# PHYS102 - Electric Energy -Capacitors

Dr. Suess

February 14, 2007

Capacitors

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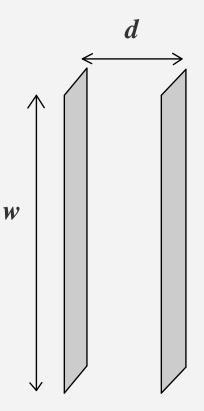
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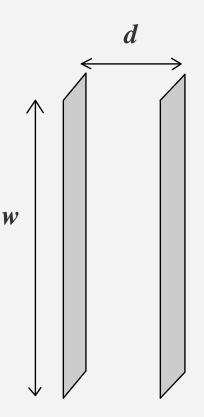
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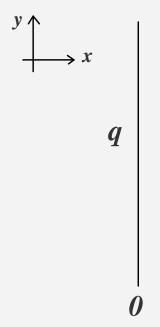


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  - Consider two very large, parallel, conducting plates as shown on the right.
    - NOTE:  $w \gg d$ .

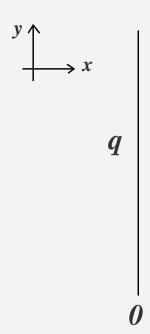


Capacitors

First deposit q onto the left plate (this is accomplished by placing a battery across both conducting plates).

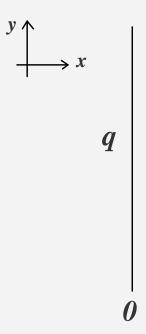


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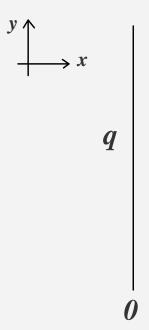
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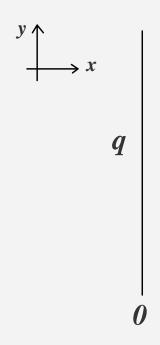


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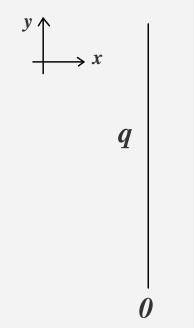
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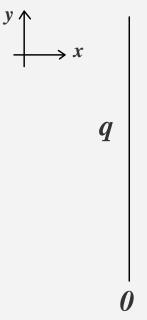
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Capacitors

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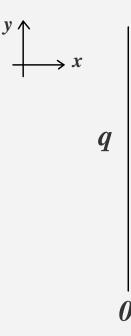


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Capacitors

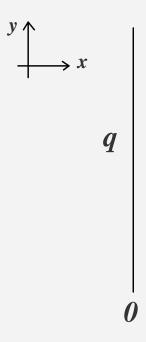
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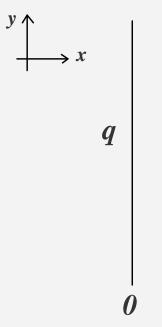
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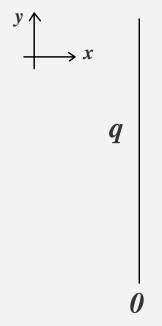
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$$|\Delta V_{d0}| = \frac{q \, d}{A \, \varepsilon_0}$$

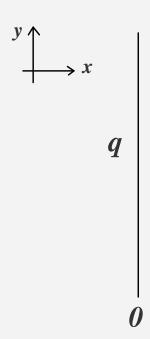


Capacitors

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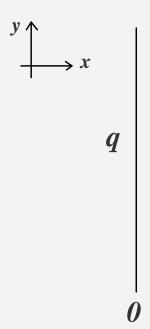


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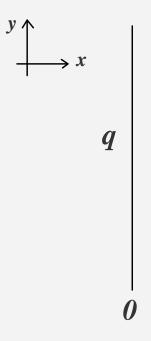
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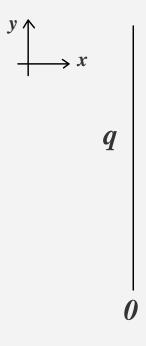
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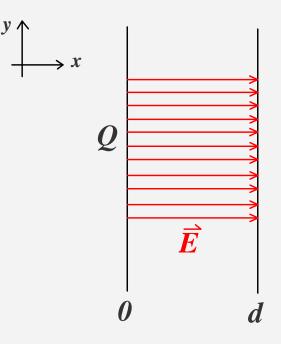
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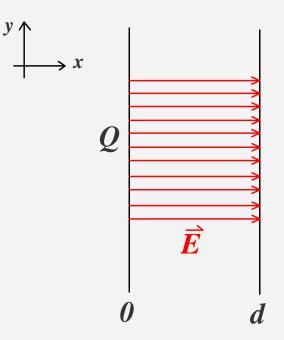


