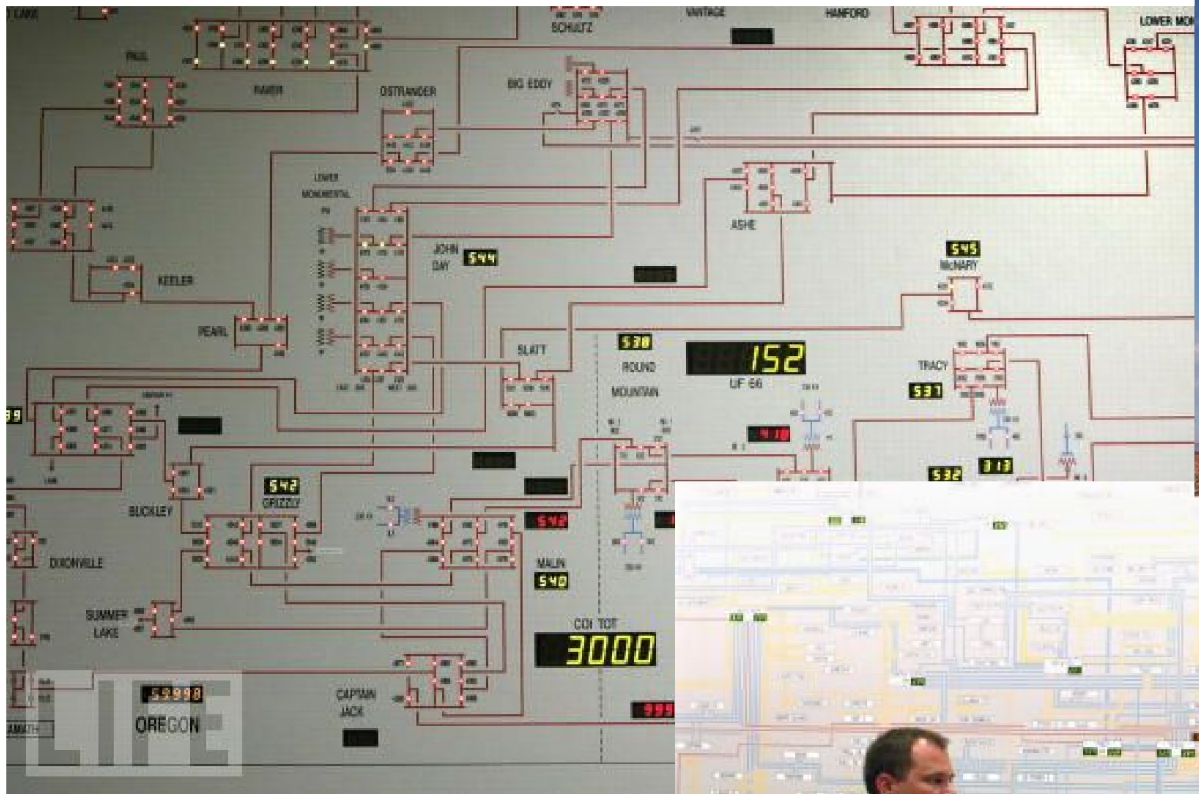


Announcements:

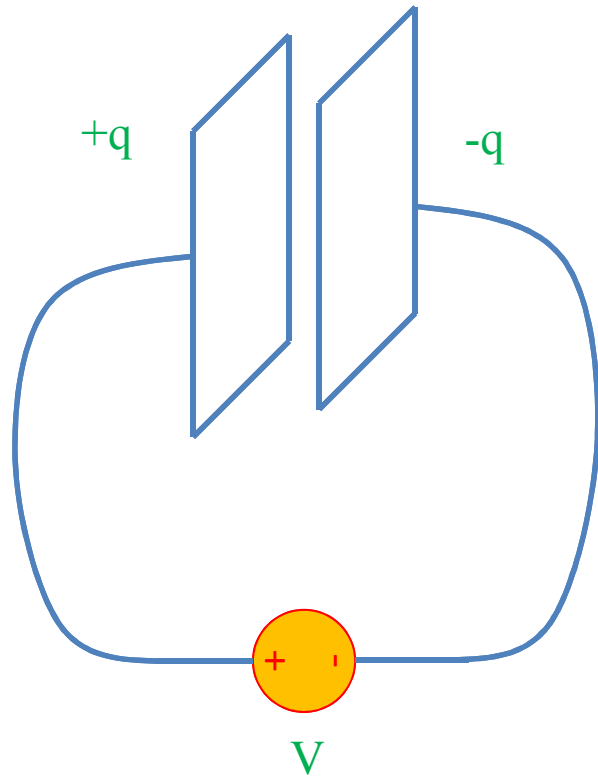
1. Etc etc etc

EECS 70A: Network Analysis

Lecture 10



Capacitors



$$q = CV$$

$$C = \frac{\epsilon A}{d}$$

A=area
d=plate separation

Farads[F] = Coulombs/Volt [C]/[V]

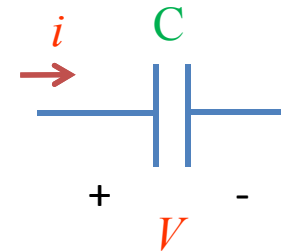
$$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F / m}$$

$$\epsilon = \kappa \epsilon_0$$

Dielectric constant:

