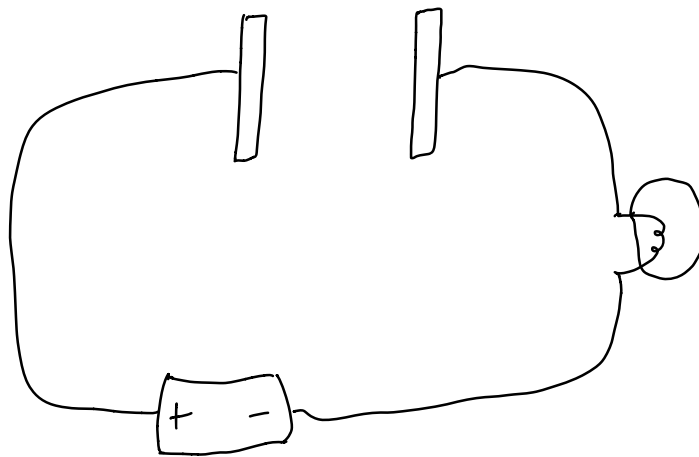


Circuit Elements

- Capacitors
- Resistors
- Circuit analysis

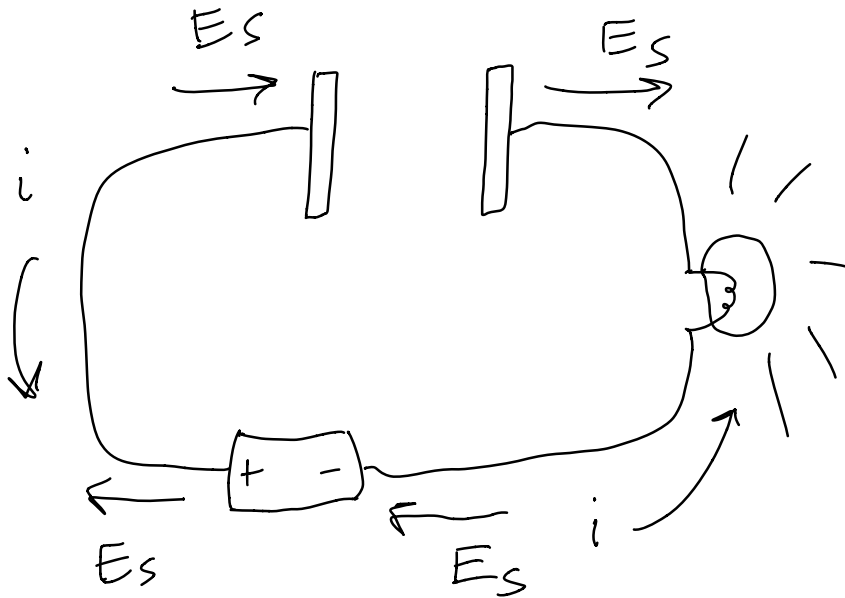


What happens?

