

# Capacitors



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# Environmental Engineer?



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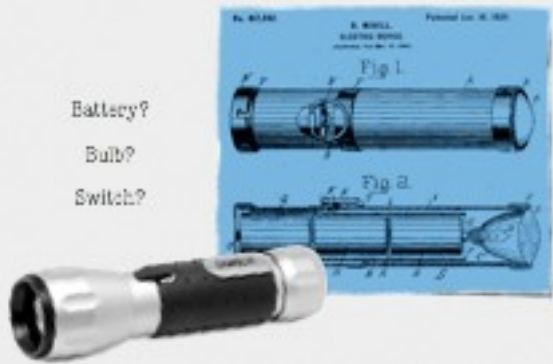
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# What is inside a flashlight?



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# Why is a camera flash different?



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Capacitors

Kodak Flasher Flash Unit

negative charge connector  
positive charge connector  
dielectric  
metal plate  
aluminum  
plastic

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Unit - Farad

Michael Faraday 1791-1867

1 µF  
Normal Circuits

1 F  
A bit crazy

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DANGER  
FLUX CAPACITOR  
1.21 JIGAWATTS

And the fake...

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Capacitance

- ⊕ C - Capacitance
- ⊕ Unit - Farad (F)
- ⊕ Q - Charge
- ⊕ Unit - Coulomb (C)
- ⊕ V - Potential or Voltage
- ⊕ Unit - Volt (V)

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$Q = VC$$

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## Equations

$$W = \frac{1}{2}QV$$

⊕ W - Work or Energy (Joules)

⊕ combinations include:

$$W = \frac{1}{2}cv^2$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$$

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## Capacitors in Parallel



There is more room for the charges to be stored, making this a stronger total capacitance.

Voltage:  $V_T = V_1 = V_2 = V_3$

Charge:  $Q_T = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3$

Capacitance:  $C_T = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$

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## Capacitors in Parallel



	Q (C)	V (V)	C (F)	W (J)
$C_1$			4	
$C_2$			8	
$C_3$			10	
TOTAL		10		

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## Capacitors in Parallel



	Q (C)	V (V)	C (F)	W (J)
$C_1$			4	
$C_2$			8	
$C_3$			10	
TOTAL		10	20	

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## Capacitors in Parallel



	Q (C)	V (V)	C (F)	W (J)
C <sub>1</sub>		10	4	
C <sub>2</sub>		10	8	
C <sub>3</sub>		10	10	
TOTAL		10	20	

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## Capacitors in Parallel



	Q (C)	V (V)	C (F)	W (J)
C <sub>1</sub>	40	10	4	
C <sub>2</sub>	60	10	8	
C <sub>3</sub>	100	10	10	
TOTAL	200	10	20	

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## Capacitors in Parallel



	Q (C)	V (V)	C (F)	W (J)
C <sub>1</sub>	40	10	4	200
C <sub>2</sub>	60	10	8	300
C <sub>3</sub>	100	10	10	500
TOTAL	200	10	20	1000

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## Capacitors in Series



\*the source for potential is separated by even more distance, this decreases the charge that can be stored

Voltage:  $V_T = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$

Charge:  $Q_T = Q_1 = Q_2 = Q_3$

Capacitance:  $1/C_T = 1/C_1 + 1/C_2 + 1/C_3$

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### Capacitors in Series



	Q (C)	V (V)	C (F)	W (J)
C <sub>1</sub>			120	
C <sub>2</sub>			30	
C <sub>3</sub>			24	
TOTAL		100		

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### Capacitors in Series



	Q (C)	V (V)	C (F)	W (J)
C <sub>1</sub>			120	
C <sub>2</sub>			30	
C <sub>3</sub>			24	
TOTAL	1200	100	12	

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### Capacitors in Series



	Q (C)	V (V)	C (F)	W (J)
C <sub>1</sub>	1200		120	
C <sub>2</sub>	1200		30	
C <sub>3</sub>	1200		24	
TOTAL	1200	100	12	

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### Capacitors in Series



	Q (C)	V (V)	C (F)	W (J)
C <sub>1</sub>	1200	10	120	
C <sub>2</sub>	1200	40	30	
C <sub>3</sub>	1200	50	24	
TOTAL	1200	100	12	

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## Capacitors in Series



	Q (C)	V (V)	C (F)	W (J)
$C_1$	1200	10	120	6,000
$C_2$	1200	40	30	24,000
$C_3$	1200	80	24	80,000
TOTAL	1200	100	18	60,000

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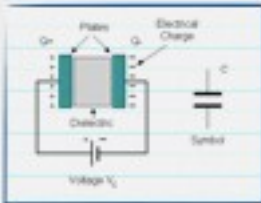
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## Capacitance

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



- ⊕ Capacitance Farad (F)
- ⊕ Permittivity of Free Space
- ⊕  $\epsilon_0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$
- ⊕  $k$  - Relative permittivity
- ⊕ Dielectric
- ⊕ Area  $\text{m}^2$
- ⊕ Separation  $\text{m}$

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