

Block 13 - Capacitor Circuits and Energy

Student Group

First Name	Surname	Matrikel Nr.

Table of Contents

- Block 13 - Capacitor Circuits and Energy** 2
- Learning objectives* 2
- Preparation at Home* 2
- 90-minute plan* 2
- Conceptual overview* 3
- Core content* 3
 - Series Circuit of Capacitor 3
 - Parallel Circuit of Capacitors 4
 - Energy in the electric Field 4
- Common pitfalls* 6
- Exercises* 6
 - Task 5.8.1 Calculating a circuit of different capacitors 6
 - Task 5.9.1 Layered Capacitor Task 6
 - Exercise 5.9.2 Further capacitor charging/discharging practice Exercise 7
 - Exercise 5.9.3 Further practice charging the capacitor 7
 - Exercise 5.9.4 Charge balance of two capacitors 7
 - Exercise 5.9.5 Capacitor with glass plate 8
- Embedded resources* 9

Block 13 - Capacitor Circuits and Energy

Learning objectives

After this 90-minute block, you can

- identify series vs. parallel connections of capacitors from a circuit diagram,
- compute equivalent capacitance C_{eq} for series $\left(\frac{1}{C_{\text{eq}}} = \sum_k \frac{1}{C_k}\right)$ and parallel $\left(C_{\text{eq}} = \sum_k C_k\right)$ networks,
- use the key sharing rules: in **series** $Q_k = \text{const.}$ and voltages divide $\left(U_k = \frac{Q}{C_k}\right)$; in **parallel** $U_k = \text{const.}$ and charges divide $\left(Q_k = C_k U\right)$,
- apply the capacitor divider relation (two series capacitors) $U_1 = \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2} U, U_2 = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} U$,
- determine and check stored energy with $W = \frac{1}{2} C U^2 = \frac{1}{2} Q U = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$, including a dimensional check to J .

Preparation at Home

Well, again

- read through the present chapter and write down anything you did not understand.
- Also here, there are some clips for more clarification under 'Embedded resources' (check the text above/below, sometimes only part of the clip is interesting).

For checking your understanding please do the following exercises:

- ...

90-minute plan

1. Warm-up (10 min):
 1. Quick quiz (2-3 items): series or parallel? which rule applies (constant U or constant Q)?
 2. Recall $Q = C U$ and energy $W = \frac{1}{2} C U^2$ (units).
2. Core concepts & derivations (35 min):
 1. Derive C_{eq} for **series** from Kirchhoff's voltage law and $Q = \text{const.}$; derive voltage division $U_k = \frac{Q}{C_k}$.
 2. Derive C_{eq} for **parallel** from Kirchhoff's current/charge balance and $U = \text{const.}$; obtain $Q_k = C_k U$.
 3. Energy in the electric field: integrate $dW = U dq \rightarrow W = \frac{1}{2} C U^2$; short dimensional check.
3. Practice (35 min):
 1. Two short worked examples: mixed series/parallel network; two-capacitor divider with given U (find U_1 , U_2 , W on each).
 2. Short simulation tasks (use the two embedded Falstad circuits in this page): observe

U_k, Q_k when toggling the switch or changing values.

3. Mini-problems: “double a plate area / halve distance” reasoning on C and W .

4. Wrap-up (10 min):

1. Common-pitfalls checklist and one exit-ticket calculation.

Conceptual overview

- What stays the same?** In **series** all capacitors carry the **same charge** Q ; in **parallel** all capacitors see the **same voltage** U .
- How do totals form?** Capacitances **add inversely** in series and **add directly** in parallel. This mirrors resistors but with the roles swapped.
- Voltage/charge sharing:** In series, the **smaller** C_k takes the **larger** U_k ($U_k = Q/C_k$). In parallel, the **larger** C_k takes the **larger** Q_k ($Q_k = C_k U$).
- Energy viewpoint:** Charging needs work against the field; $W = \frac{1}{2} C U^2 = \frac{1}{2} Q U = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$. Dimensional check: $[C] = \text{F} = \frac{\text{A}\cdot\text{s}}{\text{V}}$, so $[C U^2] = \frac{\text{A}\cdot\text{s}}{\text{V}} \cdot \text{V}^2 = \text{A}\cdot\text{s}\cdot\text{V} = \text{J}$.
- Design intuition:** Increasing plate area A or dielectric ϵ_r raises C and thus stored W at the same U ; increasing gap d lowers C .

