

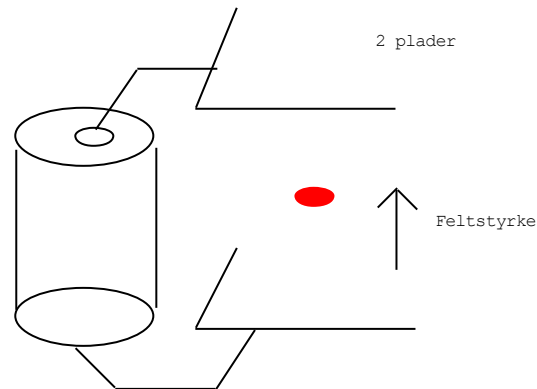


Kondensatorer:

Placeres en ladning, fx på en lille aluminiumskugle, mellem de to plader, påvirkes den af en kraft.

Kraften kan sammenlignes med den tyngdekraft, vi kender. Den vil påvirke kuglen enten opad eller nedad, afhængig af ladningen.

Feltstyrken E måles i Volt / Meter. Kraften F på kuglen måles i Newton / Coulomb.



$$E = ? \left[\frac{N}{Q} \right] = \left[\frac{V}{m} \right]$$

$$F = Q \cdot E \left[N = C \cdot \frac{V}{m} \right]$$
$$[N \cdot m = C \cdot V]$$

$$[J = C \cdot V]$$

$$\left[\frac{J}{C} = V \right]$$

Flyttes kuglen, må den tilføres energi (Arbejde). Dvs. den får større potentiale, ~ beliggenhedsenergi.

Oplades en kondensator, fås en samlet ladning på $Q = C \cdot U$

Hvis der sker en ændring af kondensatorens ladning, må der gå en strøm på $i = \frac{dQ}{dt}$

Indsættes $Q = C \cdot U$, fås først $i = \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{d(C \cdot U)}{dt}$

Er kondensatoren konstant, kan den sættes udenfor, og der findes: $i = C \cdot \frac{dU}{dt}$



E kondensators størrelse måles i Farad. 1 Farad er en ret stor størrelse, derfor regnes normalt i microfarad, uF.

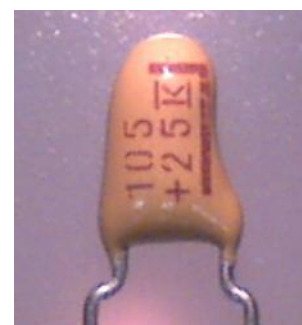
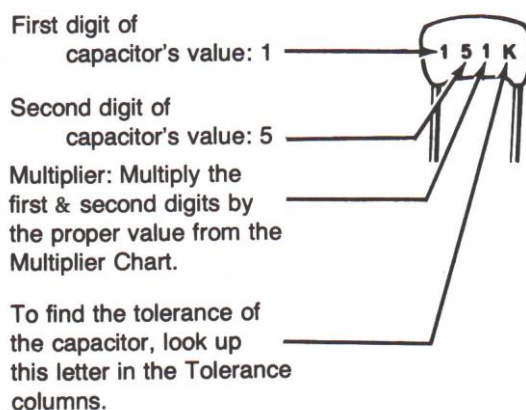
Hvis en kondensator på 1 [F] tilføres en strøm på 1 [Ampere] i 1 [Sekund], vil dens spænding stige 1 [Volt].

1 [A] i 1 [Sek] er også 1 [Coulomb] som er lig 6.24×10^{18} elektroner.

