

Today Topic is

Properties of
Capacitor

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CAPACI



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TODAY TOPIC IS

PROPERTIES OF

CAPACITOR



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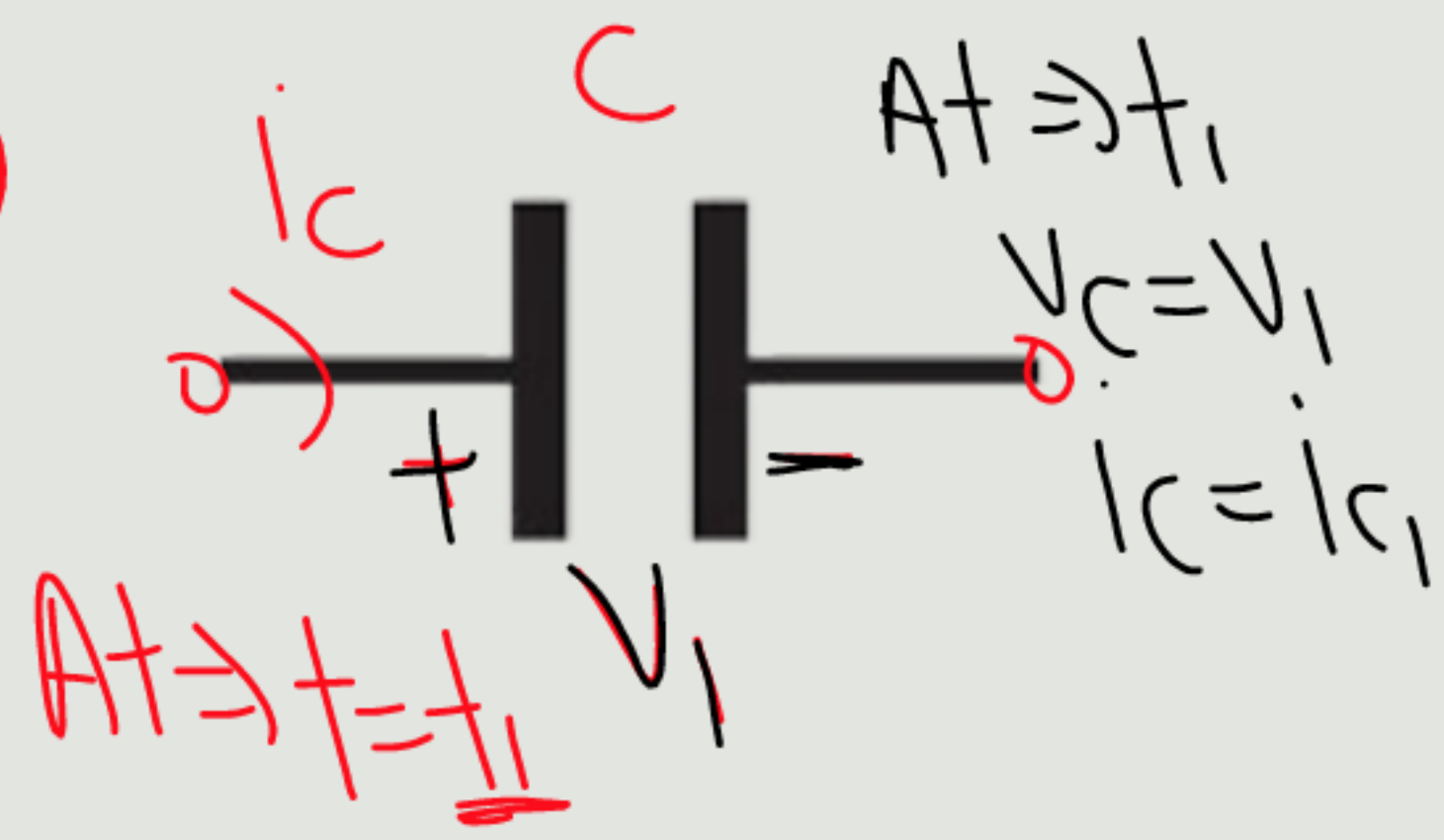
PROPERTIES OF CAPACITOR



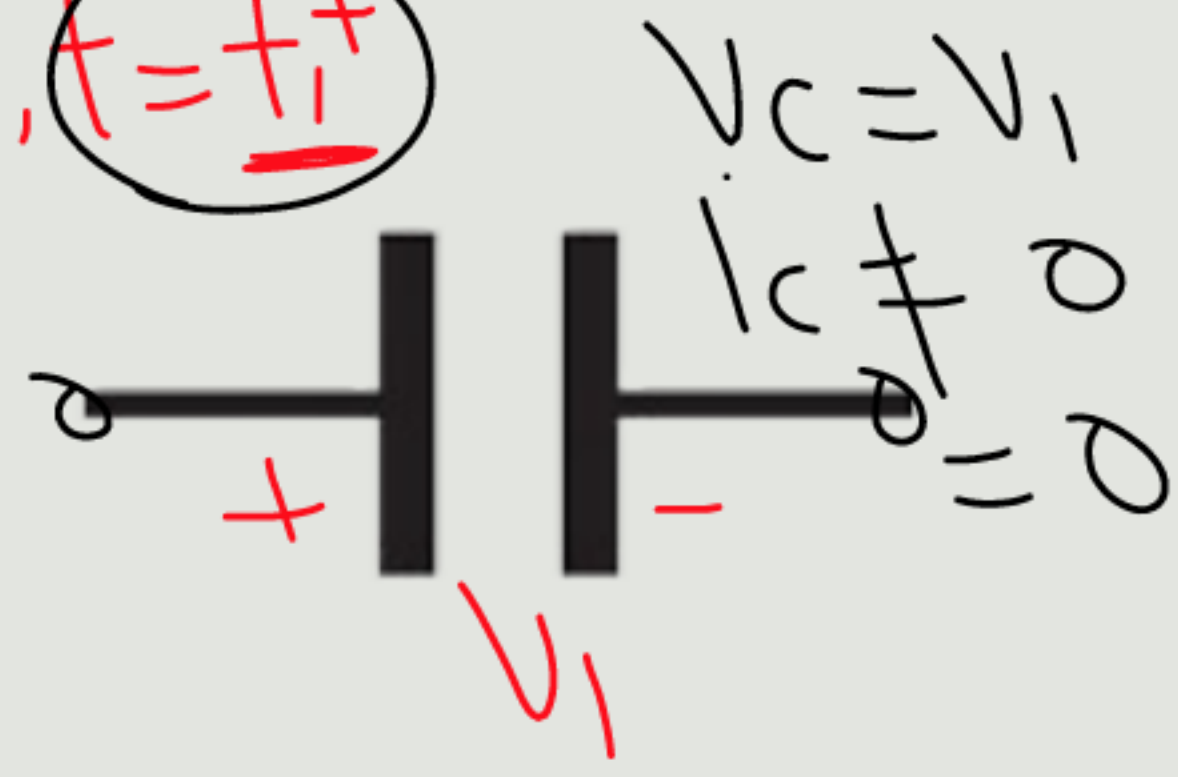
- 1 CAPACITOR IS PASSIVE & ENERGY STORING ELEMENT
- 2 IT IS BILATERAL ELEMENT
- 3 CAPACITOR DOES NOT ALLOW SUDDEN CHANGE OF MAGNITUDE OF VOLTAGE