Core content

Series Circuit of Capacitor

If capacitors are connected in series, the charging current I into the individual capacitors $C_1 \dots C_n$ is equal. Thus, the charges absorbed ΔQ are also equal:
$$\Delta Q_1 = \Delta Q_2 = \dots = \Delta Q_n$$

Furthermore, after charging, a voltage is formed across the series circuit, which corresponds to the source voltage U_q . This results from the addition of partial voltages across the individual capacitors.
$$U_q = U_1 + U_2 + \dots + U_n = \sum_{k=1}^n U_k$$

It holds for the voltage $U_k = \frac{Q_k}{C_k}$.

If all capacitors are initially discharged, then $U_k = \frac{\Delta Q}{C_k}$ holds. Thus
$$U_q = \Delta Q \left(\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\Delta Q}{C_k} = \Delta Q \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{C_k}$$

Thus, for the series connection of capacitors $C_1 \dots C_n$:

$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{eq}}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{C_k}$$

$$\Delta Q_k = \text{const.}$$

For initially uncharged capacitors, (voltage divider for capacitors) holds:
$$Q = \Delta Q_k \quad U_{\text{eq}} \cdot C_{\text{eq}} = U_k \cdot C_k$$

In the simulation below, besides the parallel connected capacitors C_1, C_2, C_3 , an ideal

voltage source U_q , a resistor R , a switch S , and a lamp are installed.

- The switch S allows the voltage source to charge the capacitors.
- The resistor R is necessary because the simulation cannot represent instantaneous charging. The resistor limits the charging current to a maximum value.
- The capacitors can be discharged again via the lamp.

Parallel Circuit of Capacitors

If capacitors are connected in parallel, the voltage U across the individual capacitors $C_1 \dots C_n$ is equal. It is therefore valid:

$$U_q = U_1 = U_2 = \dots = U_n$$

Furthermore, during charging, the total charge ΔQ from the source is distributed to the individual capacitors. This gives the following for the individual charges absorbed:

$$\Delta Q = \Delta Q_1 + \Delta Q_2 + \dots + \Delta Q_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta Q_k$$

If all capacitors are initially discharged, then $Q_k = \Delta Q_k = C_k \cdot U$

$$\Delta Q = Q_1 + Q_2 + \dots + Q_n = \sum_{k=1}^n Q_k \\ \Delta Q = C_1 \cdot U + C_2 \cdot U + \dots + C_n \cdot U = \sum_{k=1}^n C_k \cdot U \\ \Delta Q = \sum_{k=1}^n C_k \cdot U$$

Thus, for the parallel connection of capacitors $C_1 \dots C_n$:

$$C_{\text{eq}} = \sum_{k=1}^n C_k \\ U_k = \text{const.}$$

For initially uncharged capacitors, (charge divider for capacitors) holds:

$$\Delta Q = \sum_{k=1}^n Q_k$$

$$\frac{Q_k}{C_k} = \frac{\Delta Q}{C_{\text{eq}}}$$

In the simulation below, again, besides the parallel connected capacitors C_1 , C_2 , C_3 , an ideal voltage source U_q , a resistor R , a switch S , and a lamp are installed.

Energy in the electric Field

Now we want to see how much energy is stored in a capacitor during charging. When we want to charge a capacitor charges have to be separated (see [figure 1](#)). This gets more and more difficult as more charges were moved, since these already moved charges create an electric field.

Fig. 1: summary of electrostatics

We already had a first look onto the energy in the electric field in [block09](#).

