

Solid State Fractional Capacitor:

A new circuit element

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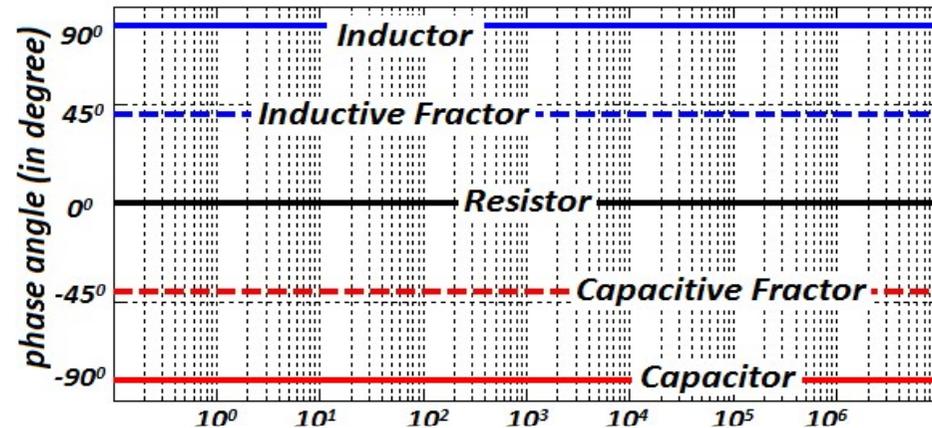
Circuit Element

$$Z(s) = \frac{Q}{s^\alpha}$$

$$Z(j\omega) = \frac{Q}{\omega^\alpha} \angle \left(-\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} \right)$$

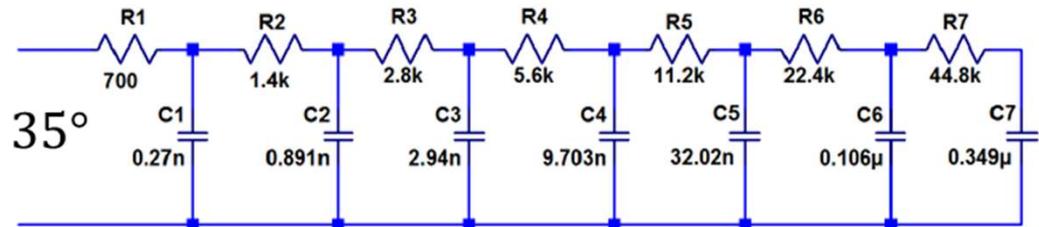


$\alpha = 0, \quad Z_R = Q \equiv R$
 $\alpha = +1, \quad Z_C = \frac{Q}{s} \equiv \frac{1}{Cs}$
 $\alpha = -1, \quad Z_L = Qs \equiv sL$
 $\alpha : \text{fraction}, \quad Z_F = \frac{Q}{s^\alpha} \equiv \frac{1}{Fs^\alpha}$



$\alpha : \text{fraction}, \quad -90^\circ < \phi = -\frac{\alpha\pi}{2} < +90^\circ$

$\phi = 35^\circ$

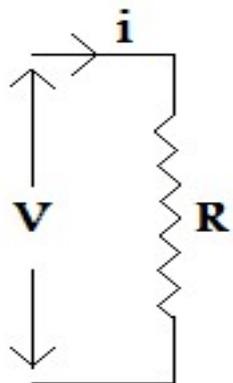


Svante Westerlund. Capacitor theory. *IEEE Transaction on Dielectrics and Electrical Insulation*, 1(5): 826–839, October 1994

Piotr Zoltowski. On the electrical capacitance of interfaces exhibiting constant phase element behavior. *Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry* 443, pages 149–154, 1998

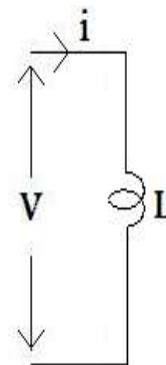
$Z(s) = Qs^{-\alpha}$ In Electrical Circuits