*$i_c \neq 0$ Amp,
when cap. is
charging or
discharging*

0- t_1



At, $t = t_1^+$



Capacitor

let, $q_{V_0} = 0 \text{ C}$

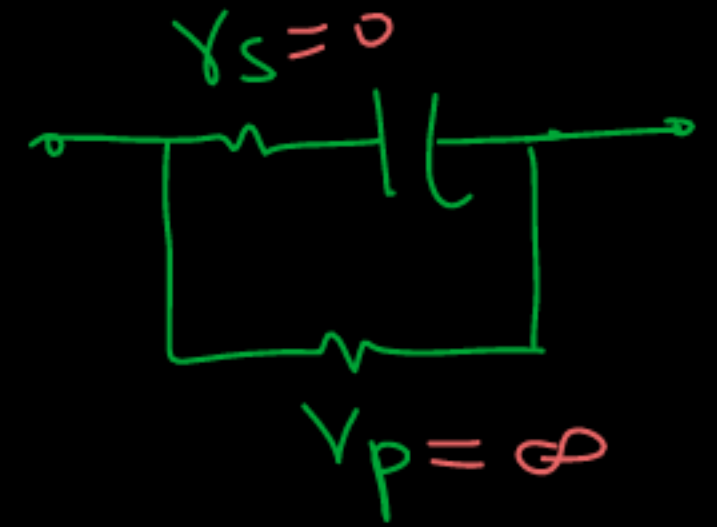
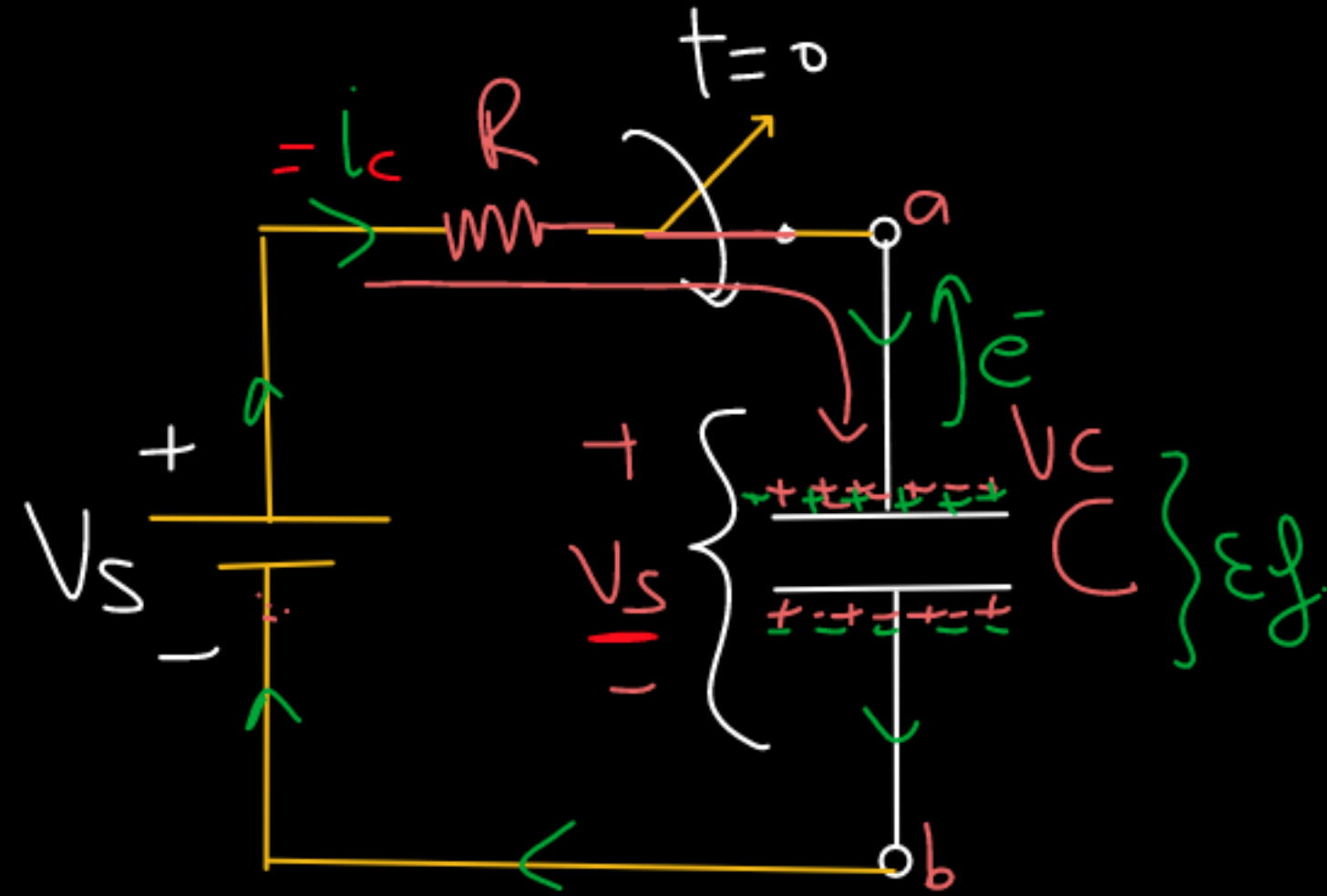
we know that, charge stored by cap.

