SELF-INDUCTANCE

Consider the following circuit:



- A. When the switch is closed the current does not reach its max value of $I = \epsilon/R$ instantaneously. Faraday's Law can be used to explain why this occurs.
- B. When the switch is closed the current increases and the magnetic flux throught the circuit increases.
- C. This increase in flux induces an EMF such that it would cause an induced current that would oppose the increase in flux through the circuit.
- D. Such induced EMF would have to be opposite to ε .
- E. The result is a gradual increase of the current rather than an instantaneous increase.
- F. This effect is called self-induction because the self-induced EMF arises from the circuit itself.

 ε_L = self-induced EMF (back - emf)

The flux through the loop is proportional to the current in the loop:

(1)
$$N\Phi_B = LI$$

Where the proportionality constant L is called the self-inductance.

$$L = \frac{N\Phi_B}{I}$$
 Self-Inductance

Differentiating (1) $N\Phi_B = LI$ gives:

$$N\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = L\frac{dI}{dt}$$

$$\varepsilon_L = -L\frac{dI}{dt}$$
self-induced EMF

The negative sign is due to Lenz's Law which states that the induced EMF in a circuit opposes any change in the current in the circuit.

Properties of Inductance

1. Since
$$\frac{dI}{dt} = -\frac{\varepsilon_L}{L}$$
;
a) The larger *L*, the smaller $\frac{dI}{dt}$, and the more slowly the current increases.
b) The smaller *L*, the larger $\frac{dI}{dt}$, and the more faster the current increases.

- c) Thus, inductance is a measure of the opposition to changes in current.
- 2. The purpose of an inductor is to oppose any variations in the current through a circuit.
- 3. Circuits element that have large self-inductances are called inductors. Ex. Solenoids



- 4. The current through an inductor cannot change instantaneously.
- 5. The SI unit of inductance is the Henry (H) 1H = 1 V.s/A