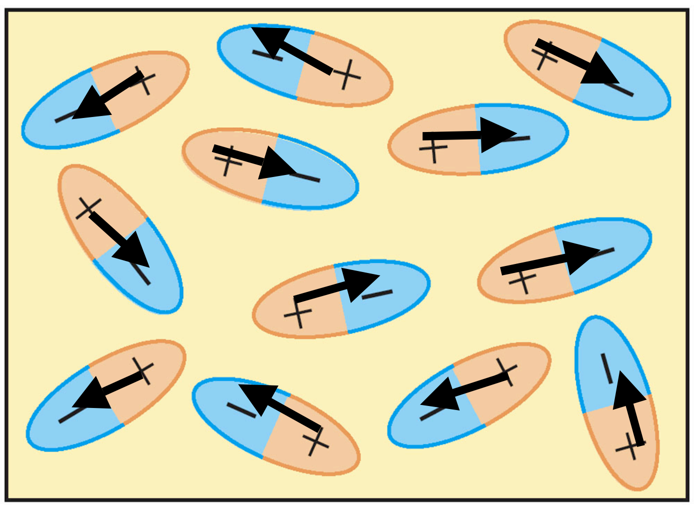
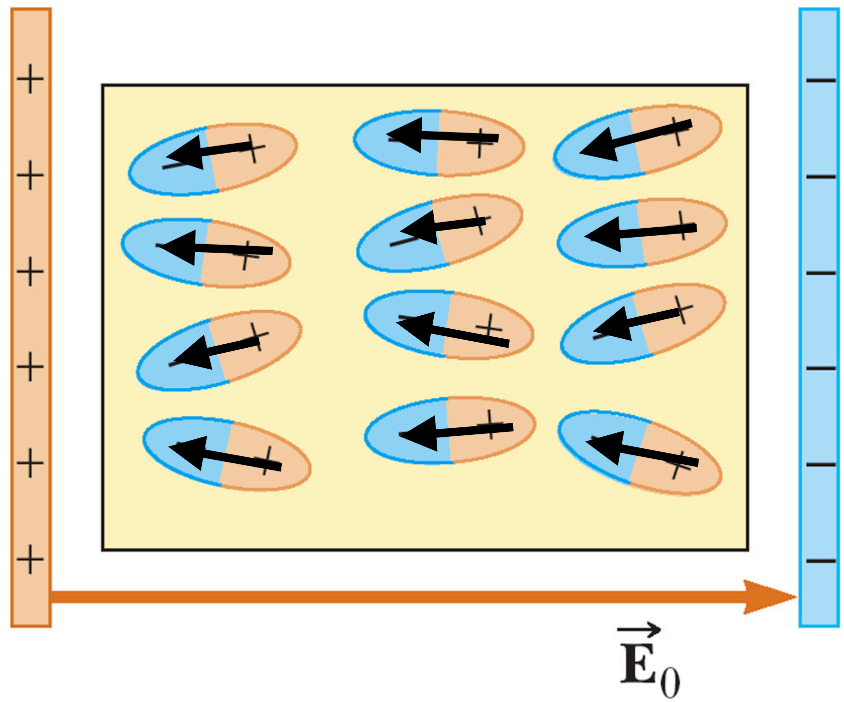