$$q_{V_0} = C V_{C_0}$$

if $q_{V_0} = 0 \text{ C}$
i.e. $V_{C_0} = 0 \text{ V}$

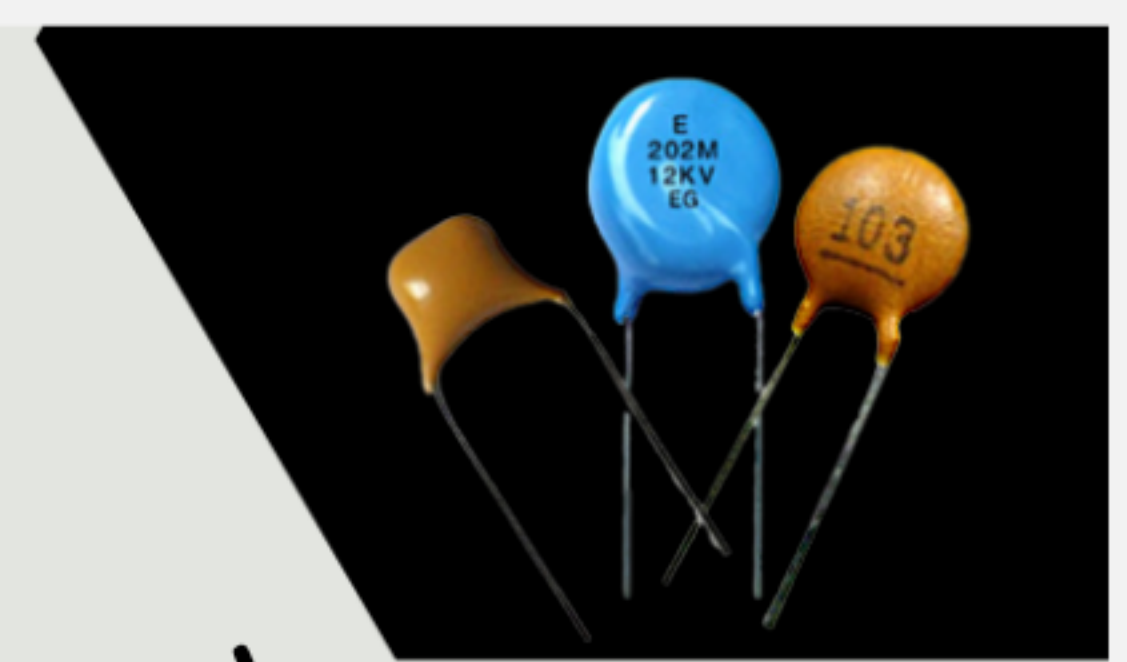
$$\Rightarrow [V_{C_0^-} = V_{C_0^+}]$$

$$\therefore V_C(t^-) = V_C(t^+)$$

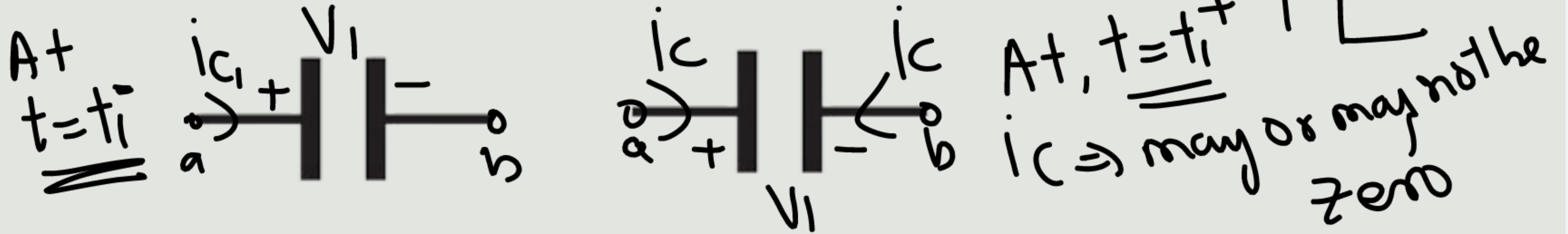


