

# Energy Storage Elements (2): Inductors

Lecture 11

October 26<sup>th</sup>, 2018

Jae W. Lee ([jaewlee@snu.ac.kr](mailto:jaewlee@snu.ac.kr))

Computer Science and Engineering

Seoul National University

***Slide credits: Prof. Anant Agarwal at MIT***

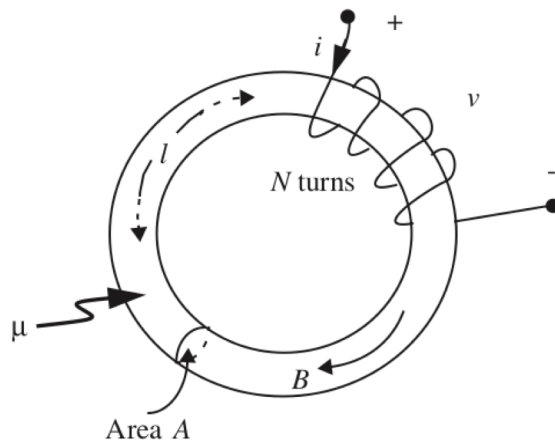
# Outline

**Textbook: 9.1, 9.2 (Inductors), 9.3.4**

- **Constitutive Laws**
- **Series and Parallel Connections**

# Inductance and Practical Inductors

## ■ Toroidal inductor and circuit symbol

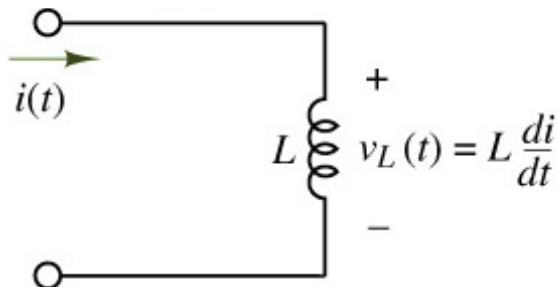


$$V = L \, di/dt$$

where

$$L = \mu N^2 A / l \text{ [Henry]}$$

$$i(t) =$$

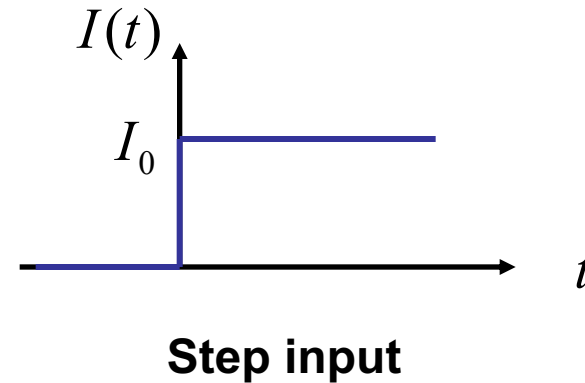
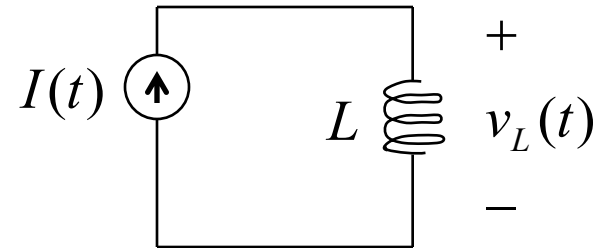
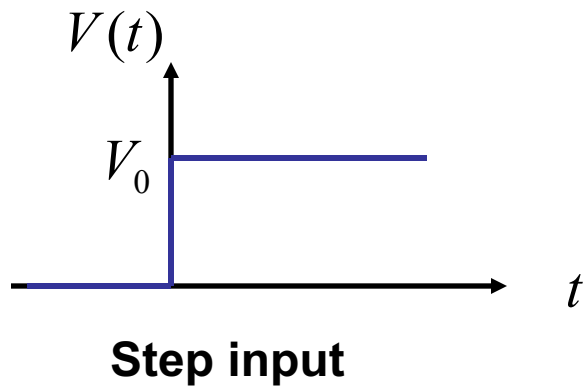
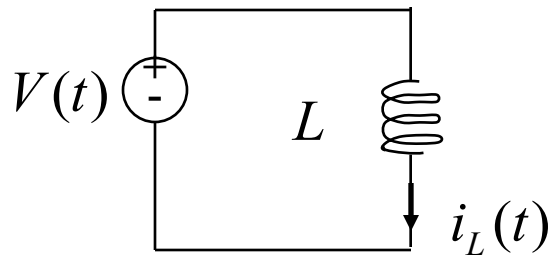


# Observations from $v = L di/dt$

- For DC current: inductor is a short circuit
- For  $v$  to be finite,  $i(t)$  must be continuous
- Typical units: mH  $\sim$  H