1. Resistance



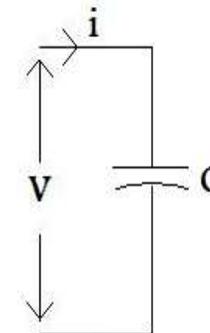
$$V = R \frac{d^0 i}{dt^0} = Ri \Rightarrow \text{order '0'}$$

2. Inductance



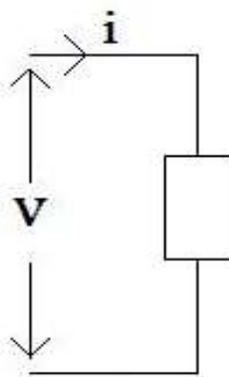
$$V = L \frac{di}{dt} \Rightarrow \text{order '1'}$$

3. Capacitance



$$V = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i dt \Rightarrow \text{order '-1'}$$

Fractional capacitance



$$V(s) = Qs^{-\alpha} I(s) \quad -1 < \alpha < 1$$

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{Q} s^\alpha V(s) + v(0)$$

$$V = Q \frac{d^{-\alpha} i}{d t^{-\alpha}},$$

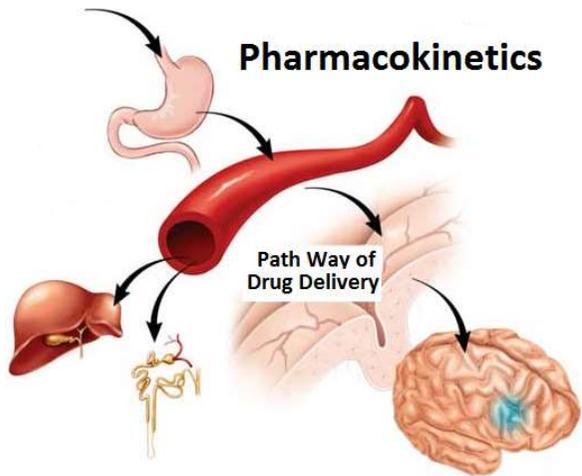
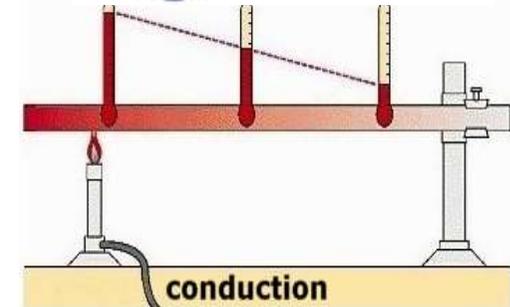
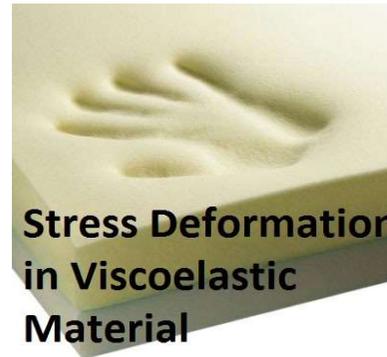
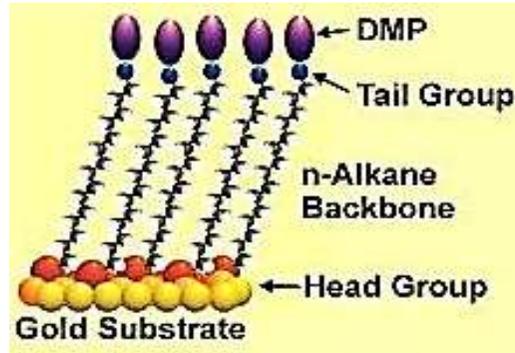
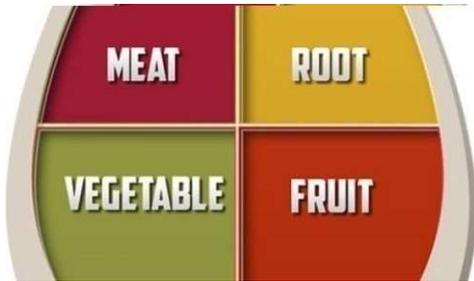
Unifies the differentiation and integration: “Differintegral”