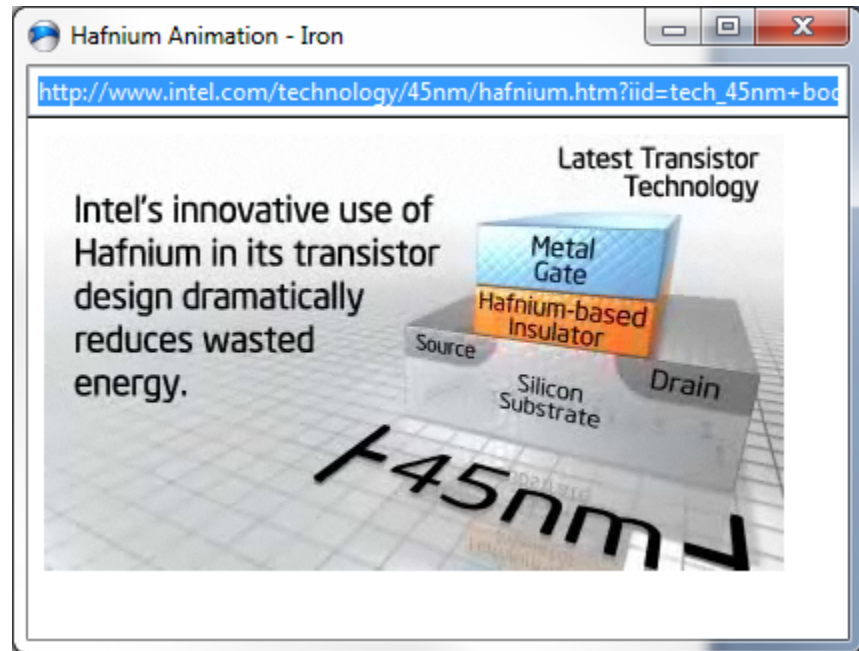
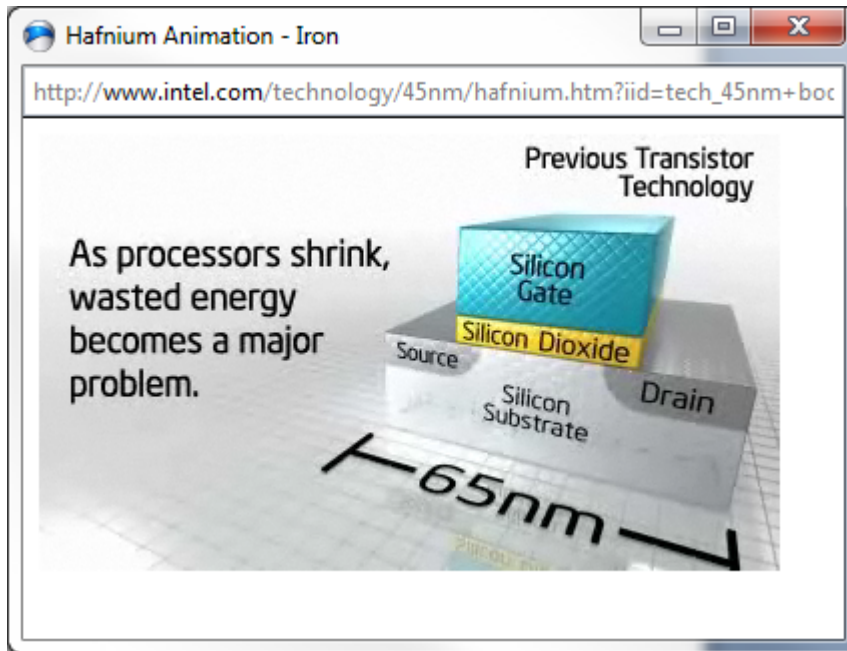
$$\kappa = 3.9 \text{ SiO}_2$$

$$\kappa = 25 \text{ HfO}_2$$



“High-K Dielectric”

http://www.intel.com/technology/45nm/hafnium.htm?iid=tech_45nm+body_animation_hafnium



Time dependence

$$q = CV \quad i = \frac{dq}{dt} = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

q, V, i can depend on time !

Implicit:

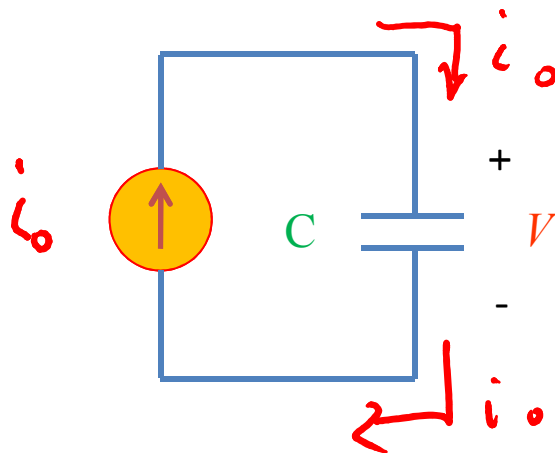
$$q(t) = CV(t) \quad i(t) = \frac{dq(t)}{dt} = C \frac{dV(t)}{dt}$$

Will not always write (t), but it is assumed from now on.

$$i(t) = C \frac{dV(t)}{dt} \Rightarrow V(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt$$
$$\Rightarrow q(t) = \int i(t) dt$$

