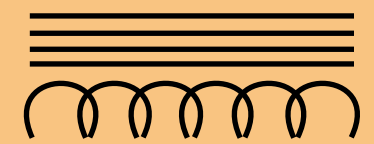
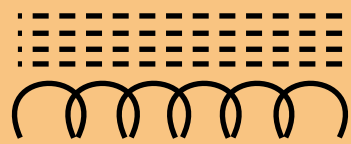


Basics of Inductance

Self inductance is defined as the phenomenon in which a change in electric current in a circuit produces an induced electro-motive-force in the same circuit.

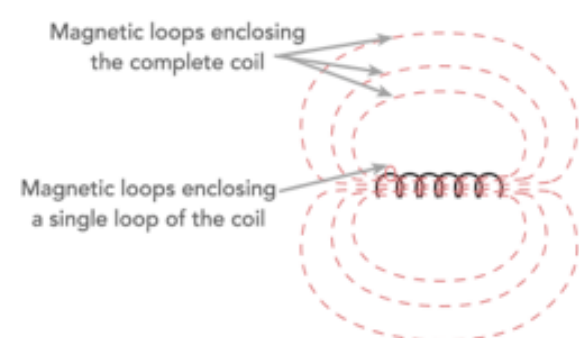
The unit of inductance is the **Henry**.

The self-inductance of a coil is said to be one henry if a current change of one ampere per second through a circuit produces an electro-motive force of one volt in the circuit.



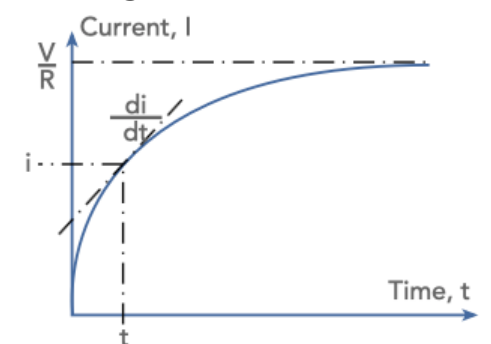
$$V_L = -N \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

V_L = induced voltage in volts
 N = number of turns in the coil
 $d\phi/dt$ = rate of change of magnetic flux in webers / second



The induced voltage in an inductor may also be expressed in terms of the inductance (in henries) and the rate of change of current.

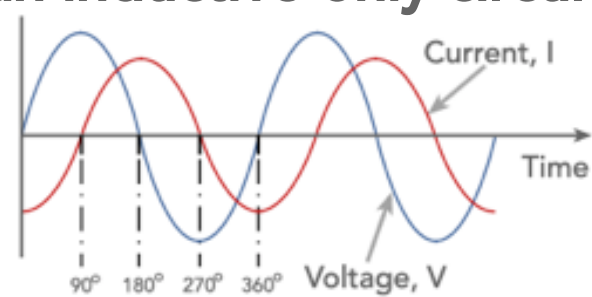
$$V_L = -L \frac{di}{dt}$$



Voltage & current in an inductive only circuit

$$V_t = \sin(\omega t)$$

$$I_t = \sin(\omega t)$$



Wire inductance calculations

The theoretical inductance of the internal plus external inductance of a straight length of wire at low frequencies can be taken to be:

$$L_{dc} = 2l \left(\log_e \left(2 \frac{l}{r} \right) - 0.75 \right)$$

For high frequencies the skin effect means that the internal inductance tends to zero & the overall high frequency inductance formula becomes:

$$L_{hf} = 2l \left(\log_e \left(2 \frac{l}{r} \right) - 1.0 \right)$$

L_{dc} = low frequency inductance in nanohenries

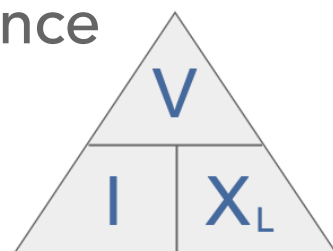
L_{hf} = high frequency inductance in nanohenries

l = length of wire in cm

r = radius of the wire in cm

Ohm's law for inductive reactance

$$X_L = \frac{V}{I}$$



Ohm's law applies to inductive reactances. If a resistance is also present, then this must be added vectorially as detailed below.

$$\text{Inductive reactance } X_L = \omega L$$

$$= 2 \pi f L$$

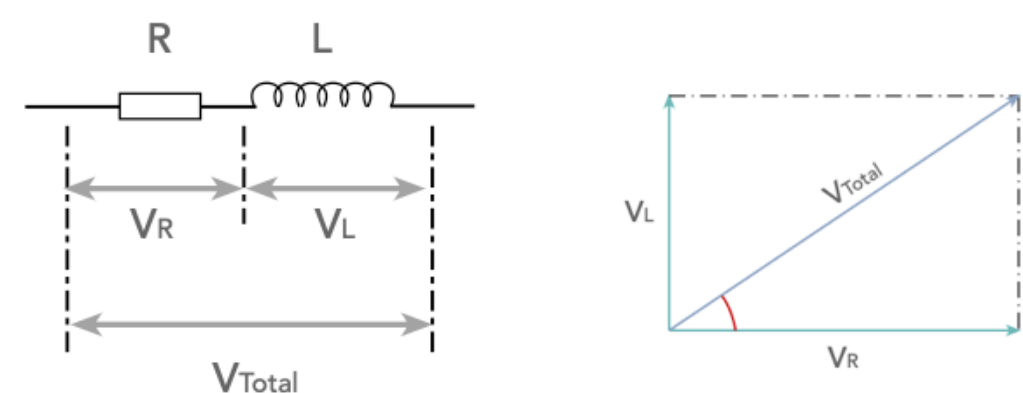
X_L is the inductive reactance in ohms

L is the inductance in henries

f is the frequency in Hertz

Adding inductive reactance & resistance

When adding resistance to an inductive impedance, this must be done vectorially because of the phase of the current in the capacitor.



$$\text{Total impedance } Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}$$