

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, χ 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 σ 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 σ 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.

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.

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- i $Q = CV =$

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