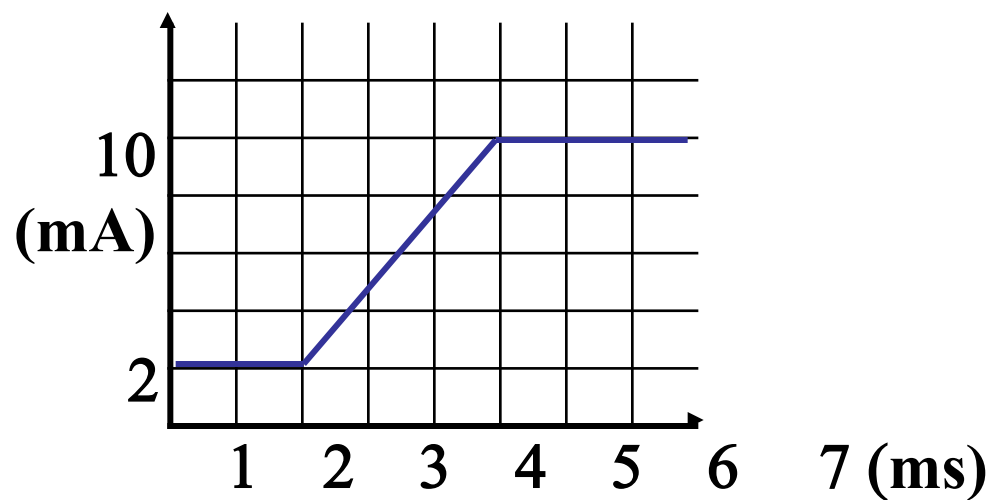
Inductor circuit is dual to Capacitor circuit

# Voltage/Current Source and Inductor



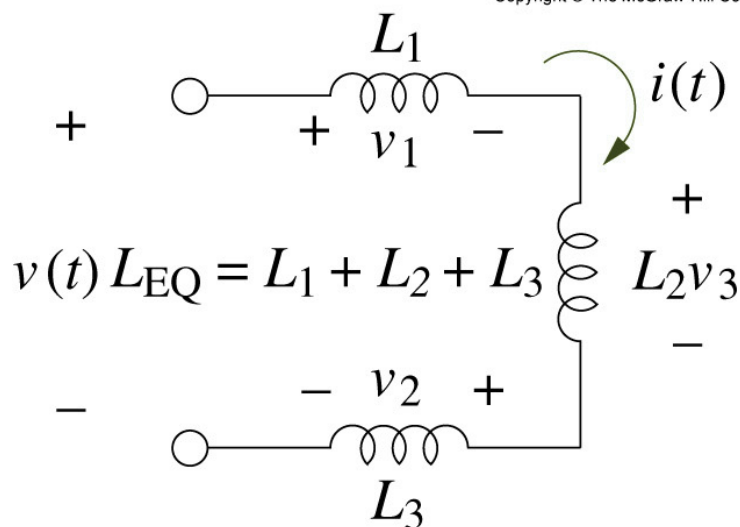
# Energy Storage in Inductor

$$W_L = \frac{1}{2} L i_L^2$$

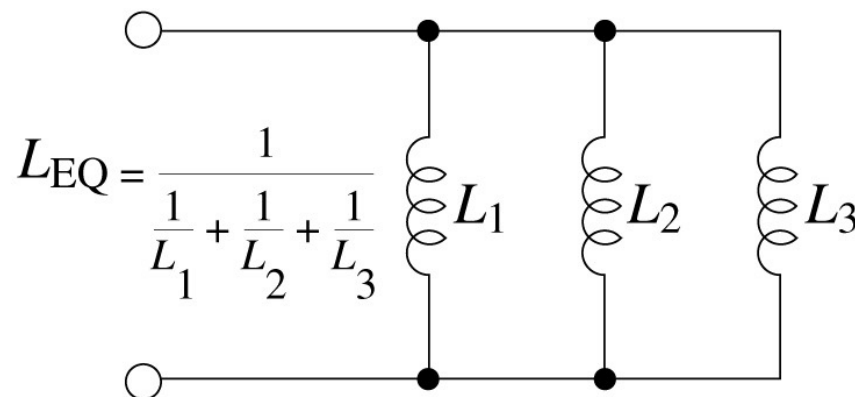


# Combining Inductors in a Circuit

Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display.



Inductances in series add



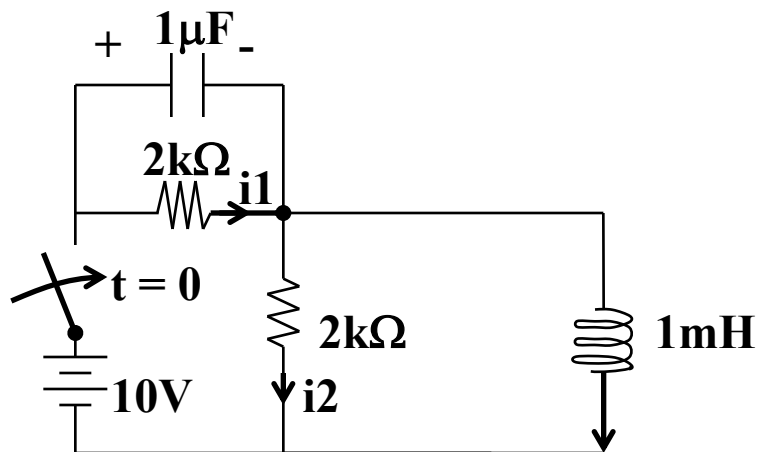
Inductances in parallel combine like resistors in parallel

# Exercise



Switch is closed at  $t = 0$ . Find the following:

$$i_2(0+), \quad \frac{dv_C}{dt}(0+), \quad \frac{di_2}{dt}(0+)$$



$$v_C(0^-) = 5V, \quad i_L(0^-) = 5mA$$