The time instant at which, $V_C = V_s$ Volts
 $i_C = 0$ Amp

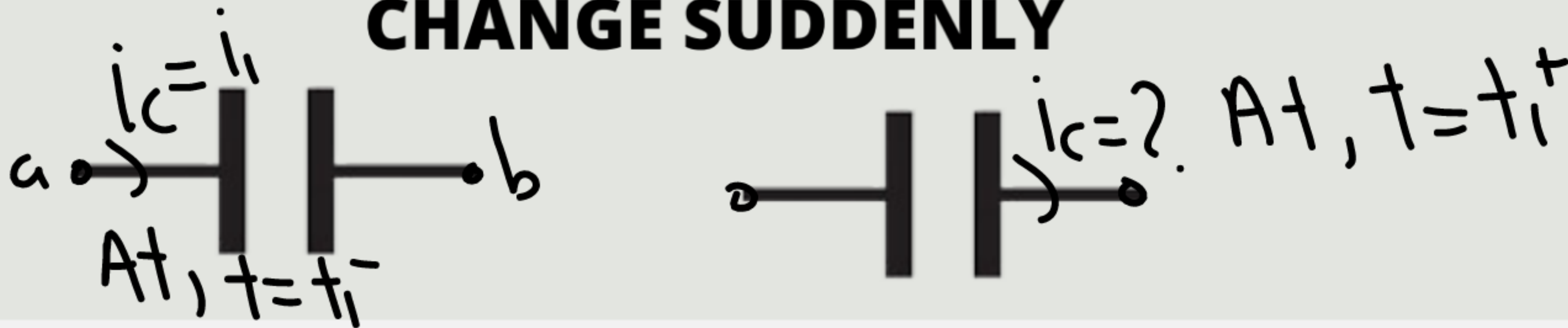
PROPERTIES OF CAPACITOR



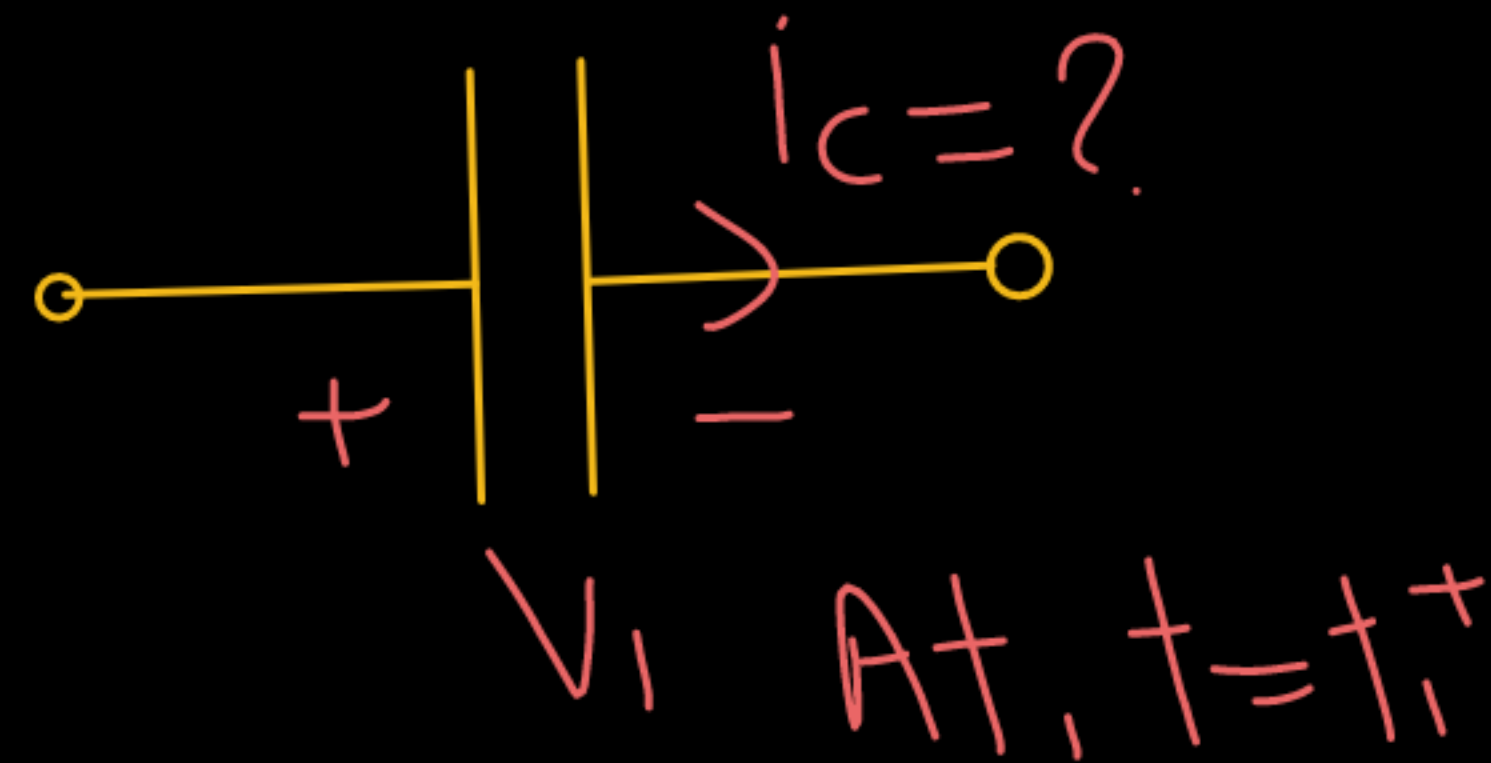
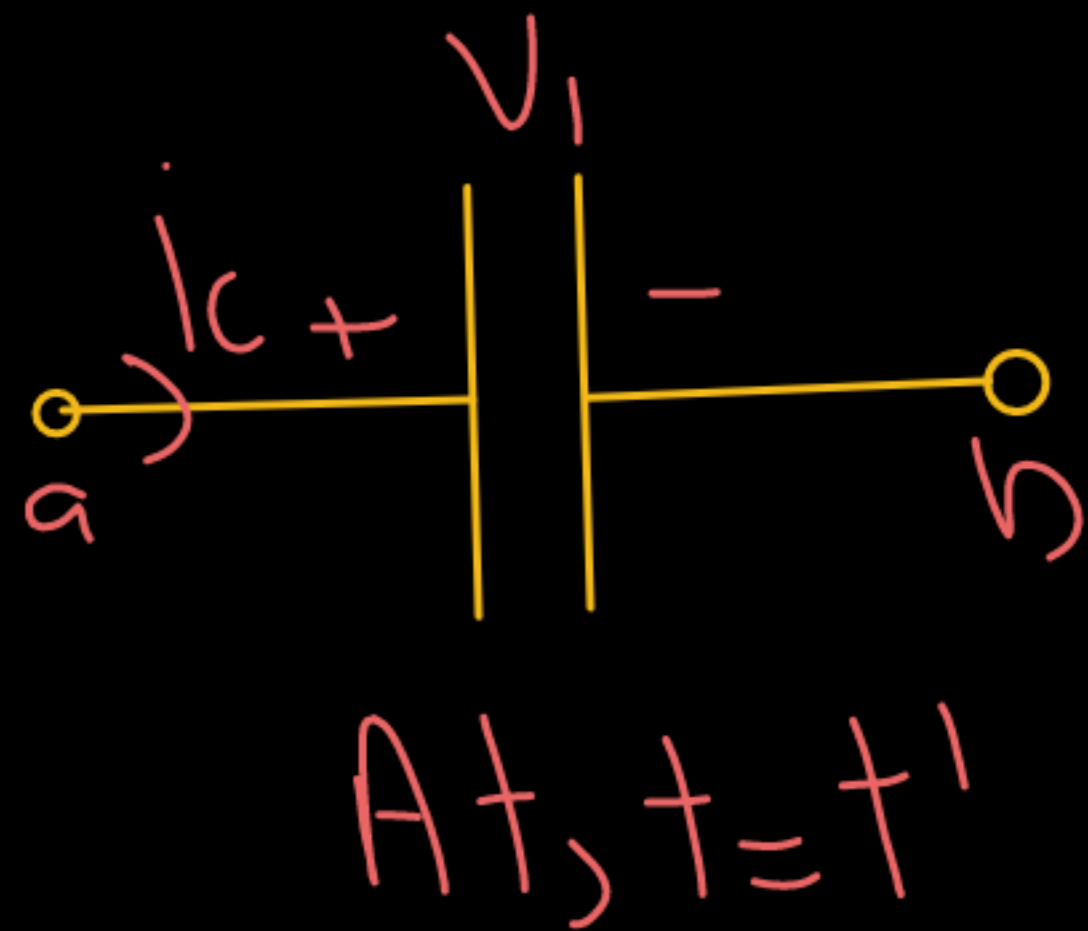
4 CAPACITOR DOES NOT ALLOW SUDDEN CHANGE OF POLARITY OF VOLTAGE



