

# Physics 3200Y: Assignment V

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## Problem 1. Griffiths 4.13

### Solution 1.

**Problem 2.** In lab, before Christmas, you measured the capacitance of a ferroelectric capacitor. This question asks you to make sense of your data.

- (a) Consider a parallel-plate capacitor of thickness  $d$  and area  $A$ . The area between the capacitor plates is filled with a ferroelectric, with polarization

$$P = \pm P_s + \epsilon_0 \chi E,$$

where  $P_s$  is the magnitude of the polarization when the electric field is zero,  $\chi$  is the dielectric susceptibility that tells you how the polarization changes when a field  $E$  is applied, and  $E$  is the electric field in the capacitor. The ferroelectric polarization contains a factor  $\pm$  to account for the two possible states, one with polarization pointing up and one with polarization pointing down.

- i Find the electric field  $E$  and the charge density  $\sigma$  on the plates when the voltage across the capacitor is  $V$ . Note that your answer will contain  $\pm P_s$ .
- ii sketch a graph of  $\sigma$  vs.  $V$ . Note that
  - there are two branches, corresponding to the two signs of  $P_s$ ;
  - the direction of  $P_s$  will flip when the internal electric field exceeds the so-called “coercive field”  $E_C$ . Your graph should look something like this one: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferroelectricity#/media/File:Ferroelectric\\_polarisation\\_DE.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferroelectricity#/media/File:Ferroelectric_polarisation_DE.svg).

Be sure to label the coercive fields on your graph and explain (in terms of the model introduced here) the arrows that are shown in the figure I’ve linked to above.

- (b) In a Sawyer-Tower circuit, the total charge that flows onto the unknown “sample” capacitor (i.e. the ferroelectric capacitor) is equal to the charge that flows onto the reference capacitor,  $Q = C_r V_r$ . Furthermore, the voltage across the sample is  $V_s = V - V_r \approx V$ . A graph of  $V_r$  vs.  $V$  should therefore look like your sketch, assuming the capacitor really is ferroelectric. Make such a plot and try to interpret your data in terms of the model in part (a). How does your data agree or disagree with the model. I know that you measured your data at multiple frequencies, so choose one or two frequencies that illustrate the typical behaviour you observed.

**Solution 2.** (a) Consider a parallel-plate capacitor of thickness  $d$  and area  $A$ . The area between the capacitor plates is filled with a ferroelectric, with polarization

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