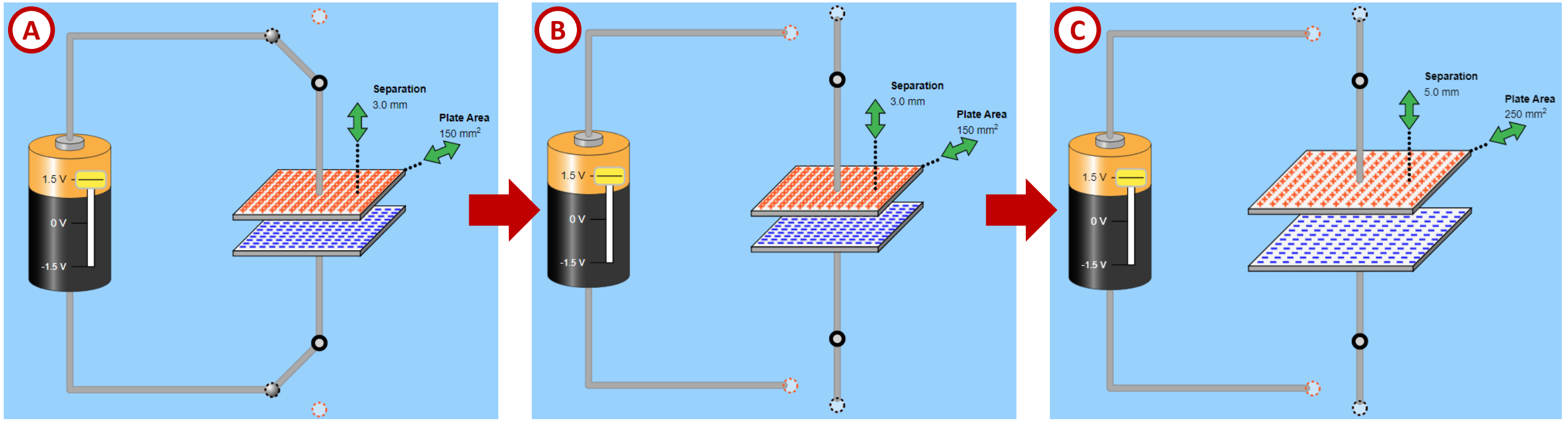
In this question you will explore the Capacitor Lab: Basics simulation to build your understanding of capacitors and the factors that influence the amount of energy stored in a capacitor.

A capacitor can either be connected to a battery or disconnected from a battery. In the following task, we will first load the capacitor by connecting it to the battery (A). We refer to this as the "connected state." Then, we will disconnect the capacitor from the battery (B). We refer to this as the "disconnected state." In this disconnected state we will change the shape (plate area and separation) of the capacitor (C).



Given below are the descriptions of two different connected states (S_1 and S_2) as well as the descriptions of four different disconnected states (D_{1A}, D_{1B}, D_{2A}, and D_{2B}). D_{1A} and D_{1B} have been reached by loading the capacitor using S_1, disconnecting the capacitor from the battery and then changing the shape of the capacitor. D_{2A} and D_{2B} have been achieved by starting from the connected state S_2.

Use the simulation to rank the four states D_{1A}, D_{1B}, D_{2A}, and D_{2B} by the amount of **stored energy**. Note that the given examples cannot be directly replicated in the simulation.