There, we got:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta W &= \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = q \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = q \int U \, dW \\ &= dq \int U \end{aligned}$$

Now, For a capacitor we include the formula for the capacitor $C = \frac{q}{U}$, or better its rearranged version $U = \frac{q}{C}$:

$$\begin{aligned} dW &= dq \int \frac{q}{C} \\ \int dW &= \int \frac{q}{C} dq \end{aligned}$$

Here we again see, that the needed energy portion dW to move a portion dq is also related to the already moved charges q .

To get the energy ΔW needed to move all of the charges $Q = \int dq$ we have to integrate from 0 to Q :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta W &= \int_0^Q dW = \int_0^Q \frac{q}{C} dq = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{\Delta W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2} QU = \frac{1}{2} C U^2}$$

Common pitfalls

- Mixing up the rules: writing $C_{\text{eq}} = C_1 + C_2$ for **series** (wrong) or $\frac{1}{C_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$ for **parallel** (wrong).
- Forgetting which quantity is equal: **series** $\rightarrow Q_k = \text{const.}$, **parallel** $\rightarrow U_k = \text{const.}$.
- Applying the **resistive** voltage divider $U_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} U$ to capacitors. For capacitors in series it inverts: $U_1 = \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2} U$.
- Ignoring **initial charge states**: pre-charged capacitors reconnected will redistribute charge; use charge conservation on isolated nodes before using $Q = C \cdot U$.
- Dropping units or mixing forms of energy: always keep $W = \frac{1}{2} C U^2 = \frac{1}{2} Q U = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$ and check J .

Exercises

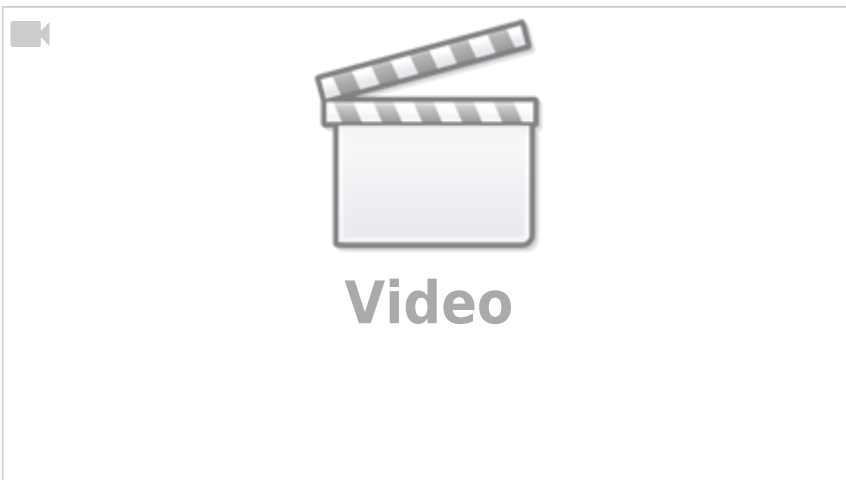
Task 5.8.1 Calculating a circuit of different capacitors