Eksempler på kondensator-huse, og størrelsesmærkning:



Kemet Ceramic Coated
Radial Capacitor 0.1uF



Kemet Tantalum Dipped
Radial Capacitor 1.0uF
25 Volts

| 3. ciffer | Gange med, Antal nuller | Tolerance 10 pF eller mindre | Bogstav | Tolerance over 10 pF |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| 0 | 1 | +/- 0.1 pF | B | +/- 0,1 % |
| 1 | 10 | +/- 0.25 pF | C | |
| 2 | 100 | +/- 0.5 pF | D | |
| 3 | 1000 | +/- 1.0 pF | F | +/- 1 % |
| 4 | 10.000 | +/- 1.0 pF | G | +/- 2 % |
| 5 | 100.000 | | H | +/- 3 % |
| | | | J | +/- 5 % |
| 8 | 0.01 | | K | +/- 10 % |
| 9 | 0.1 | | M | +/- 20 % |

Eksempel: 151K = 15 X 10 = 150pF +/- 10%

Se kondensator-calculator: <http://www.electronics2000.co.uk/calc/>



| Kennbuchstabe | Toleranz |
|---------------|------------|
| B | ±0,1 pF |
| C | ±0,25 pF |
| D | ±0,5 pF |
| F | ±1 pF |
| G | ±2 pF |
| H | ±2,5% |
| J | ±5% |
| K | ±10% |
| L | ±15% |
| M | ±20% |
| N | ±30% |
| P | -0% |
| Q | -10% |
| R | -20% |
| S | -20% |
| T | -10% |
| U | -0% |
| W | -0% |
| Y | -0% |
| Z | -20% |
| | +100% |
| | +30% |
| | +30% |
| | +50% |
| | +50% |
| | +80% |
| | +20% |
| | +50% |
| | +100% |

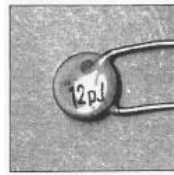


Bild 1: Die Einheit ist zu erkennen: 12 pF mit einer möglichen Toleranz von nur ±5% (= J).

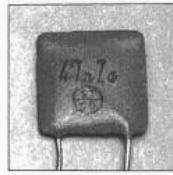


Bild 2: Das angehängte 'Z' kennzeichnet die größtmögliche Toleranz: 47 nF/-20...+100%.



Bild 3: Die 100n sind als 100 nF zu verstehen, und das 'S' besagt -20...+50% Toleranz.

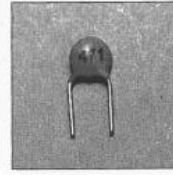


Bild 4: Die 471 ist der Kode für $47 \cdot 10^1$ [pF] = 470 pF, und zwar ohne Toleranzkennung.

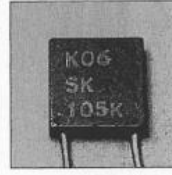


Bild 5: Maßgeblich ist die unterste Zeile; 105 ist kodiert und bedeutet $10 \cdot 10^5$ [pF] = 1 µF.

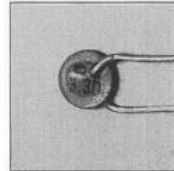


Bild 6: Zwar mit Komma, aber ein Kerko, also Pikofarad: $3,3 \pm 0,5$ pF ('D' als Toleranz).

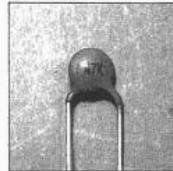


Bild 7: das 'K' hat nichts mit Kilo zu tun! Dieses C hat 47 pF mit ±10% Toleranz.

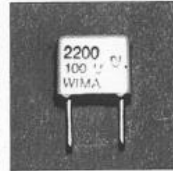


Bild 8: Ein Folienkondensator ohne Dezimalpunkt: Also sind dies 2200 pF = 2,2 nF.

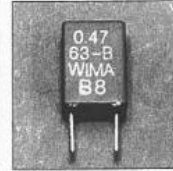
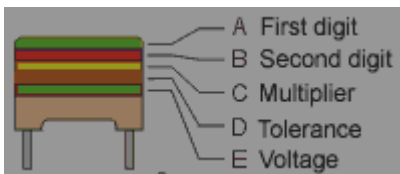


Bild 9: Folienkondensator mit Punkt: Es sind 0,47 µF = 470 nF (keine Toleranzangabe).