Example Capacitor Problem

Find $V(t)$, $q(t)$

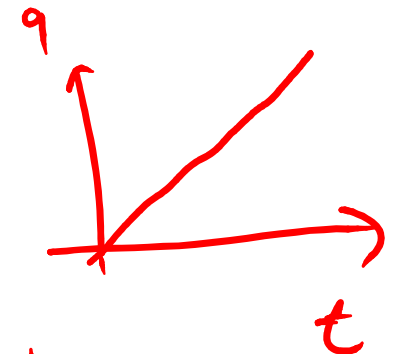
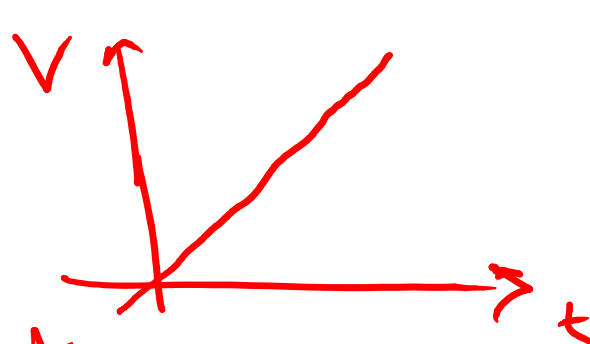
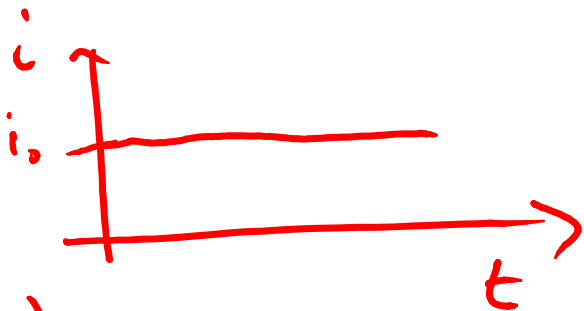
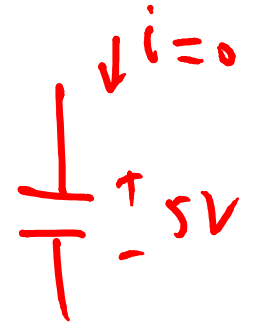


$$q = CV$$

$$i = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i(t') dt' = \frac{1}{C} i_0 \int_0^t dt' = \frac{i_0}{C} t$$

$$V(t) = \frac{i_0}{C} t \quad q(t) = i_0 t$$

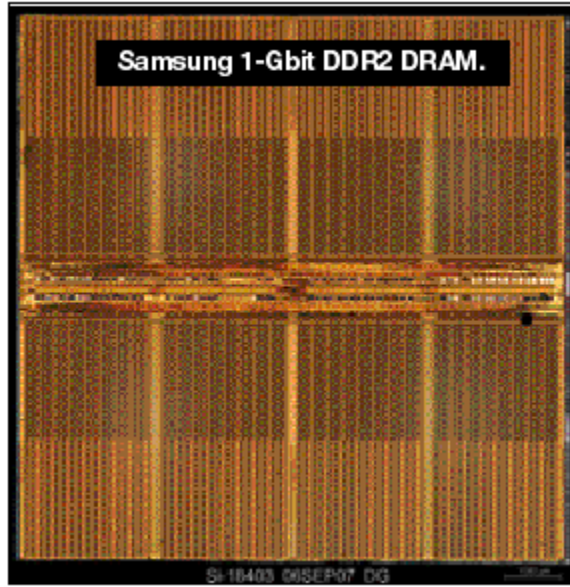
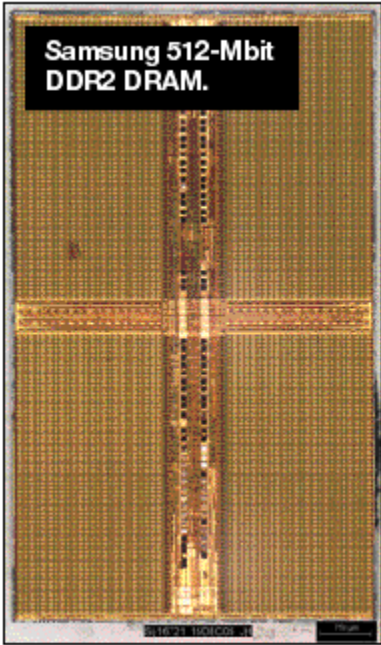


There is

another kind of current

"displacement current" between plates only

One-bit memory



ITRS
Roadmap
"Technology Node"

Typical dimensions:
0.1 micron x 0.1 micron area
10 nm thickness.



What is C?

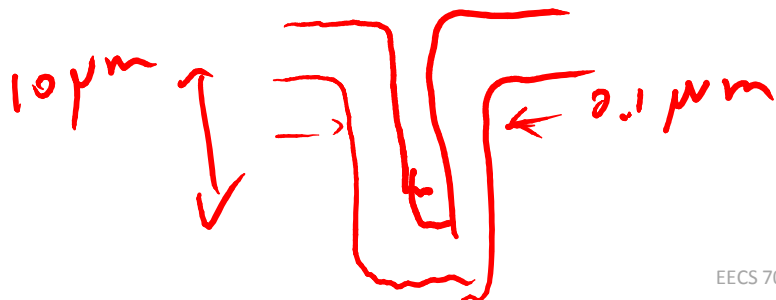
eg 65 nm node

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \kappa A}{d} = \frac{3.5 \times 10^{-22} \text{ F/m} \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^2}{10^{-8} \text{ m}} = 3.5 \times 10^{-28} \text{ F}$$