5 CAPACITOR'S CURRENT MAGNITUDE CAN CHANGE SUDDENLY



$$V_C|_{\text{mag}}(t=t_1^-) = V_C|_{\text{mag}}(t=t_1^+)$$



PROPERTIES OF CAPACITOR



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CAPACITOR'S CURRENT DIRECTION CAN CHANGE SUDDENLY.

$At, t = t_1^-$



$i_c = i_3$



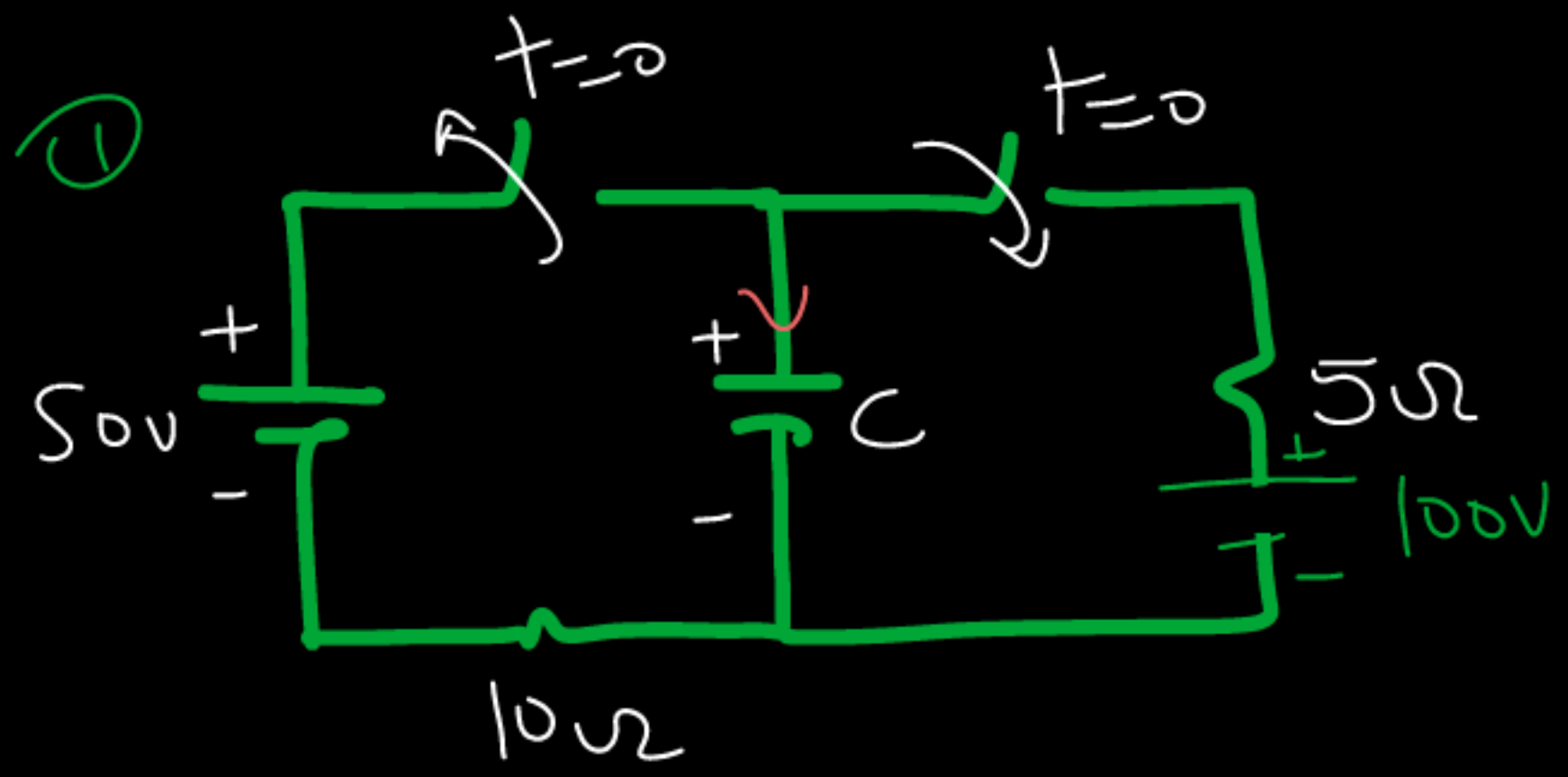
$At, t = t_1^+$

$i_c = i_2$

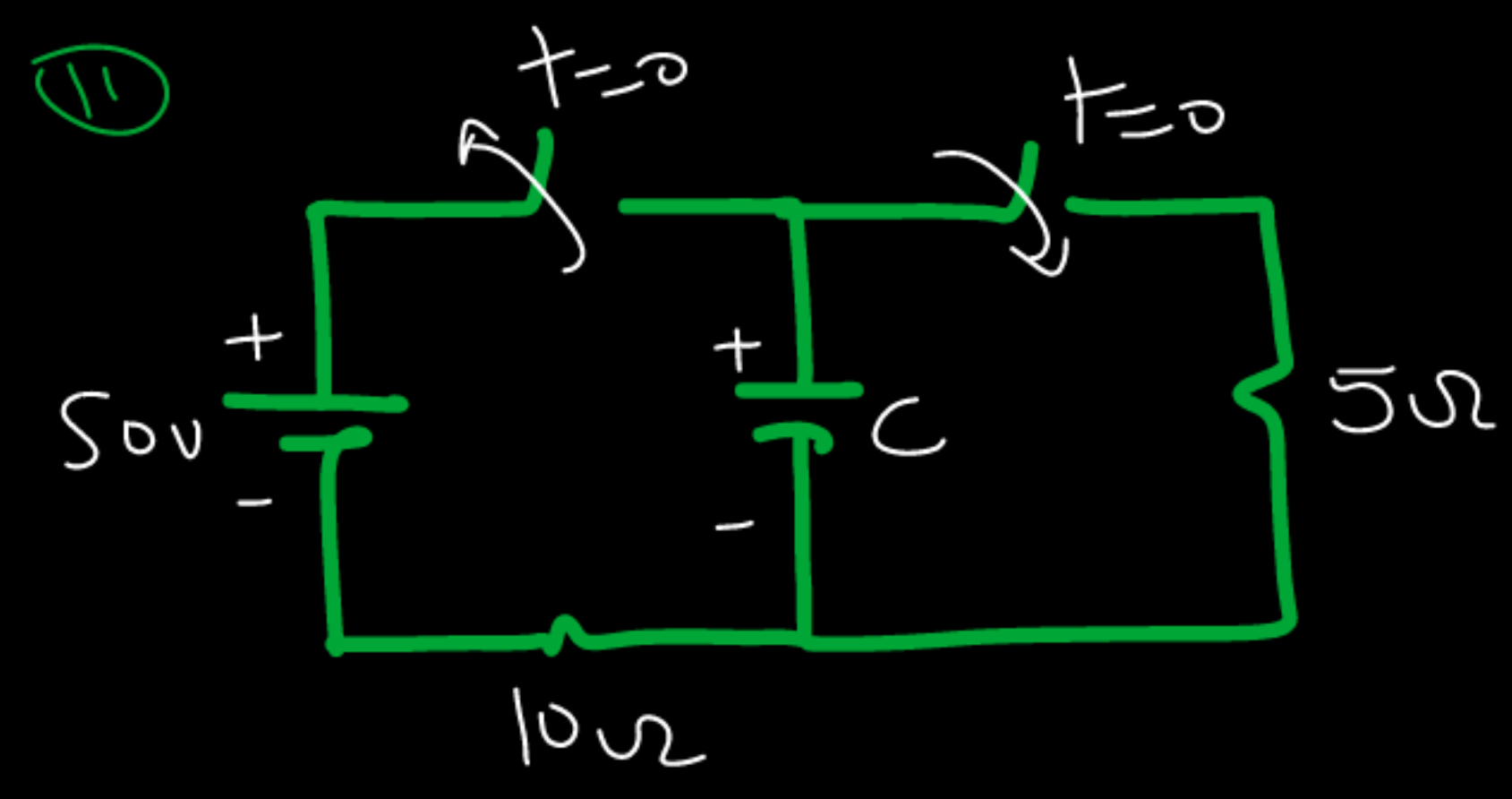
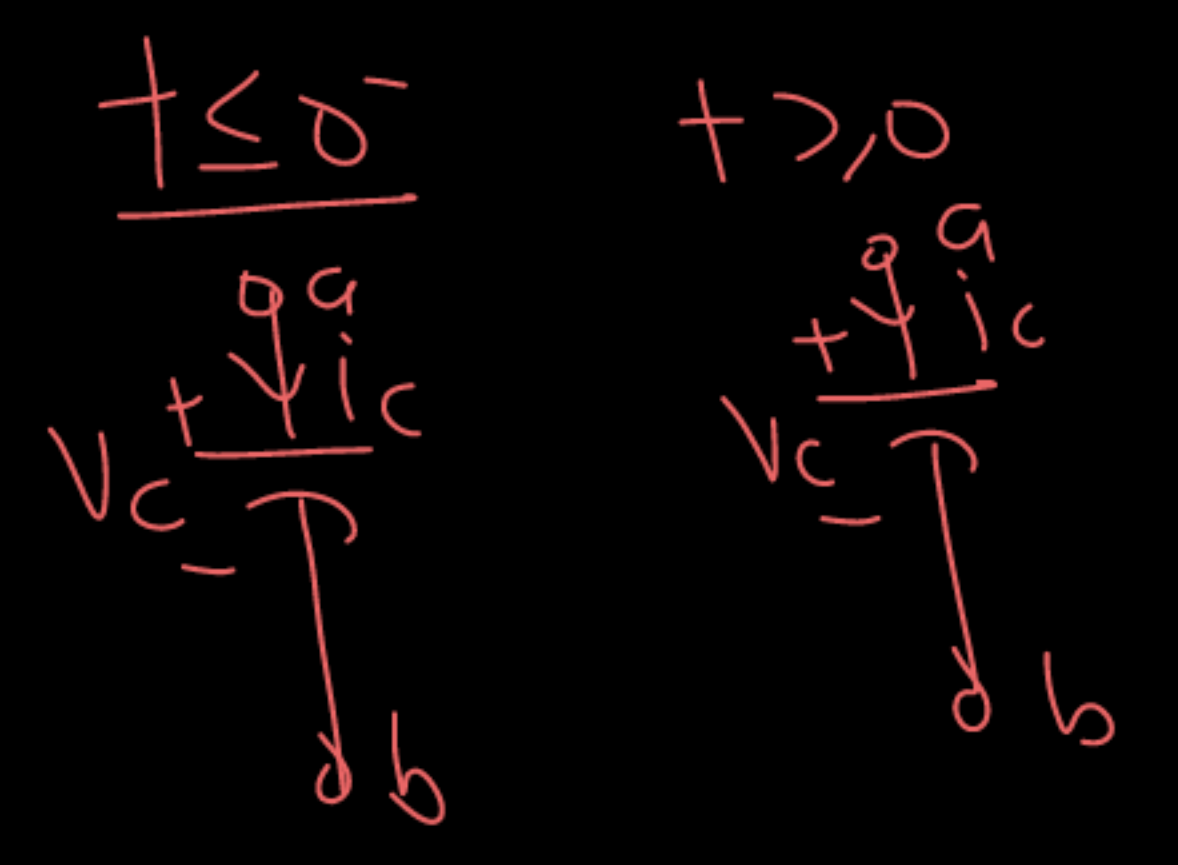


7

A CAPACITOR CAN STORE ENERGY AND IT CAN DELIVER ACCORDING TO CIRCUIT NEED. SO CAPACITOR CAN BEHAVES AS A SOURCE OR LOAD DEPENDING UPON CIRCUIT CONDITION