Bild 10: Folienkondensator mit Punkt, aber ohne führende Null: .022 sind 0,022 µF = 22 nF.

Kilde: Electronic Aktuell Magazin 6/97



Eksempel på ældre mærkning.

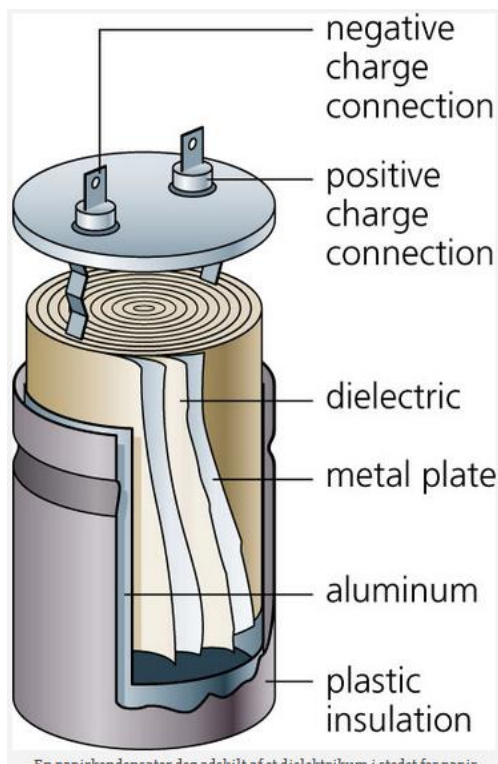
| COLOR | DIGIT | MULTIPLIER | TOLERANCE | VOLTAGE |
|--------|-------|------------|-----------|---------|
| Black | 0 | x 1 pF | ±20% | |
| Brown | 1 | x 10 pF | ±1% | |
| Red | 2 | x 100 pF | ±2% | 250V |
| Orange | 3 | x 1 nF | ±2.5% | |
| Yellow | 4 | x 10 nF | | 400V |
| Green | 5 | x 100 nF | ±5% | |
| Blue | 6 | x 1 µF | | |
| Violet | 7 | x 10 µF | | |
| Grey | 8 | x 100 µF | | |
| White | 9 | x 1000 µF | ±10% | |

<http://www.geocities.com/nozomsite/capacitor.htm>

Elektrolyt kondensatorer

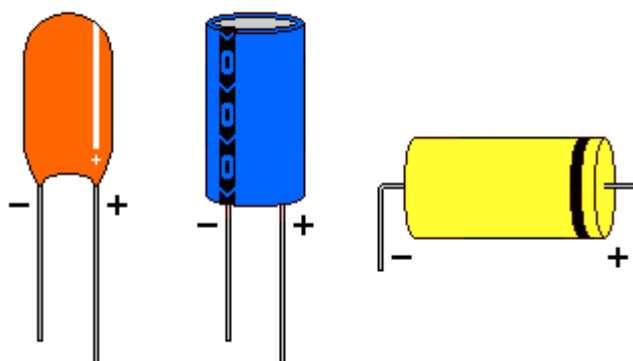
I nogle – større kondensatorer, anvendes der en ”væske”. En elektrolyt. Herved opnås, at man kan stoppe en større ladning ind i kondensatoren, - eller at en kondensator på en given fysisk størrelse kan opnå en større kapacitet.

Men elektrolyt-kondensatorer skal altid poles korrekt, dvs. at den ene af terminalerne altid skal være den mest positive.



En papirkondensator dog adskilt af et dielektrikum i stedet for papir

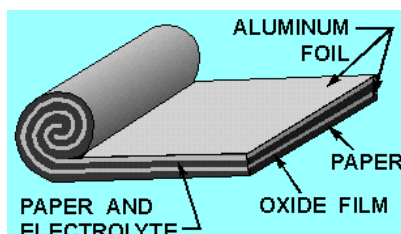
<http://www.elsiden.dk/2010/03/kondensatorer-elektronik/>



<http://www.uoguelph.ca/~antoon/gadgets/caps/caps.html>

Billedet til venstre viser hvordan 2 strimler stanniol er rullet sammen og derved udgør en kondensator.