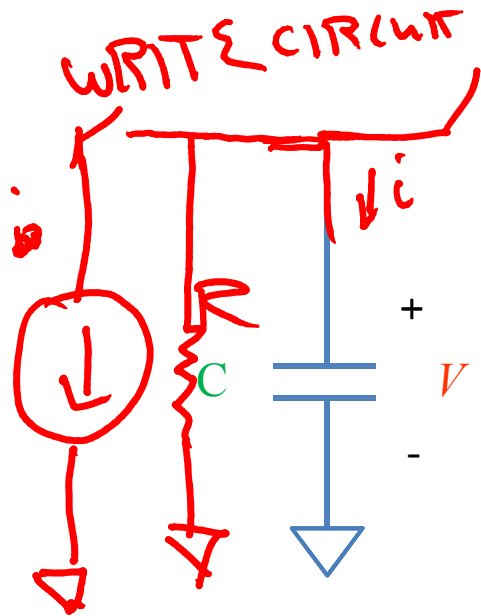
http://i.cmpnet.com/eet/news/07/11/DC1502_UTH_samsung.gif

$$= 10^{-12} + 10^{-7} - 7 + 8 \text{ F} = 10^{-16} \text{ F} = 0.1 \text{ fF}$$

too small
for practical



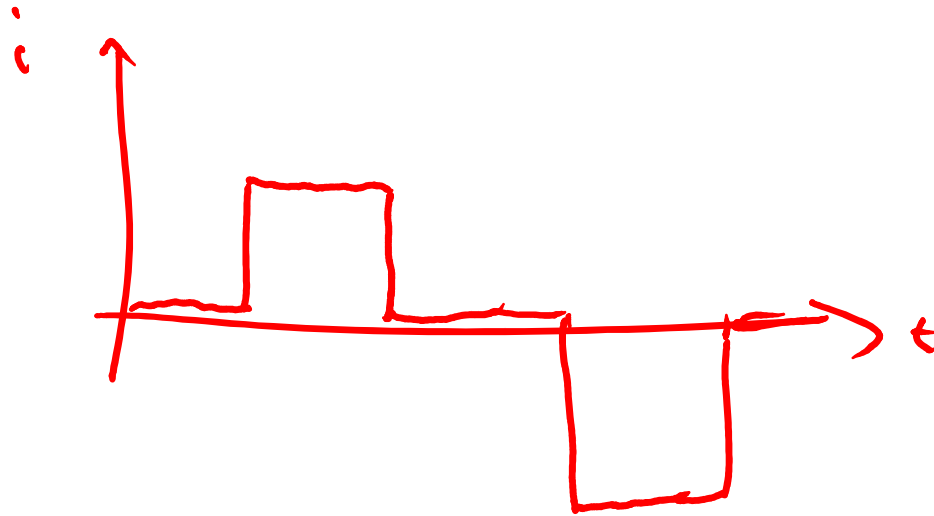
1 Bit Read/Write



○ READ
"VOLTMETER"



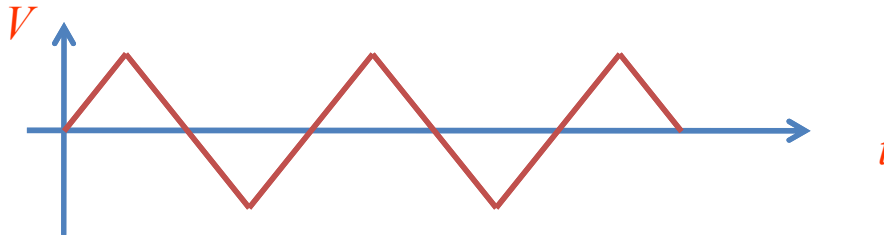
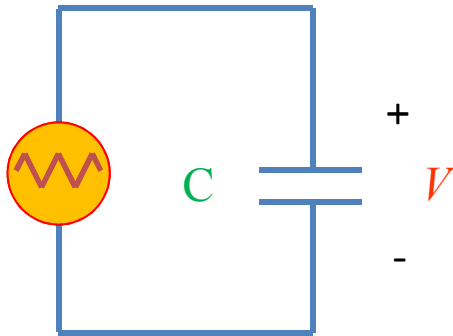
REFRESH
EVERY 10ms
TYPICAL



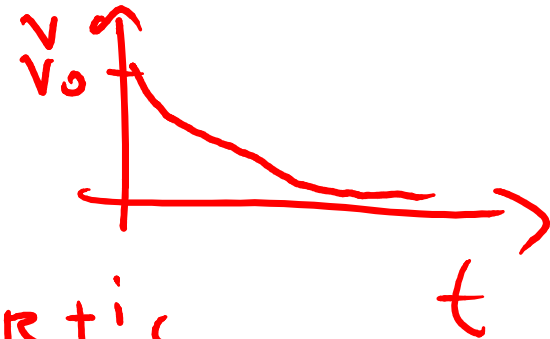
DRAIN
Lo dynamic

Example Problem #2

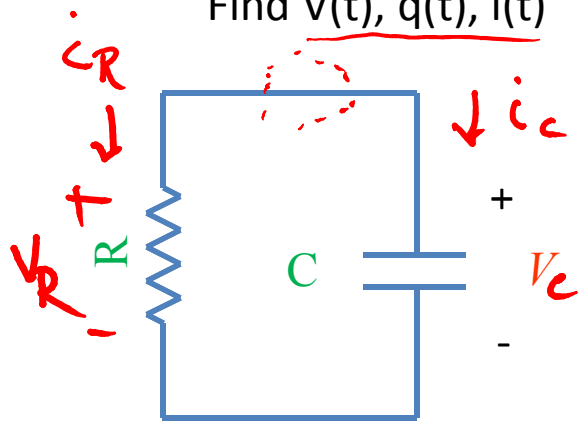
(Students): Find $i(t)$, $q(t)$



RC circuit



Find $V(t)$, $q(t)$, $i(t)$ Assume $V(t=0) = V_0$



KCL $0 = i_R + i_C$
 IN = OUT $i_R = -i_C$

$V_C = V_R$ $\tau = RC$

$q_C = C V_C \Rightarrow i_C = C \frac{dV_C}{dt}$

$R i_R = V_R$ (ohm)