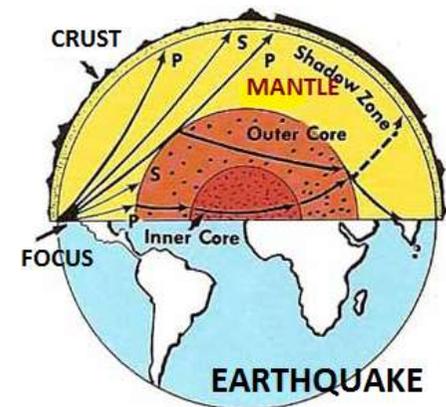
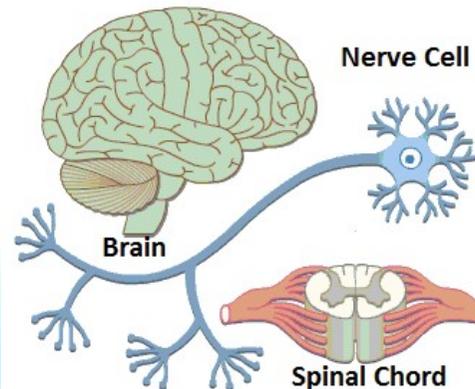
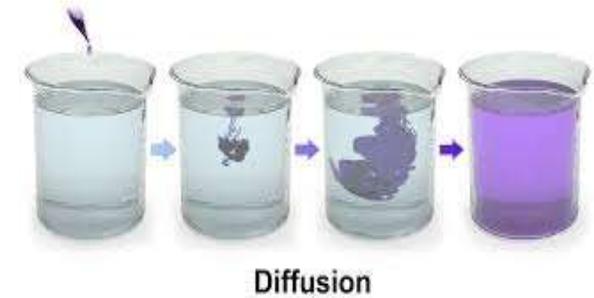
We can verify the 300 years old concept of fractional calculus mentioned by Leibnitz in 1695

$$f(x) = x, \frac{d^n x}{dx^n}$$

- In a letter to L'Hospital in 1695 Leibniz raised the following question: *"Can the meaning of derivatives with integer order be generalized to derivatives with non-integer orders?"*
- L'Hospital: *"What if the order will be 1/2?"*
- Leibniz replied: *"It will lead to a paradox, from which one day useful consequences will be drawn."*



Nature is fractional not integer



In control Theory

Plant Structure:

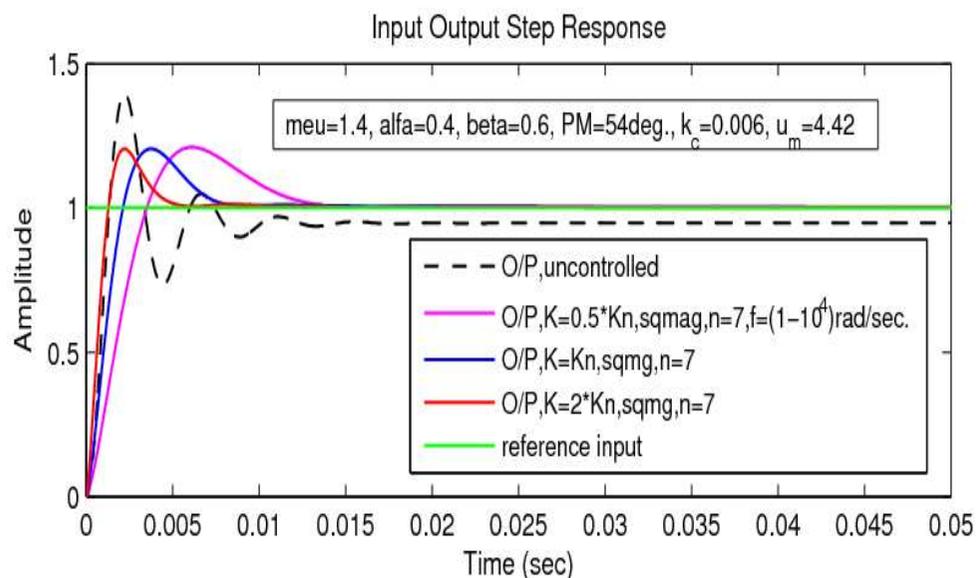
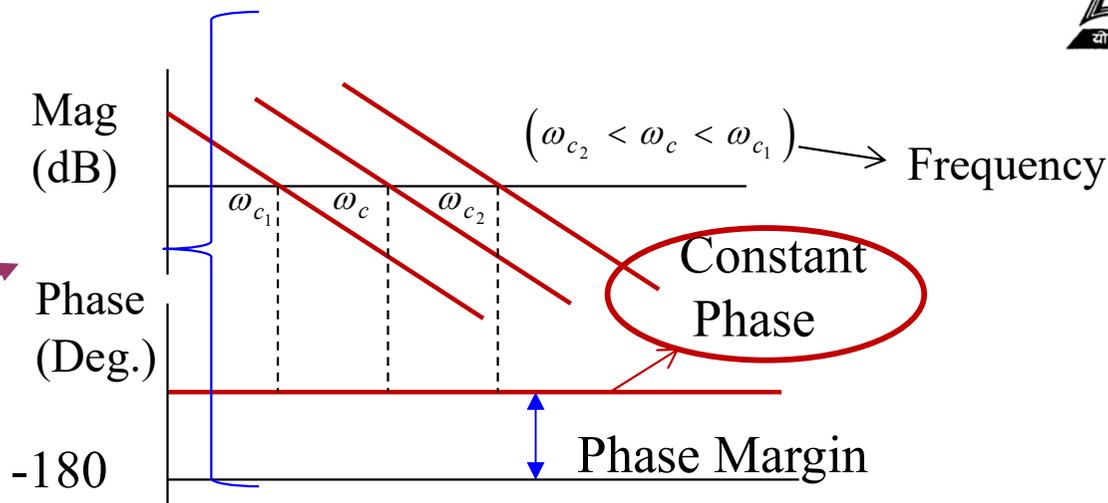
$$P(s) = \frac{K}{s^2 + a_1s + a_0}$$

Desired Open Loop TF

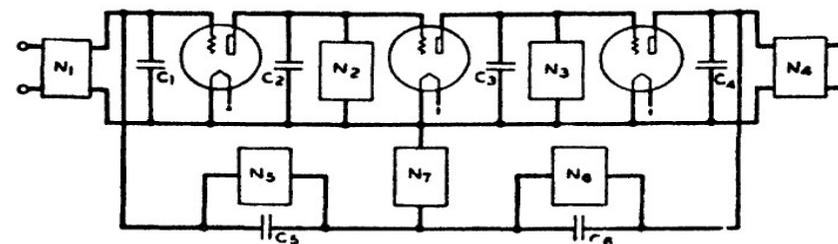
$$P(s)C(s) = G(s) = \left(\frac{\omega_c}{s}\right)^\gamma$$