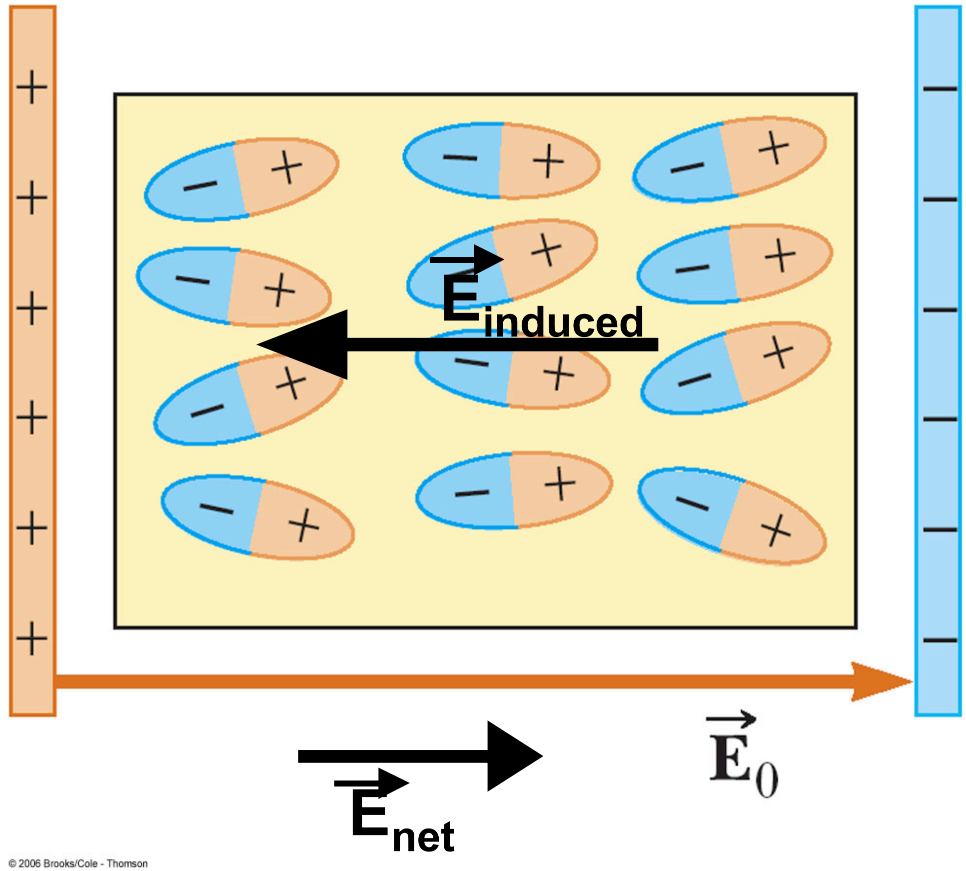


Molecular basis for dielectric constant

Dielectric produces its own E-field ($E_{induced}$)

$E_{net} = E_0 - E_{induced}$

Negative poles of molecules attract more +Q onto positive plate, etc…. so capacitor can hold more charge

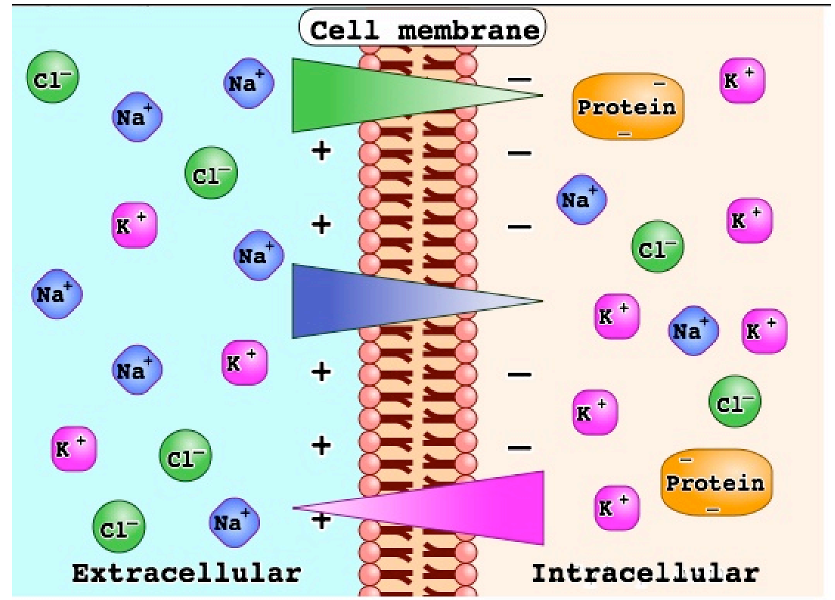


Capacitance of Biological Membranes

Neurons:

Outside: Na^+, Cl^-

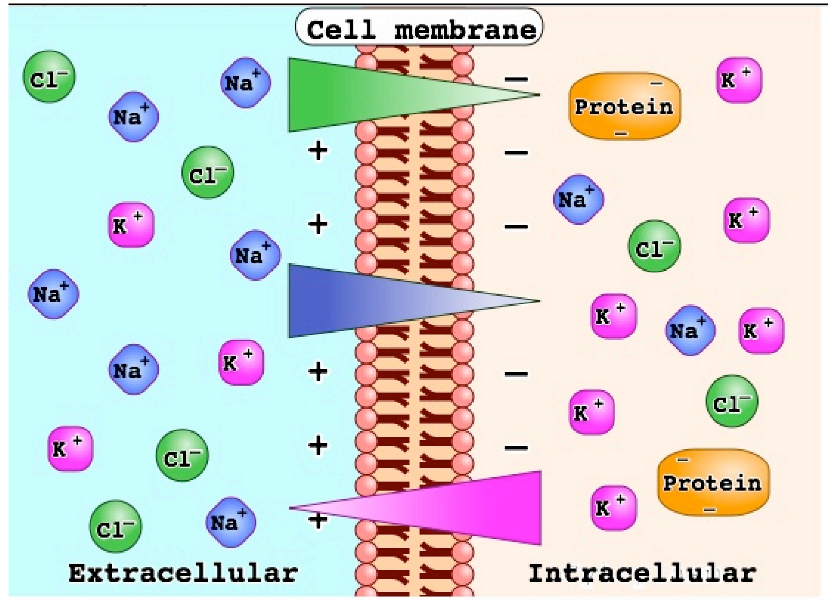
Inside: K^+, neg. organics



No electric pulse: equal amounts of Na^+ and K^+ on either side

Capacitance of Biological Membranes

Electric pulse: K^+ ions leave the semi-permeable membrane and migrate outside (for every 3 K^+'s that leave, 2 Na^+'s enter). Neg. proteins are too big to go anywhere.



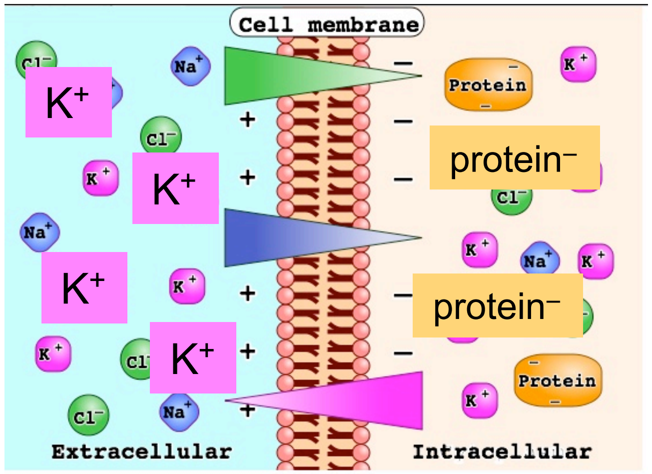
Creates net positive charge outside, net negative inside: ΔV can be as high as ~ 0.05 – 0.10V

Capacitance of Biological Membranes

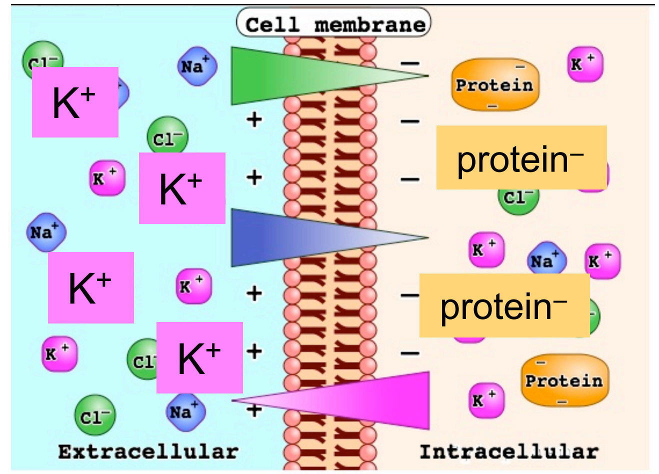
Typical d is a few nm.

Typical Capacitance is ~ 2 μF per square cm of membrane.

Estimate κ, assuming d = 3nm:



Capacitance of Biological Membranes



Typical d is a few nm.

Typical Capacitance is ~ 2 μF per square cm of membrane.

Estimate κ, assuming d = 3nm:

$C = \varepsilon_0 \kappa (A/d) \quad \rightarrow \quad C/A = \varepsilon_0 \kappa / d$

$\kappa = (C/A)d / \varepsilon_0 = (2\text{x}10^{-6}\ \text{F/cm}^2)(10^4\ \text{cm}^2/\text{m}^2)\ (3\text{x}10^{-9}\ \text{m}) / (8.85\text{x}10^{-12}\ \text{C}^2/\text{Nm}^2) = 6.8$

Compare to the teflon (κ=2.1) capacitor, where C/A was $37\text{pF}/20\text{cm}^2 = 1.9\text{pF/cm}^2$. Here we have much smaller d (and higher κ).