$\frac{V_R}{R} = -C \frac{dV_C}{dt} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dV}{dt} = -\frac{1}{RC} V}$

soln: $V(t) = V(t=0) e^{-t/RC}$ proof: By substitution

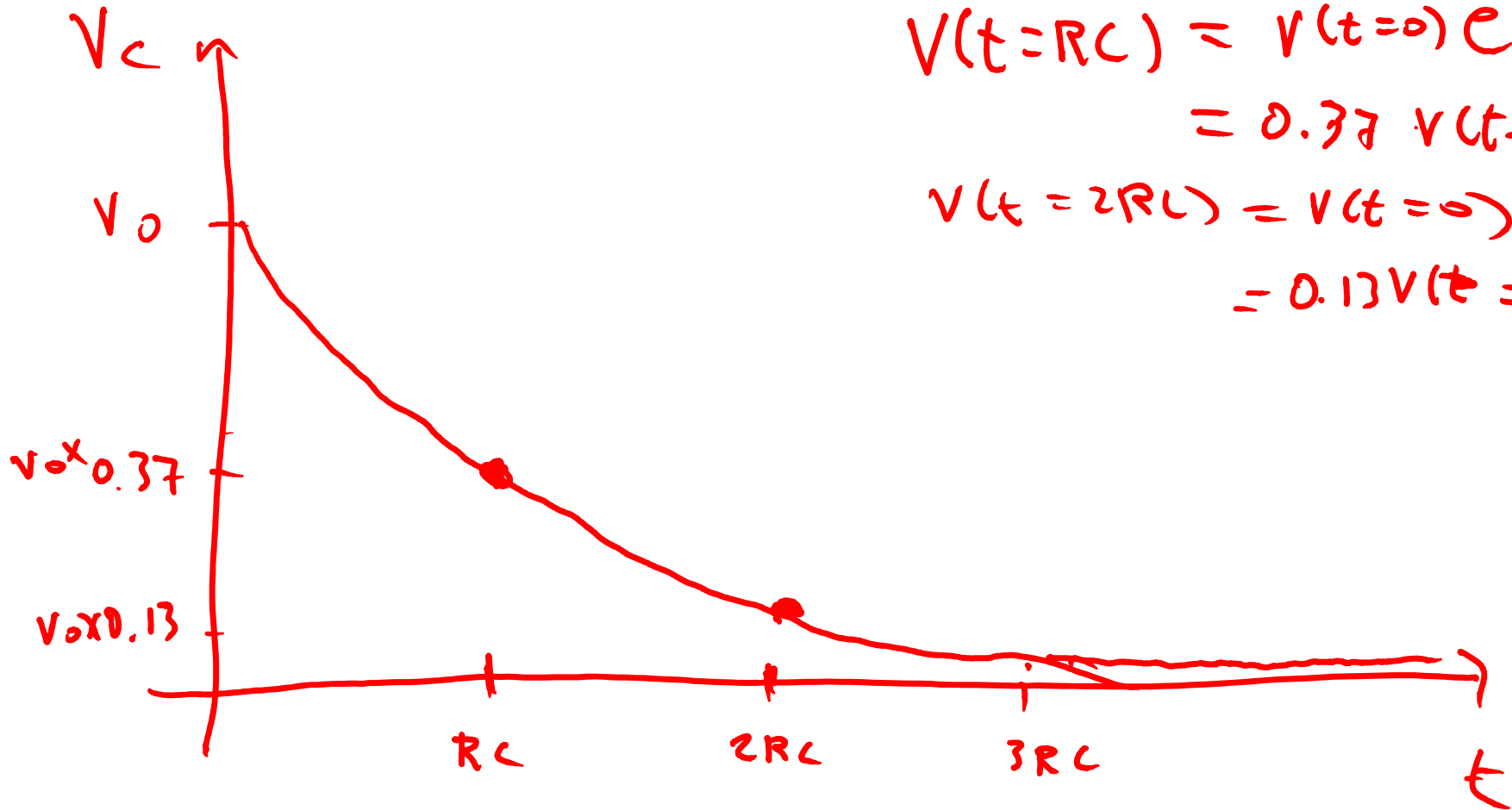
$$V(t) = V(t=0) e^{-t/RC}$$

$$V(t=RC) = V(t=0) e^{-1}$$

$$= 0.37 V(t=0)$$

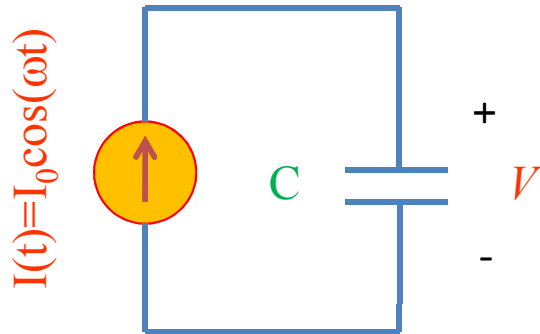
$$V(t=2RC) = V(t=0) e^{-2}$$

$$= 0.13 V(t=0)$$