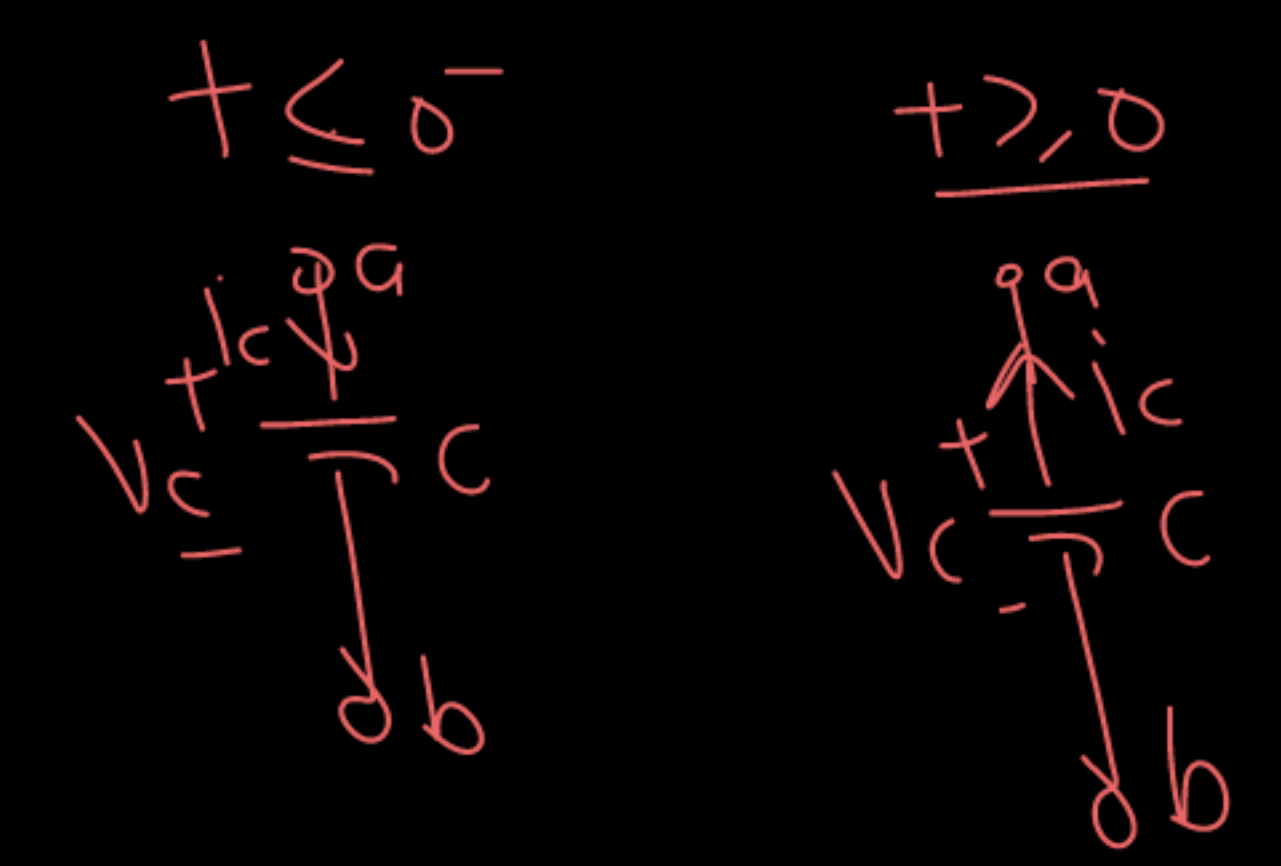


$t > 0$, cap. \rightarrow load

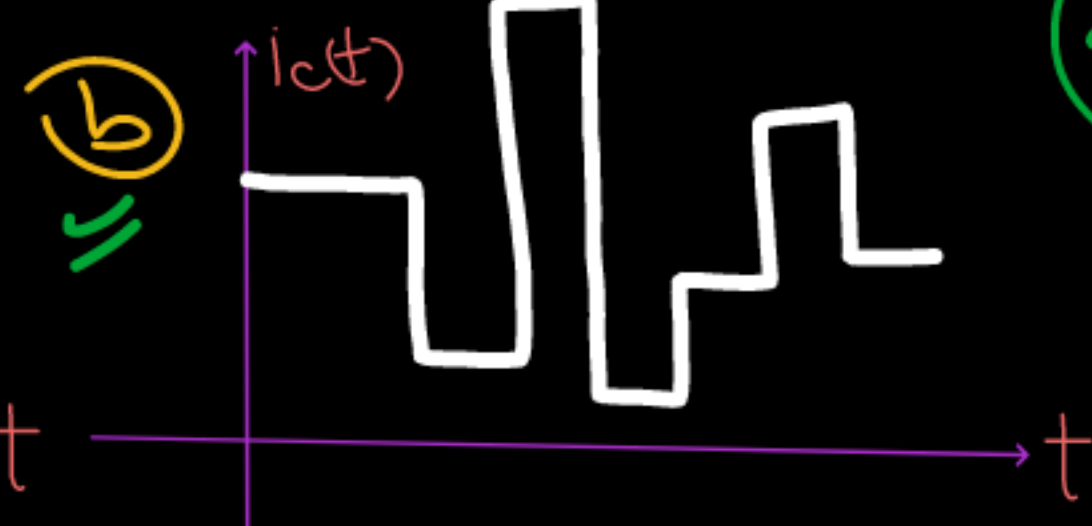
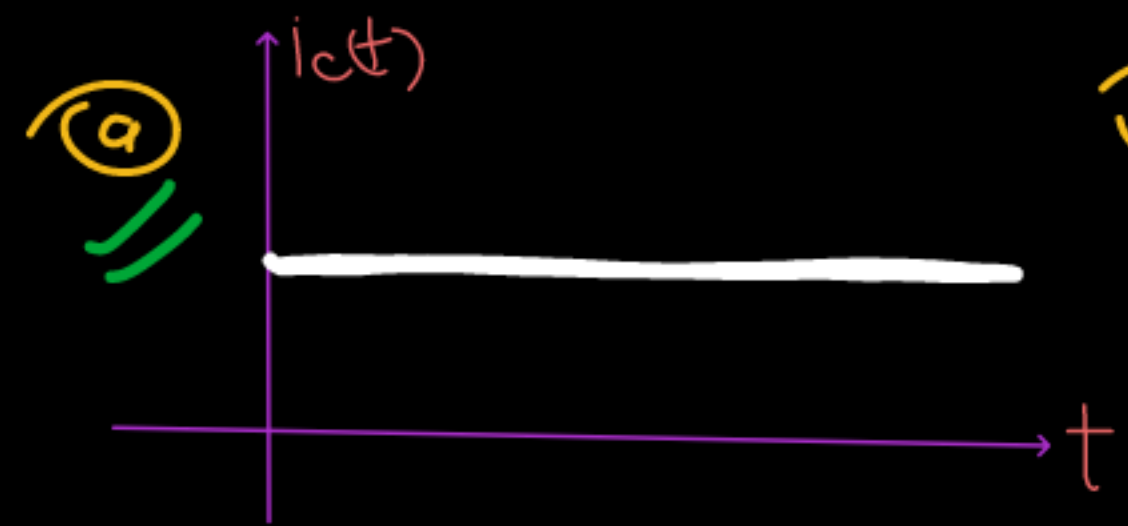
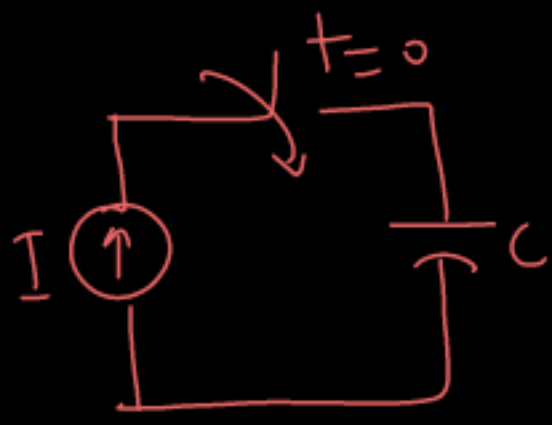