- Surface charge "instantly" arranges and we get a uniform field everywhere

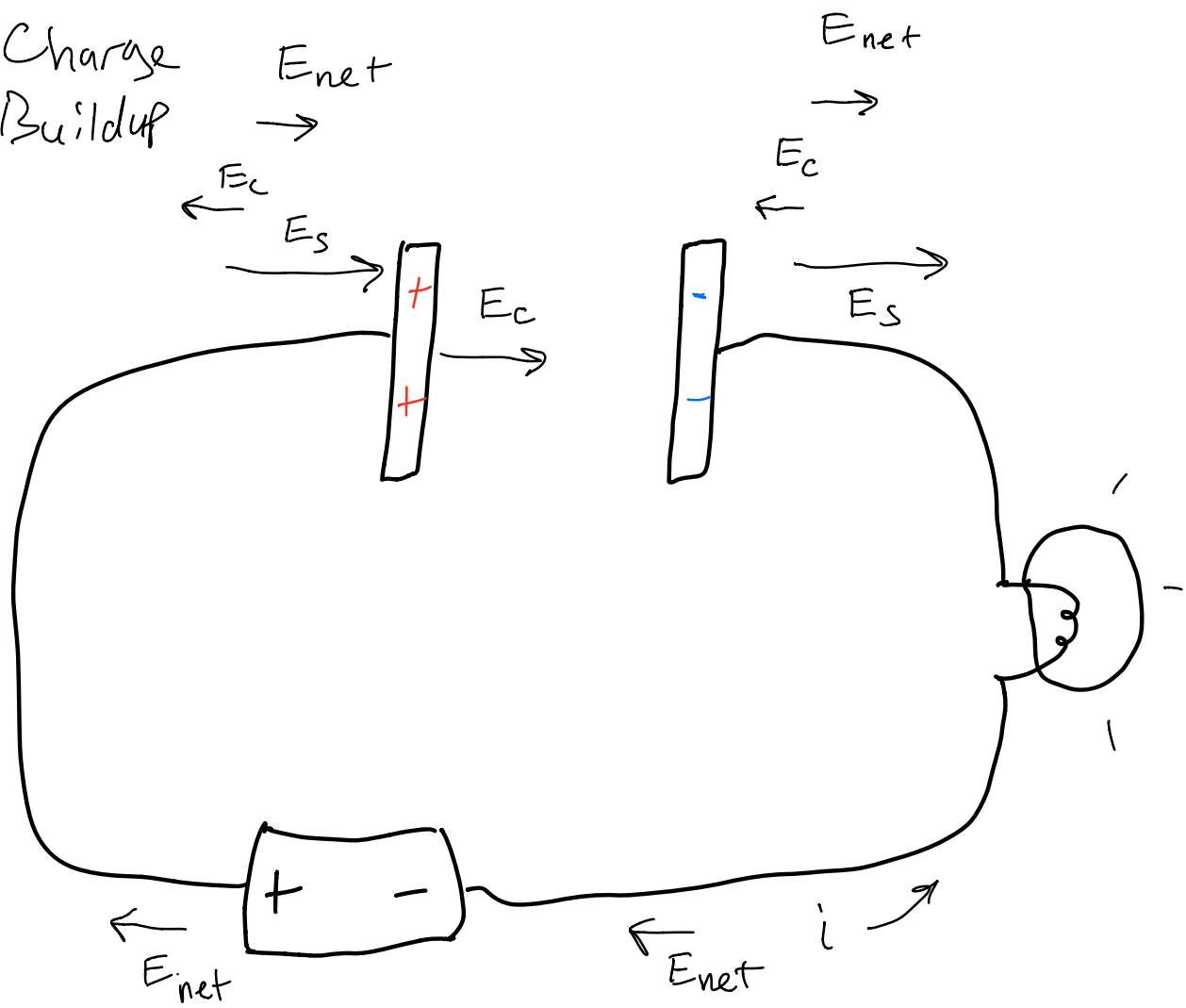
- Uniform electron current
- Bulb lights up