 $\blacksquare \quad \Delta U \propto Q^2$ 

Capacitors

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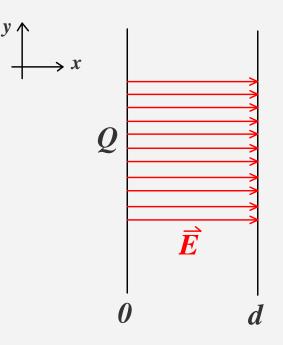
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### $ec{E}$ -field and Energy

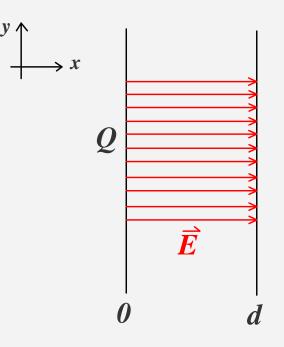
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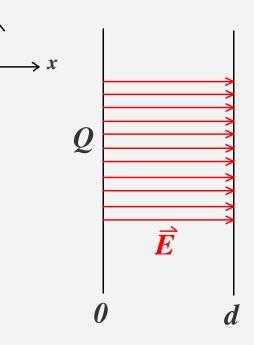
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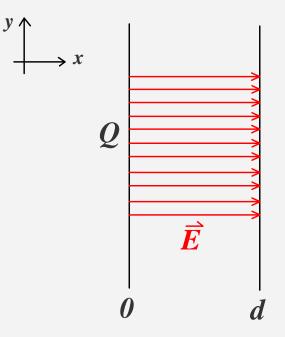
$$E = \frac{Q}{A \, \varepsilon_0} \qquad \mbox{(Final field strength once $Q$ deposited.)} \\ \Rightarrow Q^2 = A^2 \, \varepsilon_0^2 \, E^2$$



Capacitors

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Rewriting U in terms of electric field strength:



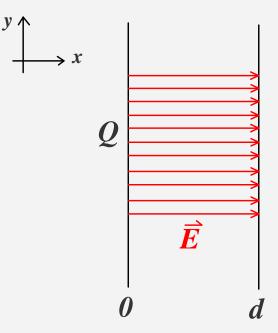
Capacitors

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Rewriting U in terms of electric field strength:

$$U = \frac{d}{2 A \varepsilon_0} \left( A^2 \varepsilon_0^2 E^2 \right) \Rightarrow U = A d \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2$$

This energy stored is related to the square of the  $\vec{E}$ -field between the plates.



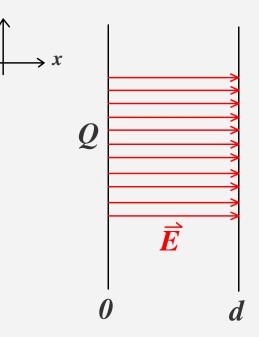
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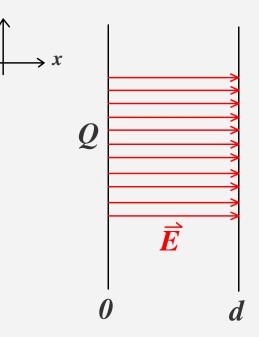
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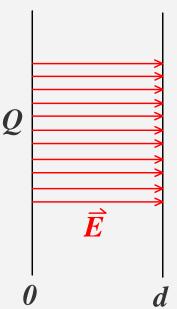
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$$\Rightarrow U = V \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2 \quad (V \text{ is volume where E field present.}) \xrightarrow{y} x$$

Rewriting as U/V gives the energy density with units of J/m<sup>3</sup>:



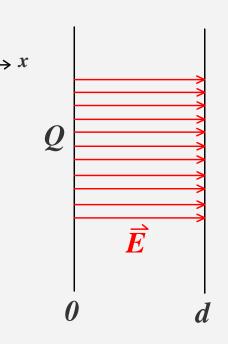
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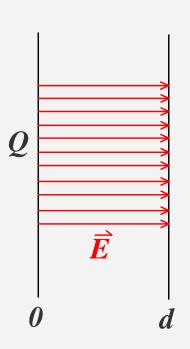
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# $\vec{E}$ -field and Energy III

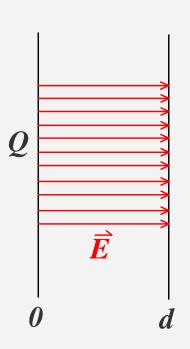
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- Where the integration limits are over region of space where the electric field exists.
- Let's look at an example.