where $\gamma \in \mathfrak{R}^+$

Iso-damped Performance



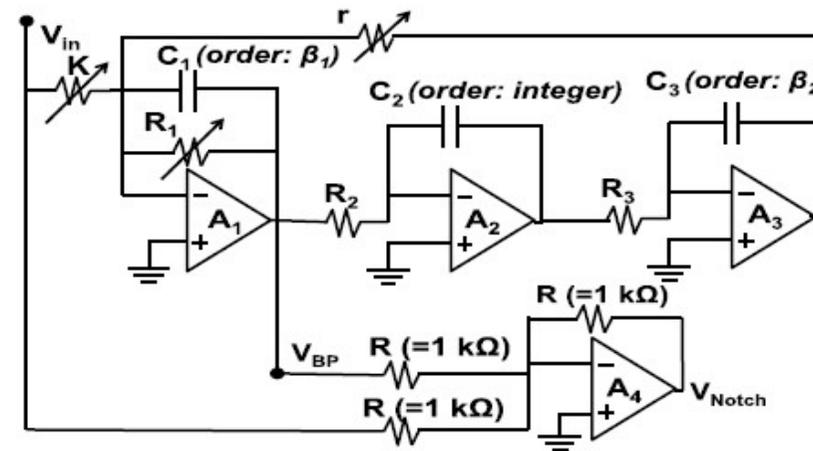
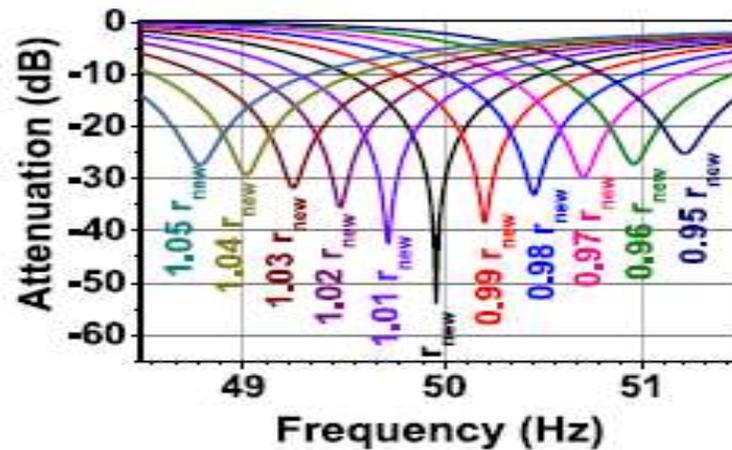
1945: Bode implemented a desired 60 degree phase control circuit using 19 elements (did not mention the term fractional)



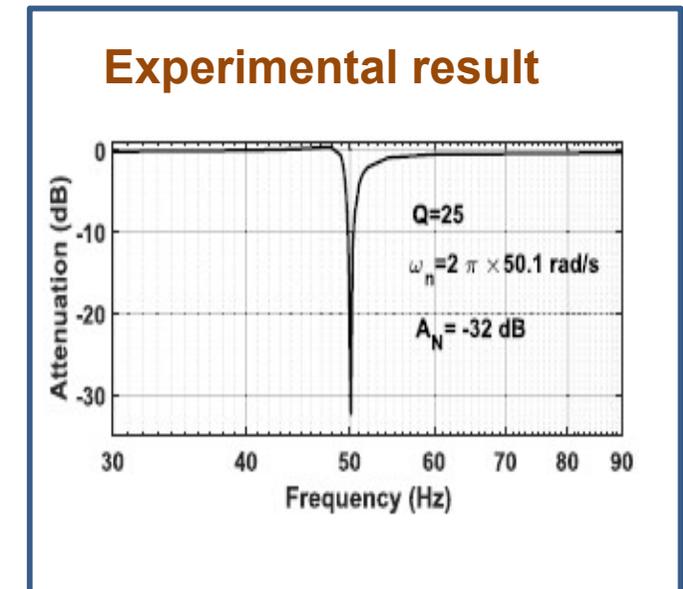
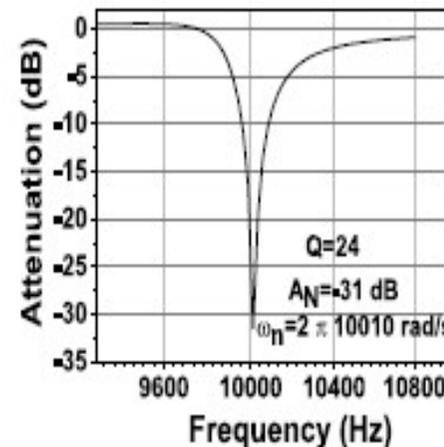
In last 80 years numerous technique was adopted to realize fractional order element using different RC ladder circuit