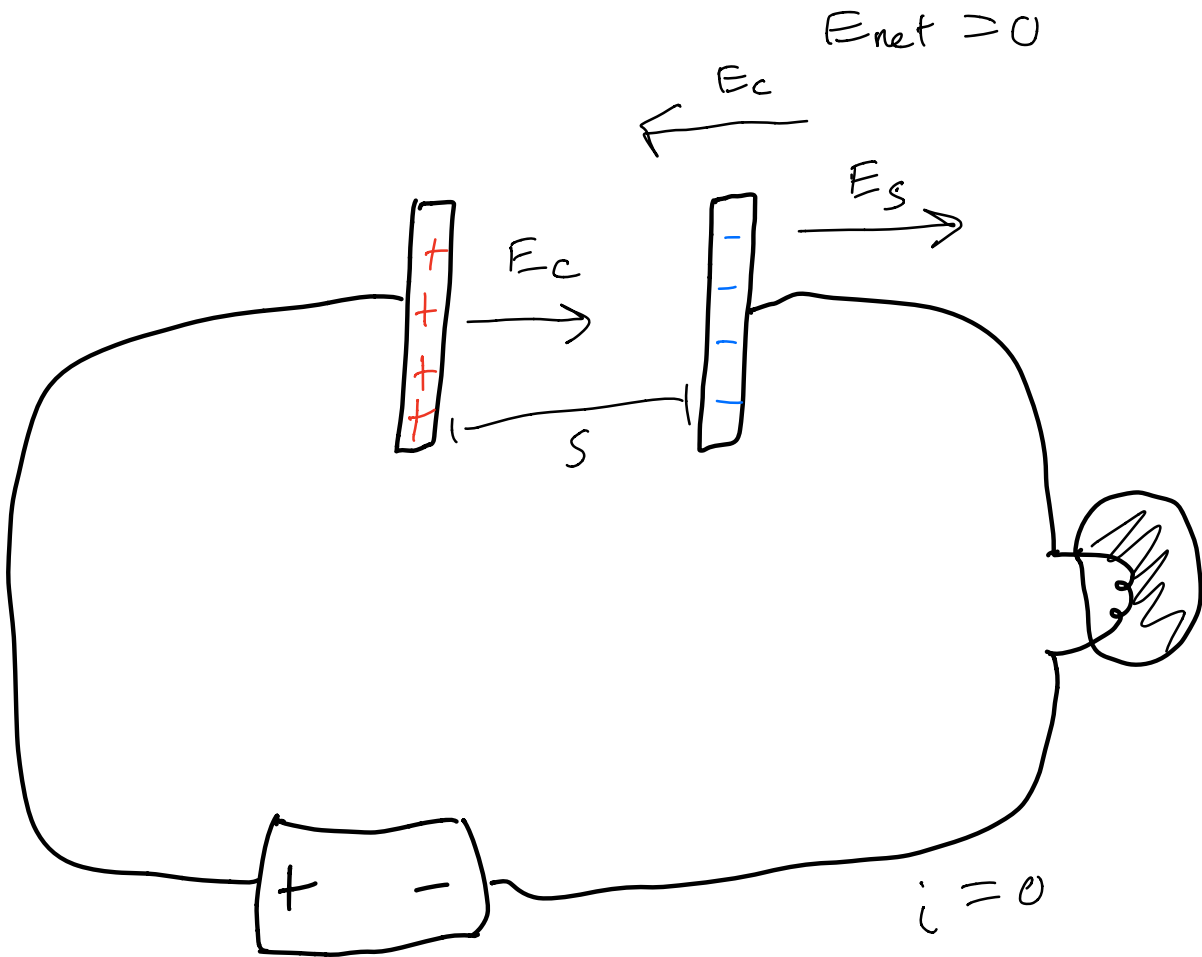
$\vec{E}_s = \vec{E}$ of steady state
(batt + surf)



Does current cross the capacitor
gap? No!

Charge
Buildup





What is ΔV_c ?

$$\mathcal{E} - |\Delta V_c| = 0$$

$$|\Delta V_c| = \mathcal{E}$$



What is the charge on the capacitor?

$$E_c = \frac{Q/A}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\Delta V_c = \frac{Q/A}{\epsilon_0} s$$