See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vSeSHampd4Y>

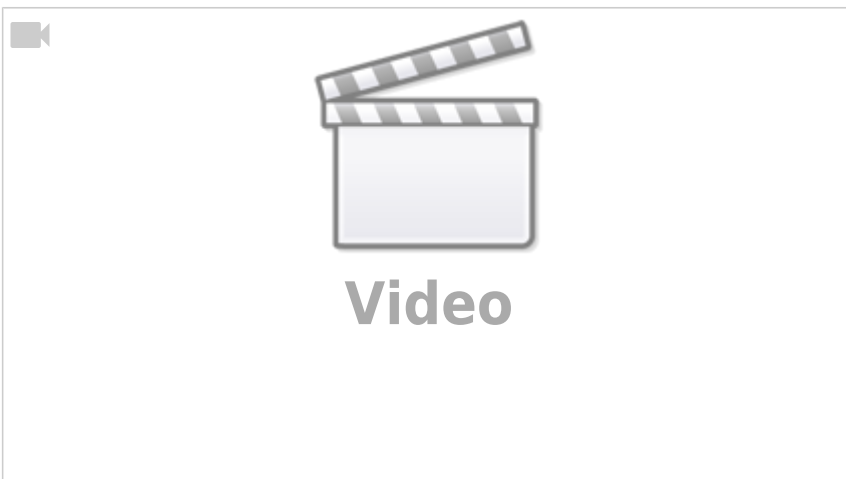
Task 5.9.1 Layered Capacitor Task



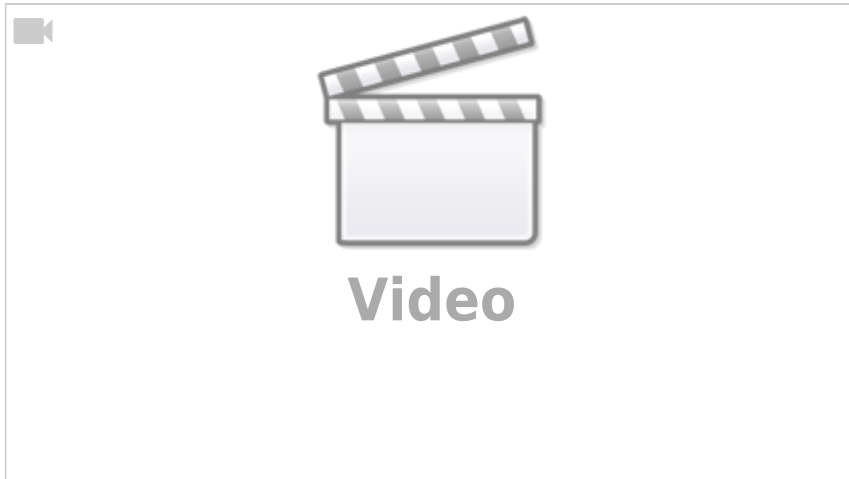
Exercise 5.9.2 Further capacitor charging/discharging practice Exercise



Exercise 5.9.3 Further practice charging the capacitor



Exercise 5.9.4 Charge balance of two capacitors



Exercise 5.9.5 Capacitor with glass plate

Fig. 2: Structure of a capacitor with glass plate

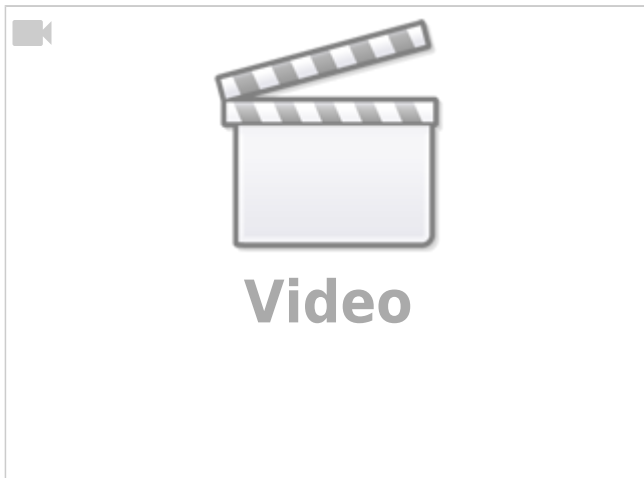


Two parallel capacitor plates face each other with a distance $d_{\text{K}} = 10 \text{ mm}$. A voltage of $U = 3000 \text{ V}$ is applied to the capacitor. Parallel to the capacitor plates, there is a glass plate ($\epsilon_{\text{r, G}} = 8$) with a thickness $d_{\text{G}} = 3 \text{ mm}$ in the capacitor.

1. Calculate the partial voltages U_{G} in the glass and U_{A} in the air gap.
2. What is the maximum thickness of the glass pane if the electric field $E_{\text{0, G}} = 12 \text{ kV/cm}$ must not exceed?

Embedded resources

The equivalent capacitor for series of parallel configuration is well explained here



From:

<https://wiki.mexle.org/> - **MEXLE Wiki**

Permanent link:

https://wiki.mexle.org/electrical_engineering_and_electronics_1/block13?rev=1762102074

Last update: **2025/11/02 17:47**