Se også side: <http://www.kpsec.freeuk.com/components/capac.htm>



http://www.sayedsaad.com/fundmental/index_inductance.htm

Elektrolyt-kondensator-

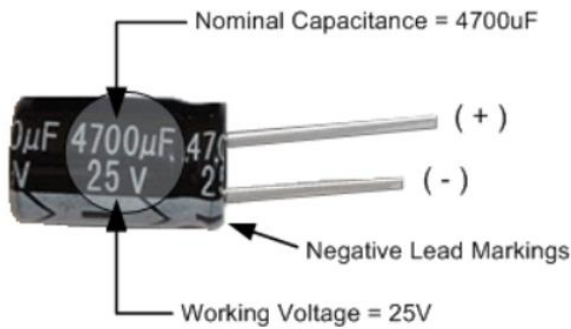
Elektrolytkondensatorer er mærket med den maksimale spænding, de må lades op til, før der er fare for, at der sker gnist-gennemslag mellem elektroderne. Sker det, er kondensatoren ødelagt, - "Stået af".



Den normale "våde" elektrolytkondensator har på grund af sin byggemåde, med oprullede foliestrimler, en relativ høj induktivitet.



Markeringer på en kondensator-hus:

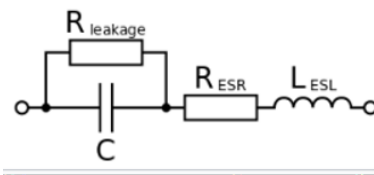


Tolerance:

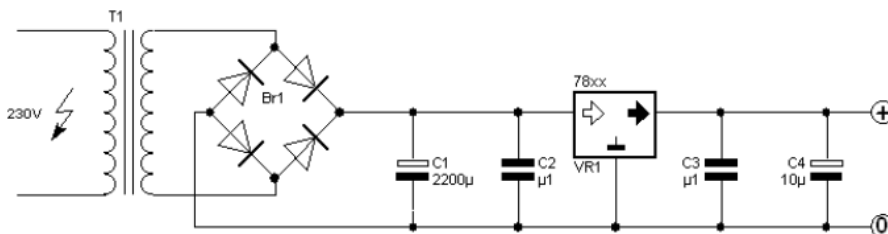
Electrolytic capacitors have a very wide tolerance. Often capacitors may be quoted as -20% and +80%. This is not normally a problem in applications such as decoupling or power supply smoothing, etc. However they should not be used in circuits where the exact value is of importance.

Fra <https://www.electronics-notes.com/articles/electronic_components/capacitors/electrolytic.php>

Ækvivalent-diagram:



https://www.electronics-tutorials.ws/capacitor/cap_3.html



En lille 100 nF kondensator er meget ”hurtigere”, dvs. den bedre kan håndtere høje frekvenser. Dens selvinduktion er meget lille!

<https://electronics.stackexchange.com/questions/21686/whats-the-purpose-of-two-capacitors-in-parallel>

Derfor er det i visse situationer en fordel som vist at parallelkoble fx en 10 µF og en 100 nF kondensator.

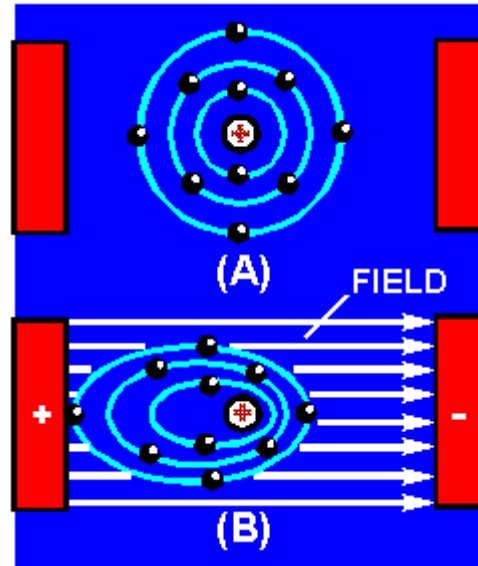
Mere til historien:

If two unlike charges are placed on opposite sides of an atom whose outermost electrons cannot escape their orbits, the orbits of the electrons are distorted as shown in figure 3-3. Figure 3-3(A)



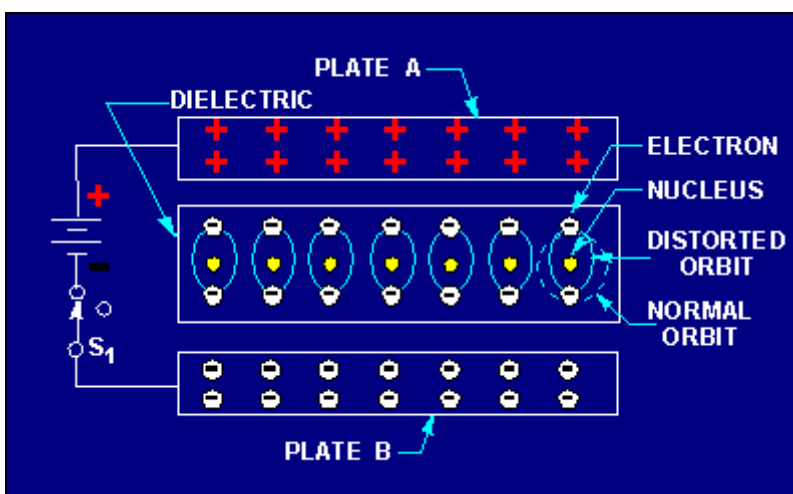
shows the normal orbit. Part (B) of the figure shows the same orbit in the presence of charged particles. Since the electron is a negative charge, the positive charge attracts the electrons, pulling the electrons closer to the positive charge. The negative charge repels the electrons, pushing them further from the negative charge. It is this ability of an electrostatic field to attract and to repel charges that allows the capacitor to store energy.

Figure shows Distortion of electron orbital paths due to electrostatic force.



THE SIMPLE CAPACITOR

A simple capacitor consists of two metal plates separated by an insulating material called a dielectric, as illustrated in figure 3-4. Note that one plate is connected to the positive terminal of a battery; the other plate is connected through a closed switch (S1) to the negative terminal of the battery. Remember, an insulator is a material whose electrons cannot easily escape their orbits. Due to the battery voltage, plate A is charged positively and plate B is charged negatively. (How this happens is explained later in this chapter.) Thus an electrostatic field is set up between the positive and negative plates. The electrons on the negative plate (plate B) are attracted to the positive charges on the positive plate (plate A).



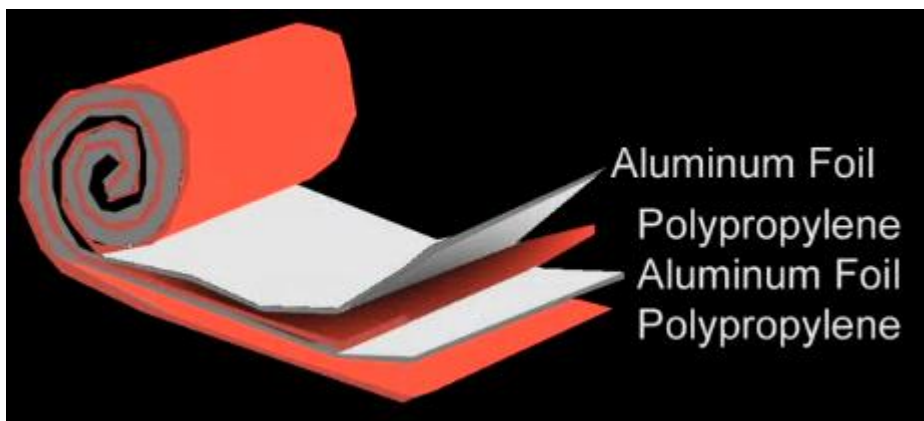
Distortion of electron orbits in a dielectric.