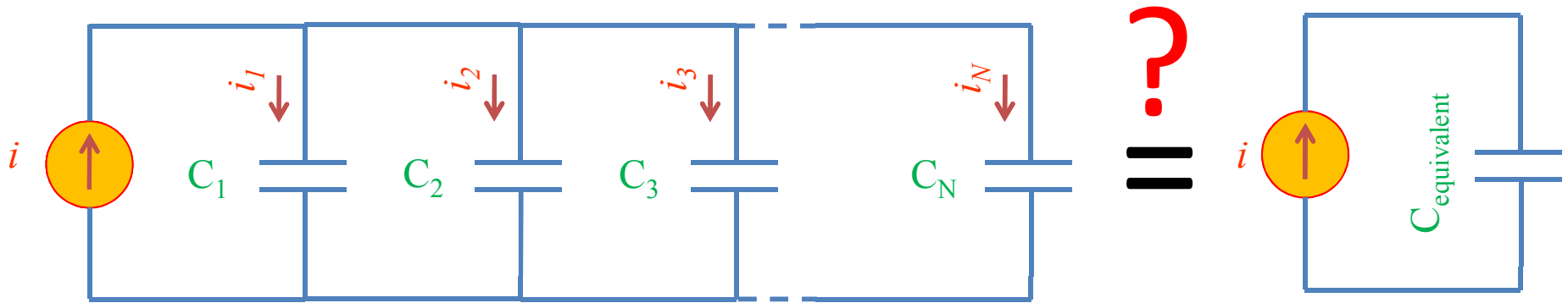
Example Capacitor Problem #2

Find $V(t)$, $q(t)$

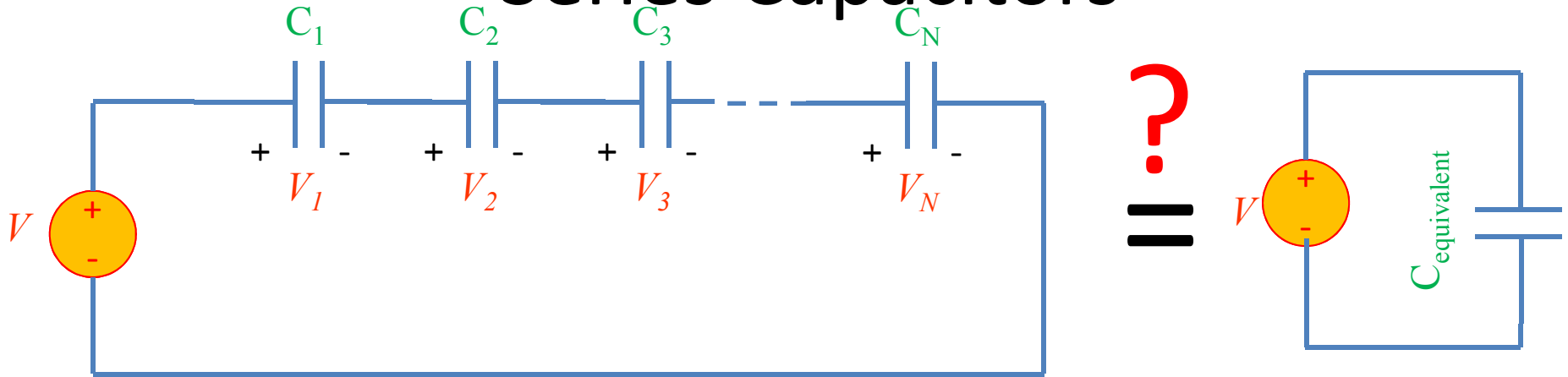


Phasors

Parallel Capacitors

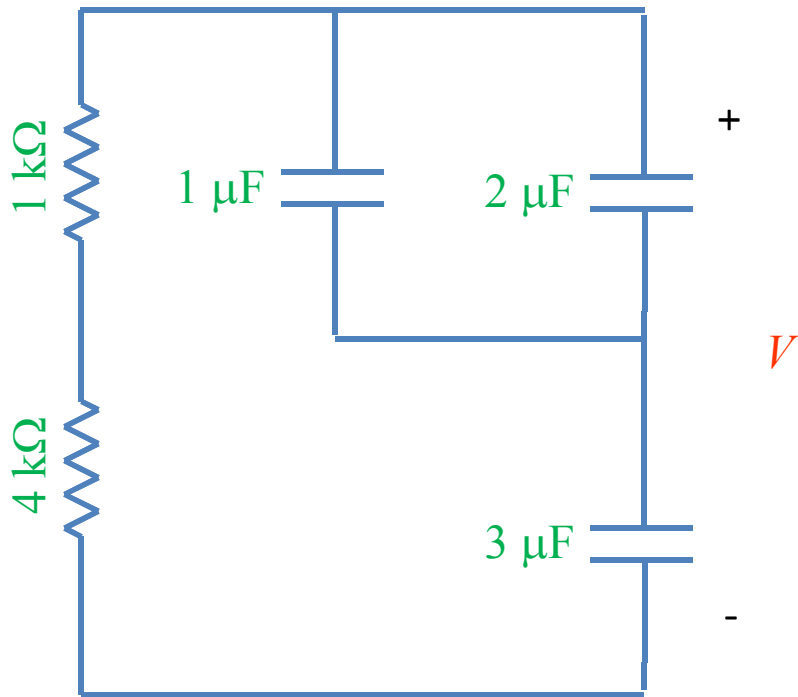


Series Capacitors

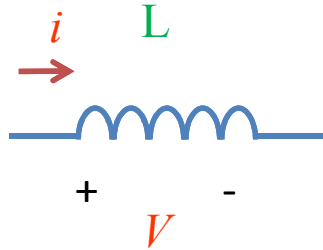


Example problem #4

(Students) Find $V(t)$, given that $V(t=0) = 5$ Volts



Inductors



$$L = \frac{N^2 \mu A}{l}$$

