Topic 10: Capacitors

Advanced Placement Physics

Dr. Timothy Leung

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Olympiads School, Toronto, ON, Canada

Files for You to Download

Please download these files from the school website if you have not already done so:

1. `PhysAP-10-Capacitorss.pdf`—This presentation. If you want to print on paper, I recommend printing 4 pages per side.

Please download/print the PDF file *before* each class. There is no point copying notes that are already printed out for you. Instead, take notes on things I say that aren't necessarily on the slides.

Capacitors

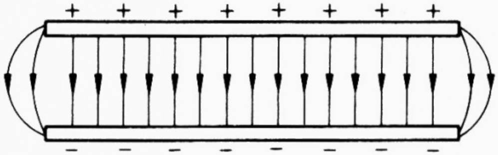
Electric Field and Electric Potential Difference

Recall the relationship between electric field ($\mathbf{E}$) and electric potential difference (V):

$$\mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial r}\hat{\mathbf{r}}$$

This relationship holds regardless of the charge configuration.

Electric Field and Electric Potential Difference



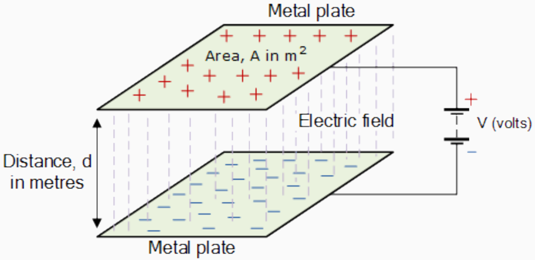
In the case of two parallel plates, the electric field is uniform, and the relationship simplifies to:

$$\boxed{E = \frac{\Delta V}{d}}$$

Quantity	Symbol	SI Unit
Electric field intensity	E	N/C
Electric potential difference between plates	ΔV	V
Distance between plates	d	m

Capacitors

Capacitors stores energy in a circuit. The simplest form of a capacitor is a set of closely spaced parallel plates:



When the plates are connected to a battery, the battery transfer charges to the plates until the potential difference (voltage) V equals the battery terminals. After that, one plate has charge $+Q$; the other has $-Q$.

Parallel-Plate Capacitors

The (uniform) electric field is proportional to the charge density σ, which is just the charge Q divided by the area of the plates A:

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{A\epsilon_0}$$

Substituting this into the relationship between the plate voltage V and electric field, we find a relationship between the charges across the plates and the voltage:

$$V = Ed = \frac{Qd}{A\epsilon_0} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \boxed{Q = \left[\frac{A\epsilon_0}{d}\right] V}$$

Parallel-Plate Capacitors

Since area A, distance of separation d and the vacuum permittivity are all constant, the ralationshipo between charge Q and voltage V is *linear*. And the constant is called the **capacitance** C, defined as:

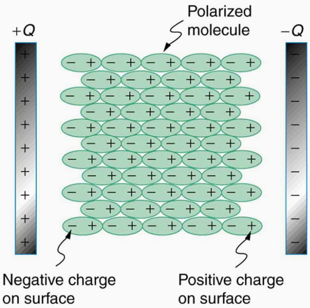
$$\boxed{C = \frac{Q}{V}}$$

For parallel plates:

$$C = \frac{A\epsilon_0}{d}$$

The unit for capacitance is a **farad** (named after Michael Faraday), where $1\,\mathrm{F} = 1\,\mathrm{C/V}$.

Practical Capacitors



- Parallel-plate capacitors are very common in electric circuits, but the vacuum between the plates is not very effective
- Instead, a non-conductring **dielectric** material is inserted between the plates
- When the plates are charged, the electric field of the plates polarizes the dielectric.
- The polarization produces an electric field that opposes the field from the plates, therefore reduces the effective voltage, and increasing the capacitance

Dielectric Constant

If electric field without dielectric is E_0, then E in the dielectric is reduced by κ, the **dielectric constant**:

$$\boxed{\kappa = \frac{E_0}{E}}$$

The capacitance of the plates with the dielectric is now amplified by the same factor κ:

$$\boxed{C = \kappa C_0}$$

We can also view the dielectric as something that increases the *effective permittivity*:

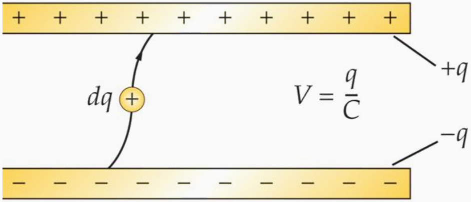
$$\boxed{\epsilon = \kappa \epsilon_0}$$

Dielectric Constant

The dielectric constants of commonly used materials are:

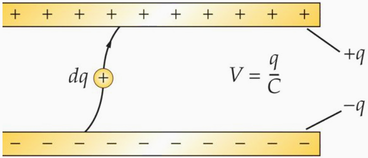
Material	κ
Air	$1.000\,59$
Bakelite	4.9
Pyrex glass	5.6
Neoprene	6.9
Plexiglas	3.4
Polystyrene	2.55
Water (20 °C)	80

Storage of Electrical Energy



- When charging up a capacitor, imagine positive charges moving from the negatively charged plate to the positively charged plate
- Initially neither plates are charged, so moving the first charge takes very little work; as the electric field builds, more and more work needs to be done

Storage of Electrical Energy



In the beginning—when the plates aren't charged—moving an infinitesimal charge dq across the plates, the infinitesimal work done dU is related to the capacitance:

$$dU = V dq = \frac{q}{C} dq$$

As the electric field begins to form between plates, more and more work is required to move the charges.

Storage of Electrical Energy

To fully charge the plates, the total work U_c is the integral:

$$U_c = \int dU = \int_0^Q \frac{q}{C} dq = \frac{1}{2}\frac{Q^2}{C}$$

The work done is stored as a potential energy inside the capacitor. There are different ways to express U_c using definition of capacitance:

$$\boxed{U_c = \frac{1}{2}\frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2}QV = \frac{1}{2}CV^2}$$

Notes About Storage of Electric Energy

- The work done (i.e. the energy stored in the capacitor) is inversely proportional to the capacitance:

$$dU = V dq = \frac{q}{C} dq$$

- The presence of a dielectric *increases* the capacitance; therefore the work (and potential energy stored) to move the charge dq decreases with the dielectrc constant κ
- After the capacitor is charged, removing the dielectric material from the capacitor plates will require additional work.