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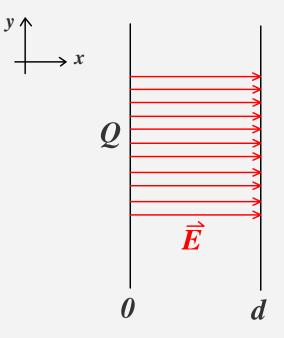
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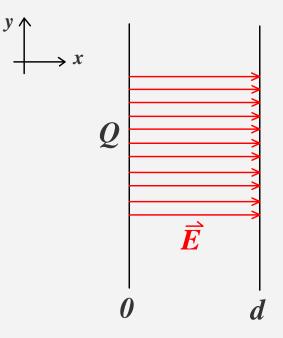
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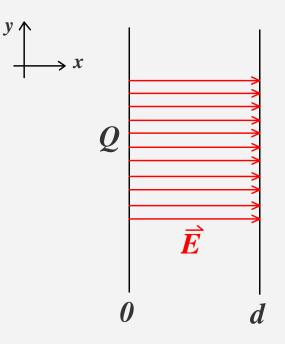


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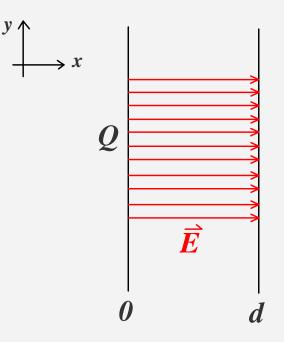
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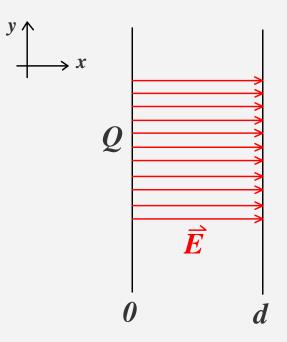
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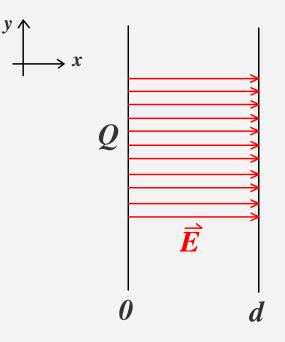


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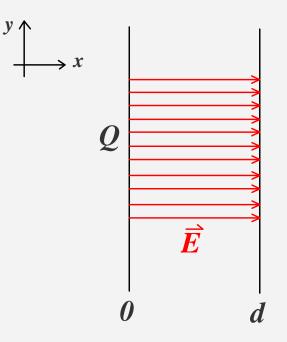
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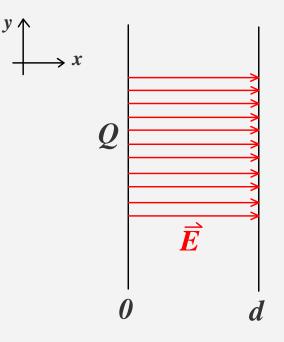
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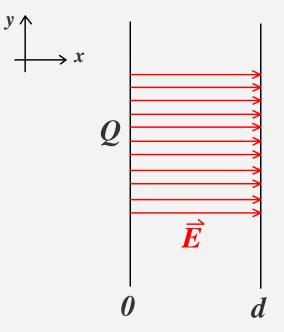


- When using a pair of conductors to store energy, we term the pair of conductors a capacitor.
- Capacitors typically used to store *shortterm* electrical energy.
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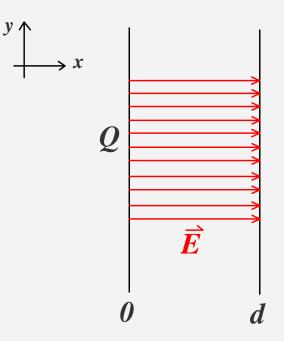
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Capacitors

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Rewriting to find the amount of charge Q.

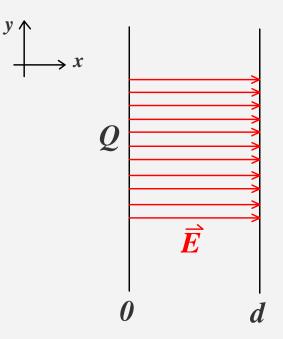


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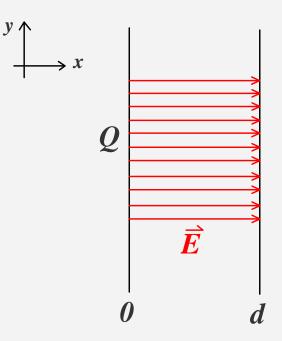


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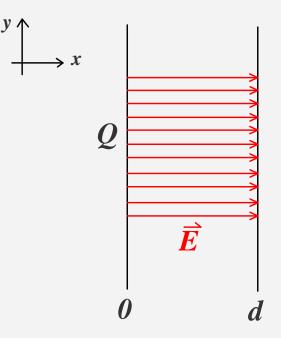
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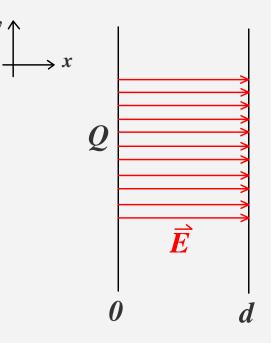
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- The ratio  $C \equiv Q/V$  is termed the capacitance.