Notch filter for rejecting a single frequency

Fractional capacitor Name	Designed order (β)	β_{avg}	$\Delta\beta_{avg}$	Fractance (Us^β)
C_1	0.9	0.8948	0.03	896.16n
C_3	0.3	0.299	0.01	13.3 μ



IONF/FONF	Different Notch Filters	A_N	Q
IONF	Current mode NF [29]	-55	10
FONF	Resonator based NF [9]	-35	13.5
IONF	Fliege Notch Filter [5]	-32	10
IONF	OTA based NF [30]	-26	1
IONF	Switched-capacitor NF [31]	-20	18.7
FONF	Proposed	-32	25



Arpit Sourav Mohapatra, and K Biswas, "A Fractional Order Notch Filter to Compensate the Attenuation-Loss Due to Change in Order of the Circuit" IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems I: Regular Papers 68 (2), 655-666, 2020.

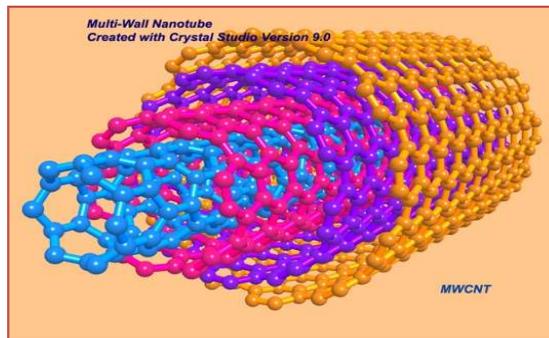
We need solid state device to be used as a discrete circuit element