A=area

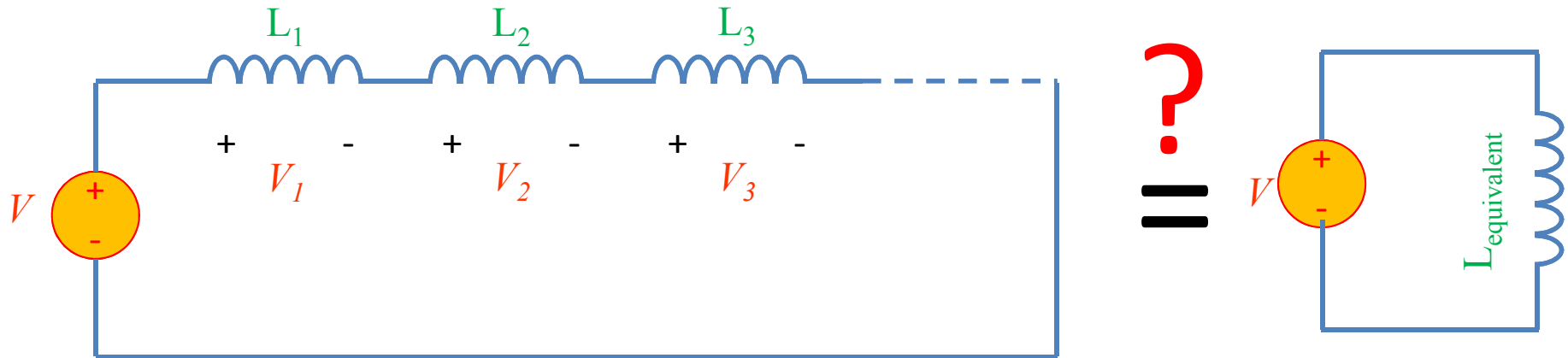
l=wire length

N = # of turns

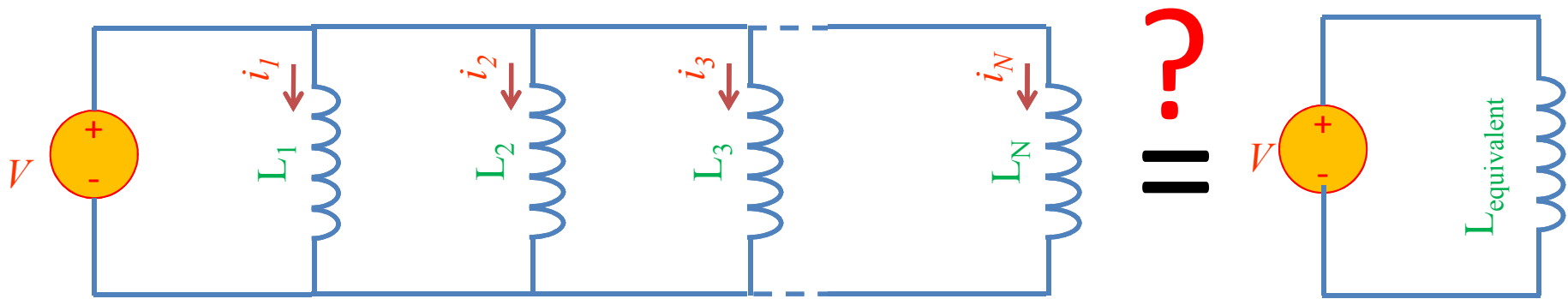
$\mu = 4 \pi 10^{-6}$ H/m

Henry[H]

Series Inductors

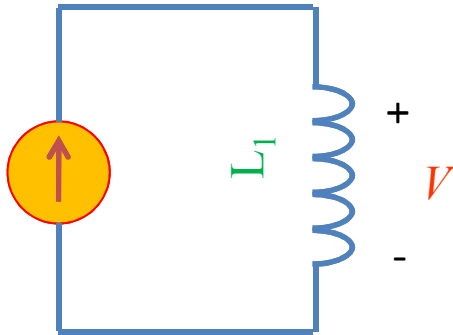


Parallel Inductors



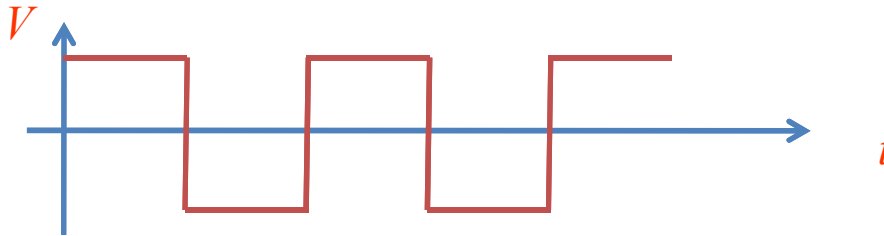
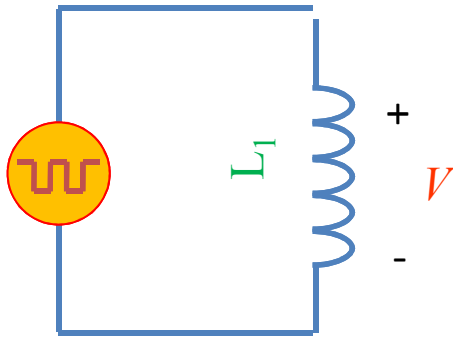
Example Inductor Problem

(Students): Find $V(t)$.