$V_C^- = 55V$

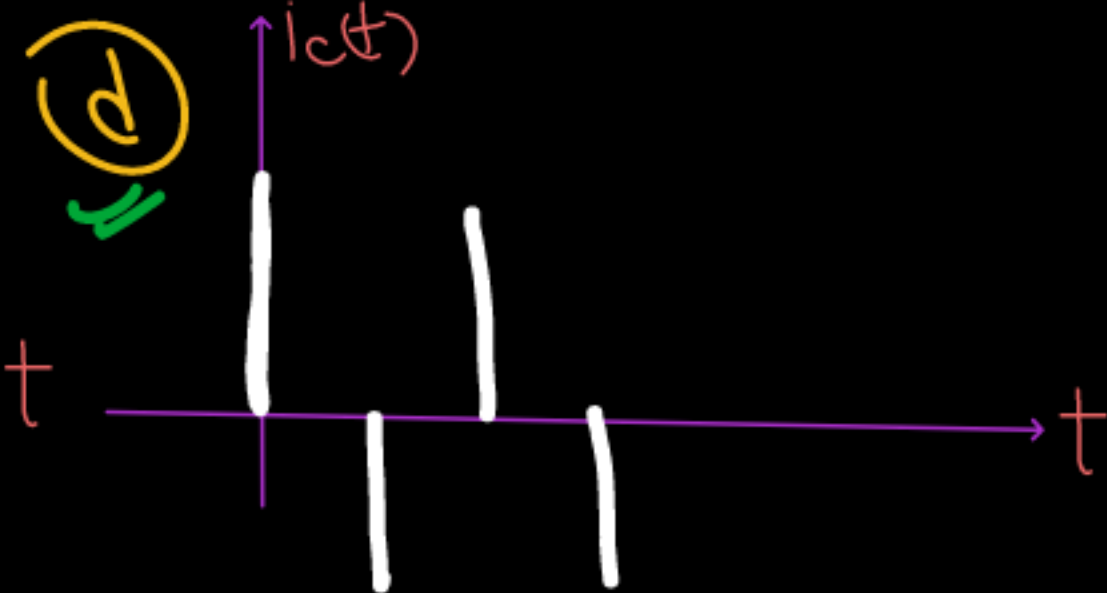
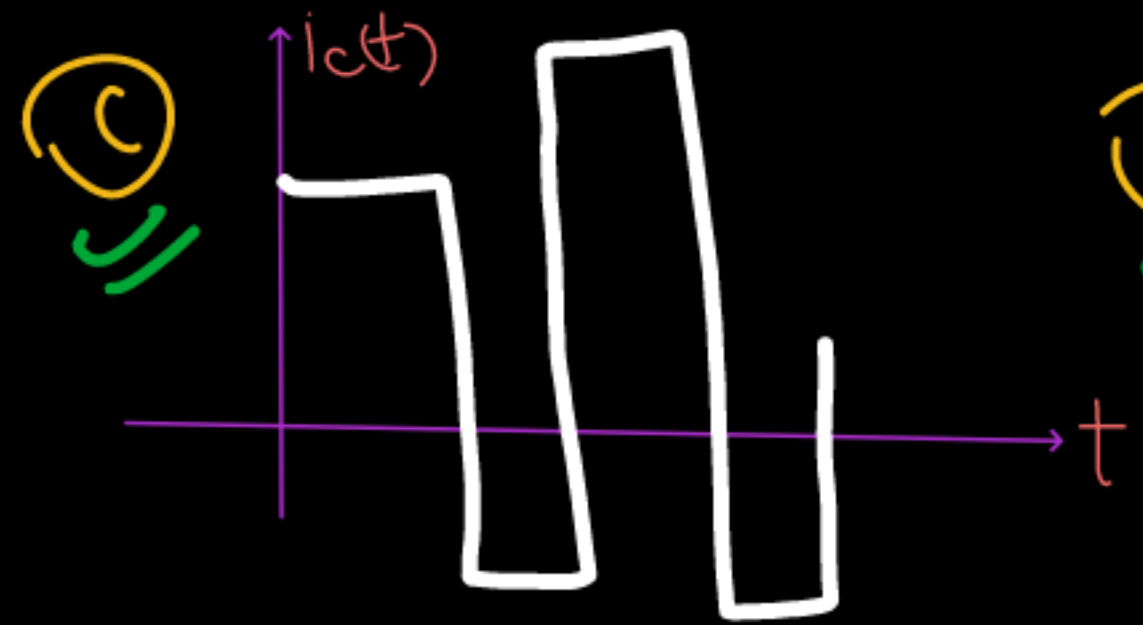
$t > 0$
cap \rightarrow Source



ex - which of the following current response, can represent capacitor's current?



(2 mints)



"After just switching, generally capacitor's vol. magnitude and polarity will not change but The magnitude of capacitor's current and direction of capacitor's current can change."

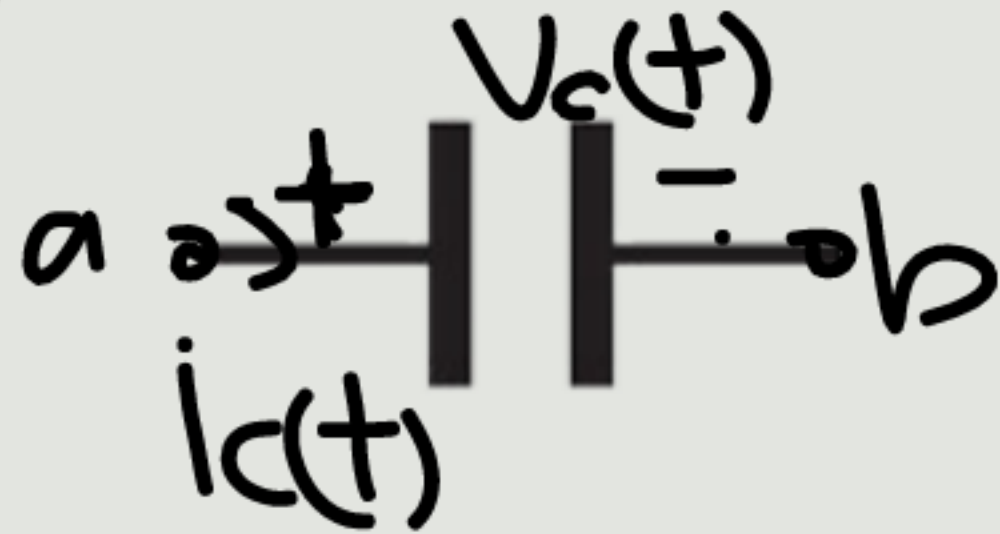
PROPERTIES OF CAPACITOR



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CAPACITOR'S POWER

we want to calculate
 \Rightarrow S.S. energy or instantaneous energy.



$$P_a = V_c(t) \times i_c(t) \text{ W}$$



$$P_d = V_c(t) \times i_c(t) \text{ W}$$

9

WHEN CHARGED CAPACITOR BEHAVES AS A SOURCE ,
 GURANTEED IT WILL CHANGE ITS OWN DIRECTION OF CURRENT



PROPERTIES OF CAPACITOR



10 ✓ A FULLY CHARGED CAPACITOR BEHAVES AS A OPEN CIRCUIT IN DC CIRCUIT

11 AN UNCHARGED *capacitor* BEHAVES AS AN SHORT CIRCUIT

12 IN DC CIRCUIT CAPACITORS ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR REACTIVE POWER, THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR REAL POWER

13 IN AC CIRCUIT CAPACITORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR REACTIVE POWER, THEY ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR REAL POWER



PROPERTIES OF CAPACITOR



14 CAPACITOR CAN ALSO MAINTAIN ALMOST CONSTANT VOLTAGE FOR VARIABLE CURRENT .

$$i_c = C \frac{dv_c}{dt}$$

15 CAPACITOR'S CURRENT MAY/MAYNOT BE ZERO FOR CONSTANT VOLTAGE .

16 IT IS GURANTEED THAT CAPACITOR WILL BEHAVE AS AN SHORT CIRCUIT AT

$$\left(t = \text{---} \infty \right)$$



PROPERTIES OF CAPACITOR



17

AN CAPACITOR MAY BE SHORT CIRCUIT OR OPEN CIRCUIT IN STEADY STATE IN DC CIRCUIT .