Fabrication

1. Materials

MWCNT

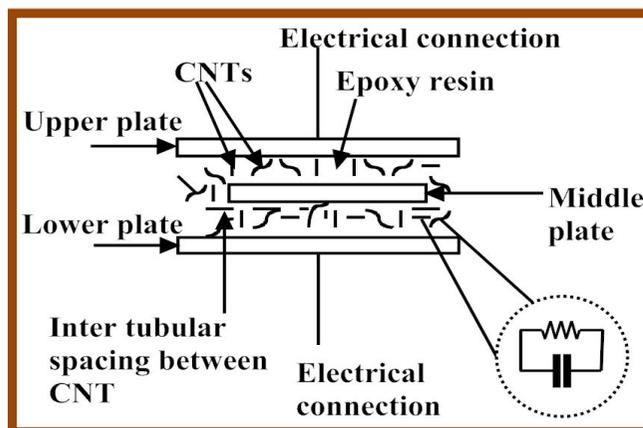


Epoxy resin and Hardener

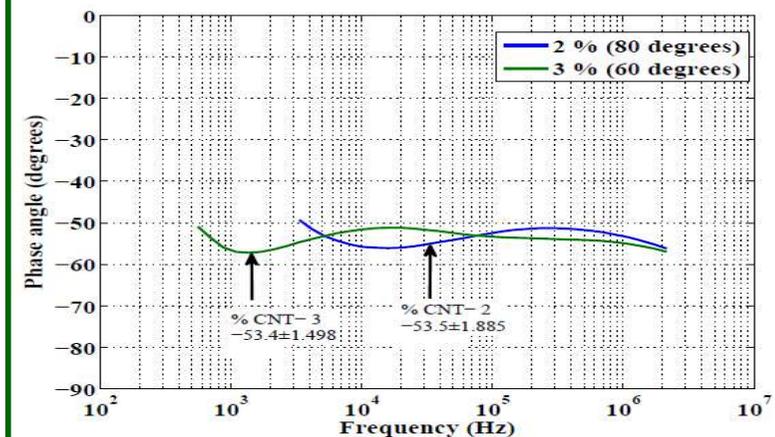


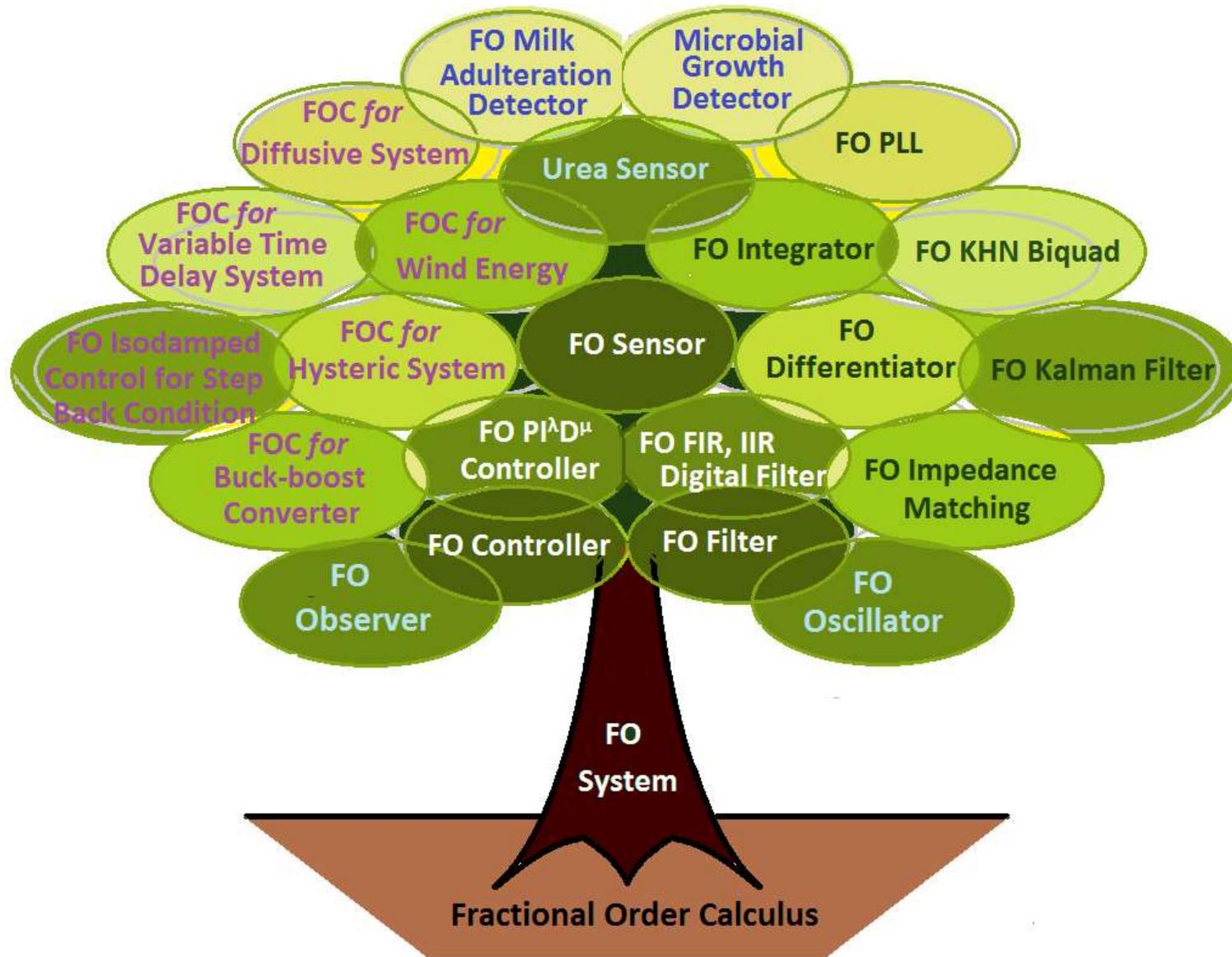
$$Z(s) = Qs^{-\alpha}$$

2. Electrode structure



3. Frequency response





Thank you