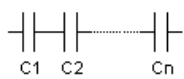
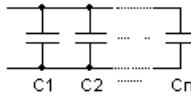
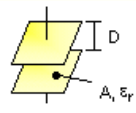
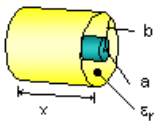
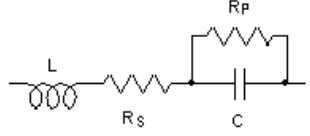
Notice that the orbits of the electrons in the dielectric material are distorted by the electrostatic field. The distortion occurs because the electrons in the dielectric are attracted to the top plate while being repelled from the bottom plate. When switch S1 is opened, the battery is removed from the circuit and the charge is retained by the capacitor. This occurs because the dielectric material is an insulator, and the electrons in the bottom plate (negative charge) have no path to reach the top plate (positive charge). The distorted orbits of the atoms of the dielectric plus the electrostatic force of attraction between the two plates hold the positive and negative charges in their original position. Thus, the energy which came from the battery is now stored in the electrostatic field of the capacitor. Two slightly different symbols for representing a capacitor are shown in figure 3-5. Notice that each symbol is composed of two plates separated by a space that represents the dielectric. The curved plate in (B) of the figure indicates the plate should be connected to a negative polarity.

Kilde: <http://www.tpub.com/neets/book2/3.htm>

Ekstra:





| Series Capacitors | Parallel Capacitors |
|---|--|
| $\frac{1}{C_s} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}$  | $C_p = C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n$  |
| Parallel Plates | Coaxial Cable |
|  $C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r A}{D}$ |  $C = \frac{2 \pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r x}{\ln [b/a]}$ |
| <hr/> <p> $W = \frac{1}{2} C v^2$ $i(t) = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$ $v(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt + v_0$ $X_C = \frac{1}{2 \pi f C}$ $C = \frac{q}{V}$ $D.F. = \frac{1}{q}$ </p> | |
| <p> Equivalent Capacitor (total model)  </p> | |
| <p> Legend: A = Area of plates C = Capacitance (F) D = Distance between plates (m) a = Inner radius (m) b = Outer radius (m) q = Charge (Coulombs) x = Length (m) W = Energy (J) ε_r = Relative permittivity ε₀ = 8.85 × 10⁻¹² F/m D.F. = Dissipation Factor = 1/q </p> | |

Se: <http://www.rfcafe.com/references/electrical/capacitance.htm>

MKT kondensatorer er metaliserede kunststoffolie kondensatorer med Polyæthylenterephthalat som dielektrikum. Har gode HF-egenskaber.

Sammen med induktiviteten i tilledningerne virker de som en svingningskreds.

Afkoblingskondensatorer skal placeres så tæt ved en IC som muligt. Bedst direkte ved powersupply på IC-erne. Ved ledebaner mellem 20 til 30 mm bliver det kritisk.

Komplekse IC-er som fx tællere, bør have en afkoblingskondensator hver.
 Fx Flip Flops IC-er kan godt være to om en afkoblingskondensator.
 Mindste kapacitet er 22 nF

Det er en fordel at parallelkoble fx en 10 uF og en 100 nF kondensator.

Spændingsforsyninger skal afkobles med mindst 100 nF. Negative typer med mindst 220 nF.



$$104 = 10 \times 10^4 = 100000 \text{ pF} = 100 \text{ nF} = 0,1 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$$

$$303 = 30 \times 10^3 = 30000 \text{ pF} = 30 \text{ nF} = 0,03 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$$

$$152 = 15 \times 10^2 = 1500 \text{ pF} = 1,5 \text{ nF}$$

$$470 = 47 \times 10^0 = 47 \text{ pF}$$