18

IN AC CIRCUIT CAPACITOR'S WILL NOT BE SHORT OR OPEN CIRCUIT .

19

TIME CONSTANT τ PLAYS VERY IMPORTANT ROLE TO DEFINE TRANSIENT TIME



PROPERTIES OF CAPACITOR



20

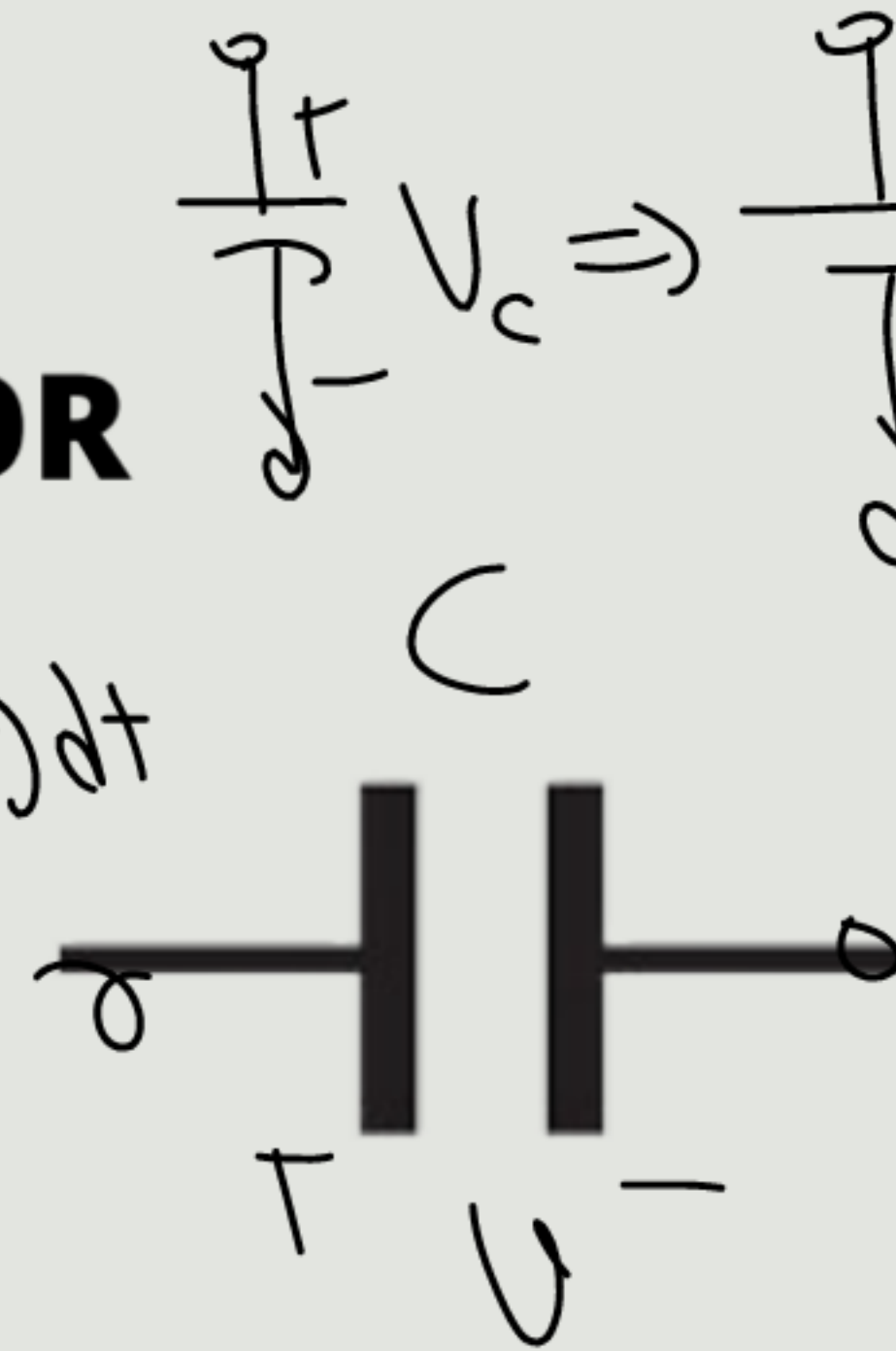
A FULLY CHARGED CAPACITOR IN DC CIRCUIT, CAN BEHAVE AS A CONSTANT DC VOLTAGE SOURCE.

21

ENERGY STORED BY CAPACITOR

(W in J)

$$W = \int_t P(t) dt = \int_t V_c(t) \cdot i_c(t) dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} C V^2$$



but for v.v. short time interval

PROPERTIES OF CAPACITOR



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CAPACITOR'S VOLTAGE CAN CHANGE SUDDENLY IF AN IMPULSE CURRENT PASSES THROUGH THE CAPACITOR.

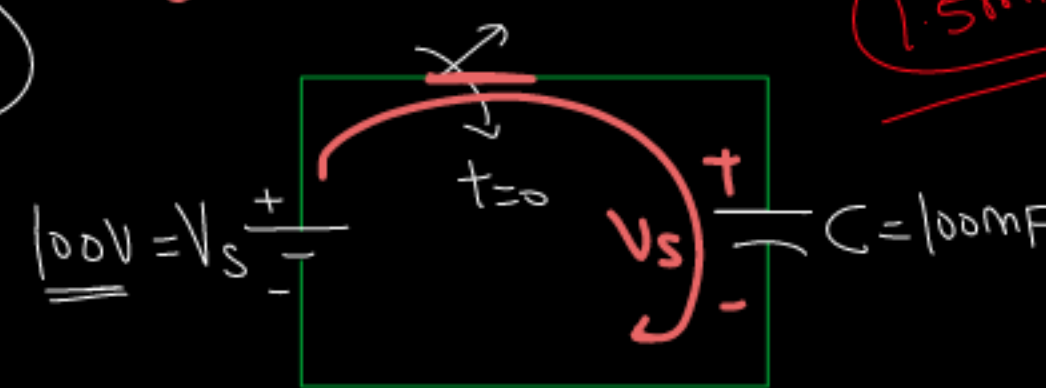


ex) The capacitor's voltage at $t=0^+$ will be,

for given circuit?

(1.5 min)

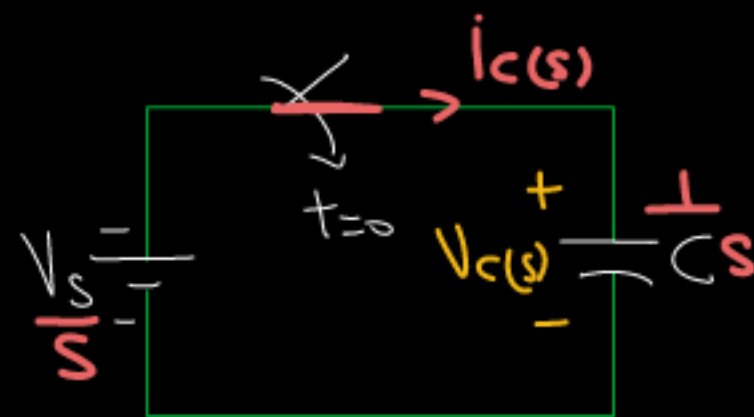
if $V_{C^-} = 0 \text{ Volts}$



Soln $\Rightarrow V_{C^+} = ?$

- (a) 0V (b) 10V (c) 1000V (d) 100V

By ohm's law.



$$V_C(s) = \frac{1}{C} \times i_C(s)$$

$$\frac{V_s}{s} = \frac{1}{Cs} i_C(s)$$

$\therefore i_C(s) = C V_s$, take inv. lap. transf.

$$i_C(t) = (C V_s) \delta(t)$$

