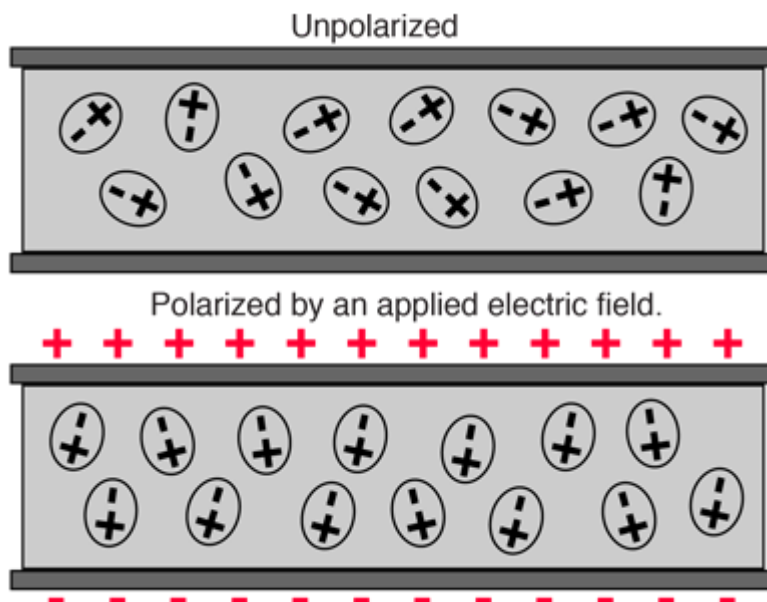


Polarization of Dielectric

If a material contains polar molecules, they will generally be in random orientations when no electric field is applied. An applied electric field will polarize the material by orienting the [dipole moments](#) of polar molecules.

This decreases the [effective electric field](#) between the plates and will increase the [capacitance](#) of the parallel plate structure. The dielectric must be a good electric [insulator](#) so as to minimize any DC leakage current through a capacitor.



The presence of the dielectric decreases the electric field produced by a given charge density.

$$E_{\text{effective}} = E - E_{\text{polarization}} = \frac{\sigma}{k\epsilon_0}$$

The factor k by which the effective field is decreased by the polarization of the dielectric is called the [dielectric constant](#) of the material.

[Effect on permittivity and capacitance.](#)

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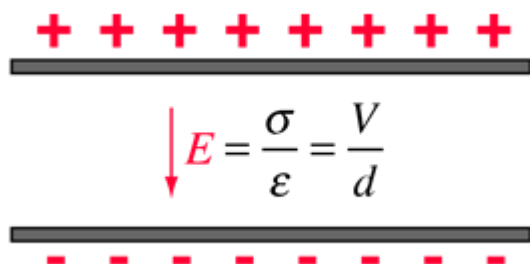
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Parallel Plate with Dielectric

The [capacitance](#) of a set of charged parallel plates is increased by the insertion of a [dielectric](#) material. The capacitance is inversely proportional to the electric field between the plates, and the presence of the dielectric reduces the effective electric field. The dielectric is characterized by a dielectric constant k , and the capacitance is multiplied by that factor.

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For air, $\epsilon \approx \epsilon_0$

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

The capacitance is increased by the factor k.

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

$$E_{\text{effective}} = E - E_{\text{polarization}} = \frac{\sigma}{k\epsilon_0}$$

[Calculation](#) [What is permittivity?](#)

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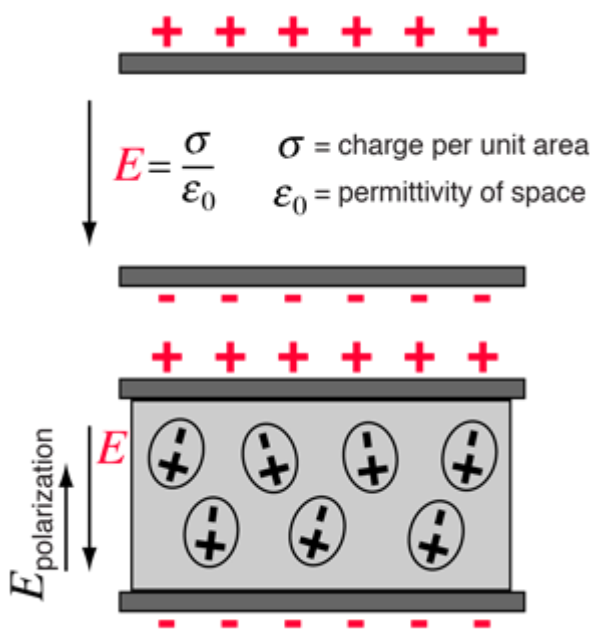
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Parallel Plate with Dielectric

When a [dielectric](#) is placed between charged plates, the polarization of the medium produces an electric field opposing the field of the charges on the plate. The dielectric constant k is defined to reflect the amount of reduction of effective electric field as shown below. The [permittivity](#) is a characteristic of space, and the relative permittivity or "dielectric constant" is a way to characterize the reduction in effective field because of the polarization of the dielectric. The [capacitance](#) of the parallel plate arrangement is increased by factor k.

$$E_{\text{effective}} = E - E_{\text{polarization}} = \frac{\sigma}{k\epsilon_0}$$

[Table of dielectric constants](#)



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