$$Q = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{s} \Delta V_c$$

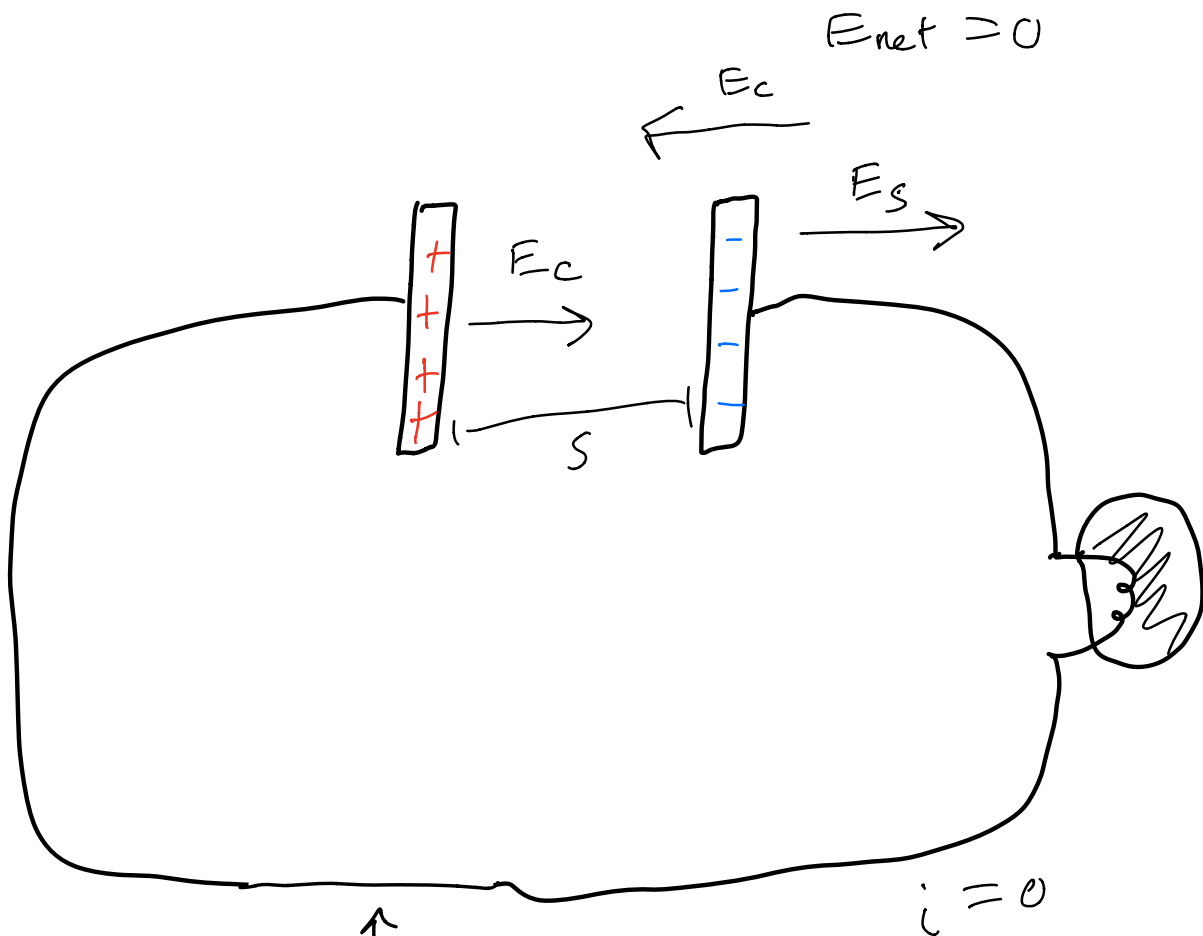
$$Q = C \Delta V_c, C \equiv \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{s}$$

C = "capacitance" unit: Farad

How much charge per volt? (C/V)