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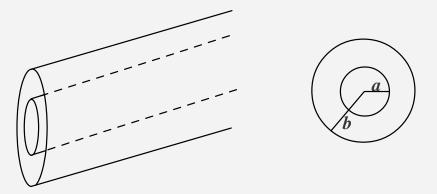
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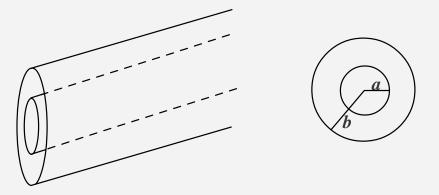
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Calculate the capacitance for a long coaxial cable of length L. Represent the cable as two concentric cylindrical conductors with radii a and b (b > a) as shown on the right.

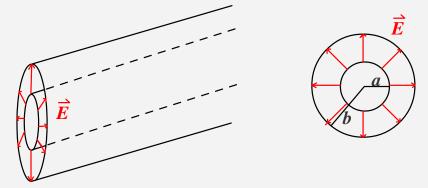


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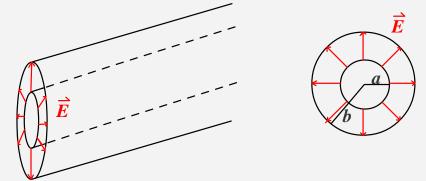
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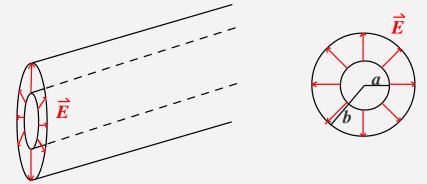
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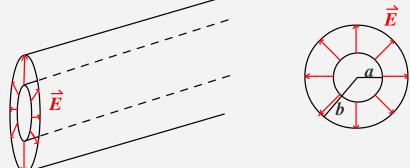
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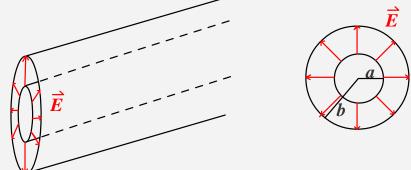
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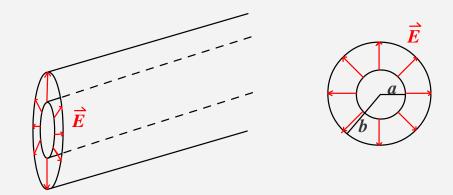


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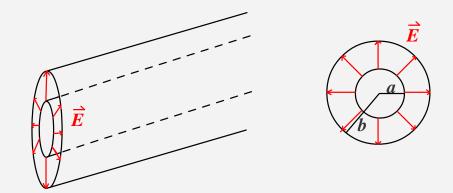
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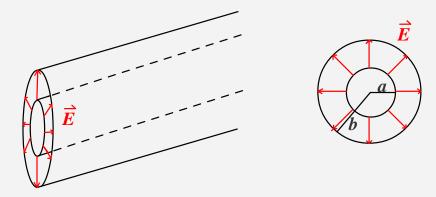
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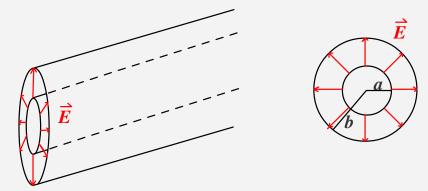
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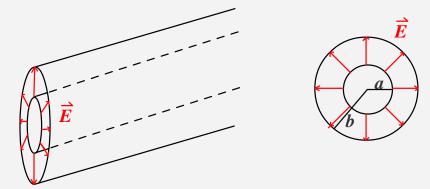
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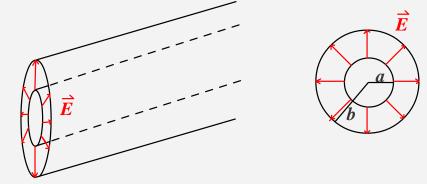
- The capacitance of a coaxial cable varies as the length of the cable varies. This is a very important result for many experiments.
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$$C/L = \frac{2 \pi \varepsilon_0}{\ln(b/a)}$$