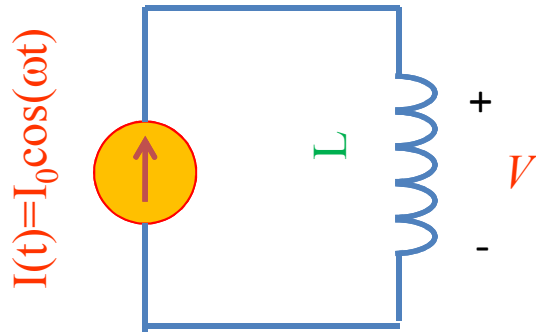
Example Inductor Problem #2

(Students): Find $i(t)$



Example Inductor Problem #3

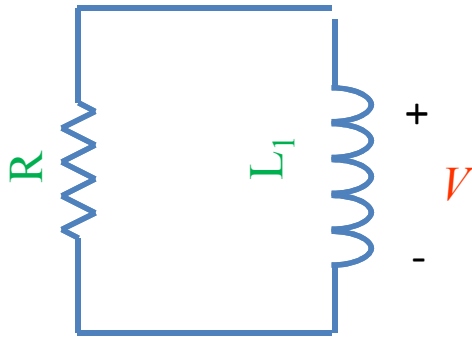
Find $V(t)$



Impedance

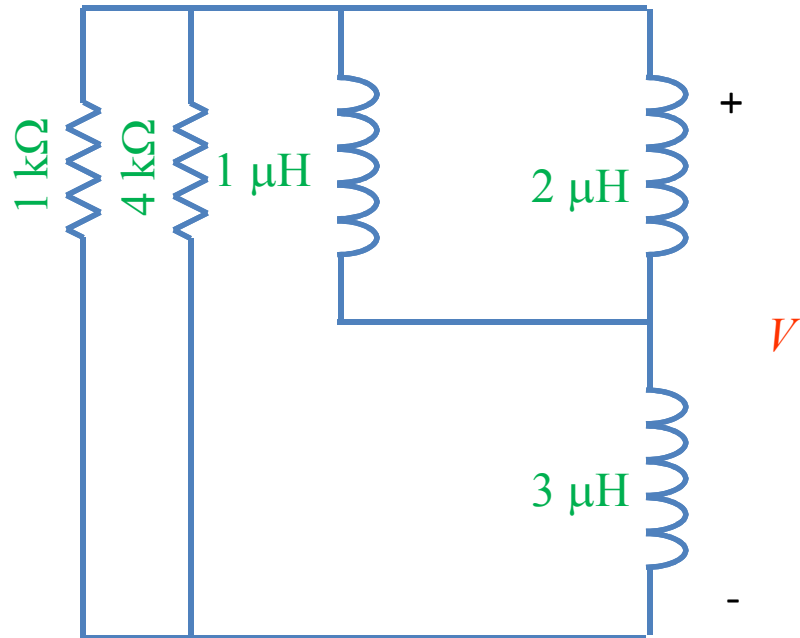
LR circuit

Find $V(t)$, $i(t)$

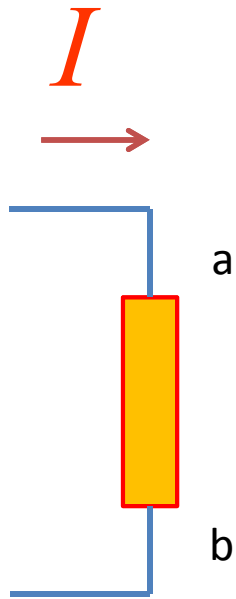


Example LR problem

(Students) Find $V(t)$, given that $V(t=0) = 5$ Volts



Power



$$I \times V_{ab} = \text{power}$$

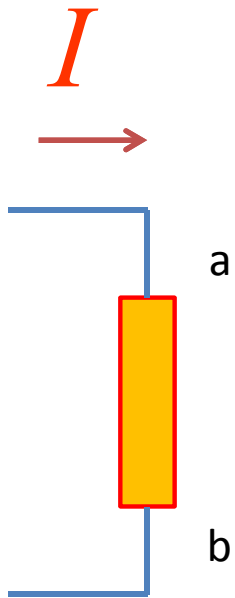
Watts [W] = Volt Amp [V-A]

Note: MKSA unit system:
Meters Kilogram Second Amp

Resistor:
Energy lost to heat...

Inductor or capacitor:
Energy **STORED** and can be recovered...

Energy stored



$$I \times V_{ab} = \text{power}$$

Energy:

$$W = \int P dt = \int I \cdot V dt$$

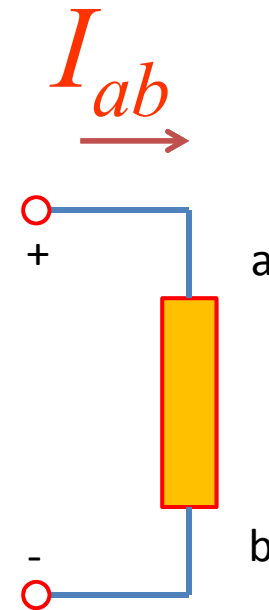
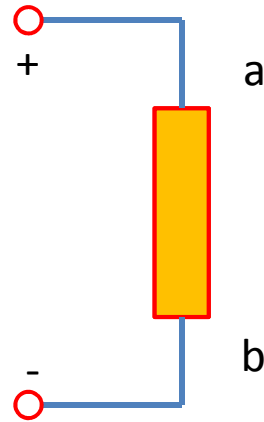
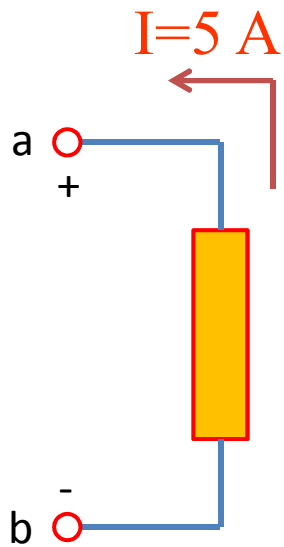
Capacitor stored energy:

$$\int I \cdot V dt = \int C \frac{dV}{dt} \cdot V dt = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

Inductor stored energy:

$$\int I \cdot V dt = \int I \cdot L \frac{dI}{dt} dt = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$$

Symbol library



Symbol library