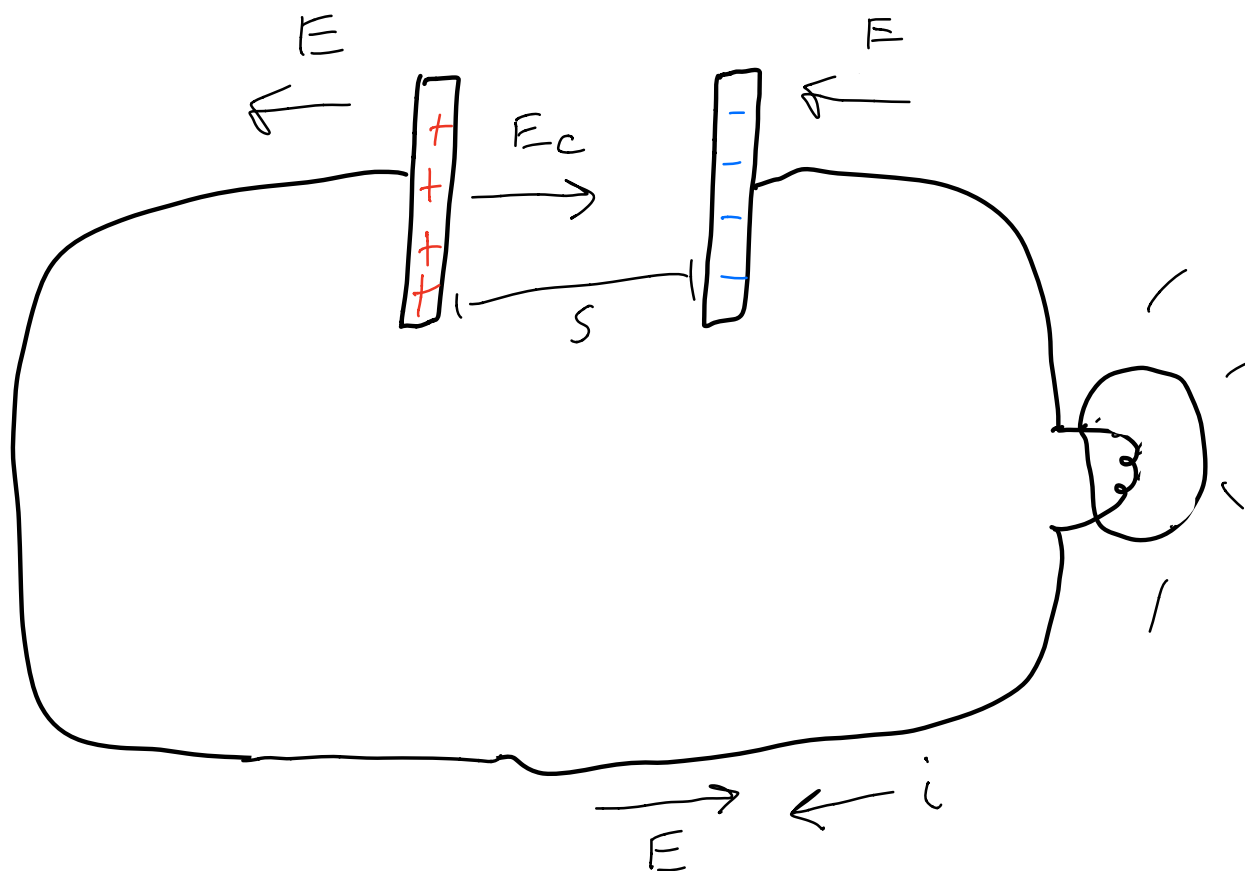
- F_x of geometry only

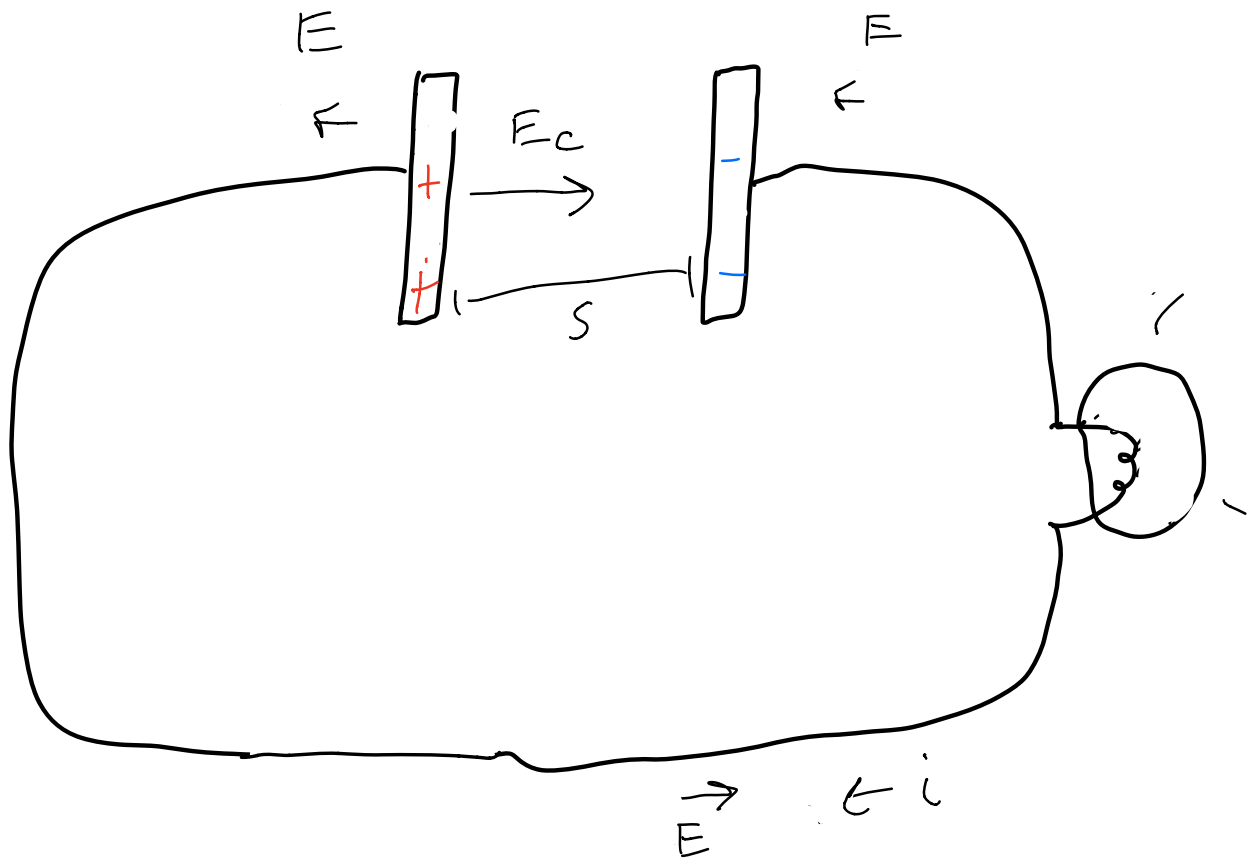
$Q + \Delta V$ change, C does not



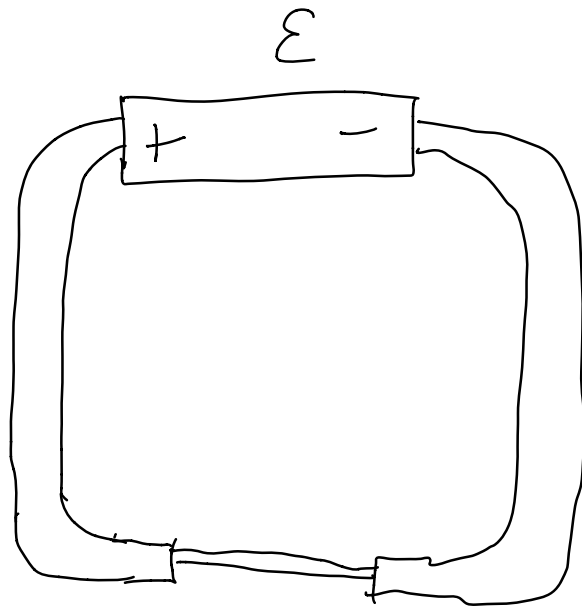
Now remove
Battery

What happens?





Eventually, current stops



$$i = n A u E$$

$$I = |q| n A u E$$

$|q|, n, u$ are all properties of the material

$$J = \frac{I}{A} = |q| n u E$$

$$J = \sigma E, \quad \sigma = |q| n u$$

\vec{I} runs in same direction as \vec{E}

so:

$$\vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E}$$

$$|\Delta V| = E L = \frac{1}{\sigma} J L$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{L}{A\sigma} I$$

$$\Delta V = R I$$

$$R = \frac{L}{A\sigma}$$

$$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}, \quad \rho = \frac{1}{\sigma}$$

Combination of
conductivity & geometry

What does R mean?

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

Higher $R \rightarrow$ less current

Units of R : Ohm (Ω)

Volts / Amp