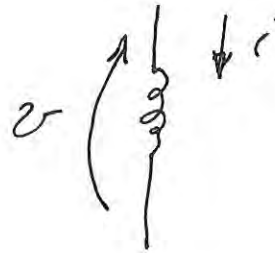
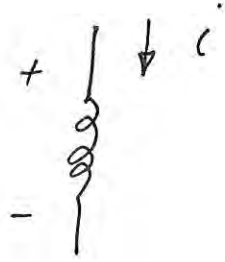


INDUCTOR



SYMBOLIC REP



PHYSICAL PROPERTY: INDUCTANCE

L

INDUCTANCE, MEASURED IN HENRYS (H)

$$H = \frac{Wb}{A} = \frac{V \cdot s}{A} = \frac{V}{A/s}$$

VOLTAGE
CURRENT/S

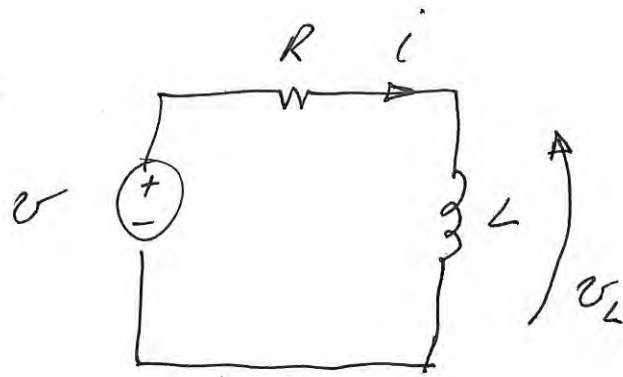
CURRENT - VOLTAGE RELATIONSHIP

$$v = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

VOLTS

$\frac{VOLTS}{AMPS/S}$

$\frac{AMPS}{S}$



$$v_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

IF v IS DC, WHAT IS i ?

FOR DC, AN INDUCTOR APPEARS
AS A SHORT

$$v(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

$$v(t)dt = L di(t)$$

$$v(x)dx = L di(x)$$

$$\int_{t_0}^t v(x)dx = L \int_{t_0}^t di(x)$$

$$= L [i(t) - i(t_0)]$$

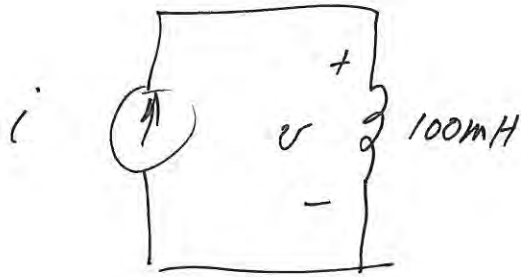
$$i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0}^t v(x)dx + i(t_0)$$

PHYSICAL INTERPRETATION:

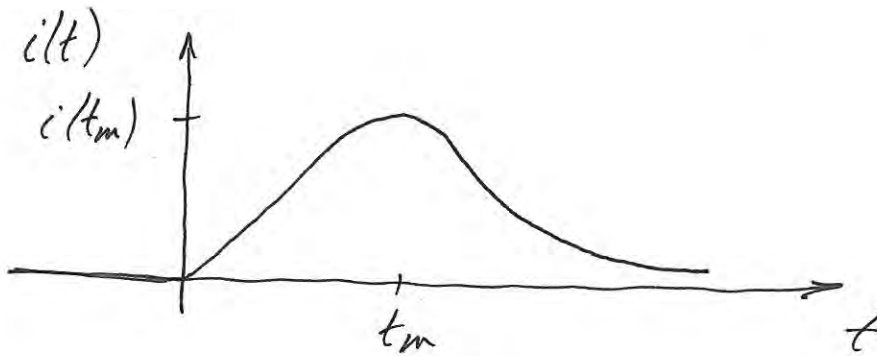
CURRENT THROUGH INDUCTOR

CANNOT CHANGE INSTANTANEOUSLY

EX 6.1 PG 177



$$i = \begin{cases} 0; & t < 0 \\ 10te^{-5t} \text{ A}; & t > 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{di}{dt} = 0 : 10e^{-5t} + 10t(-5)e^{-5t} = 0$$

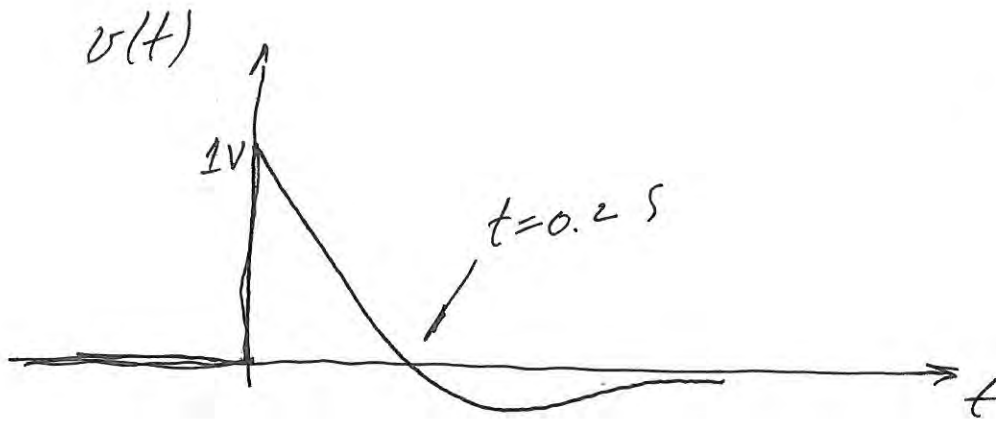
$$1 - 5t = 0$$

$$t_m = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \text{ SEC}$$

$$i(t_m) = 10(0.2)e^{-5(0.2)} = 2e^{-1} = 0.736 \text{ A}$$

$$v(t) = L \frac{di}{dt} = 0.1 \times 10e^{-5t} (1 - 5t)$$

$$v(t) = (1 - 5t)e^{-5t} \text{ V}; t > 0$$



CURRENT CANNOT CHANGE INSTANTANEOUSLY

VOLTAGE CAN CHANGE INSTANTANEOUSLY

$$i(t) = 10t e^{-5t} \text{ A}$$

WHAT ARE UNITS OF "5" ?

WHAT ARE UNITS OF "10" ?

POWER, ENERGY

$$P = V I$$

↑ ↑
WATTS AMPS

↑ ↑
VOLTS AMPS

POWER

BUT $V = L \frac{di}{dt}$

$$P = L i \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$p(t) = L i(t) \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

$$p(x) dx = L i(x) di(x)$$

$$\int_{t_0}^t p(x) dx = L \int_{t_0}^t i(x) di(x)$$

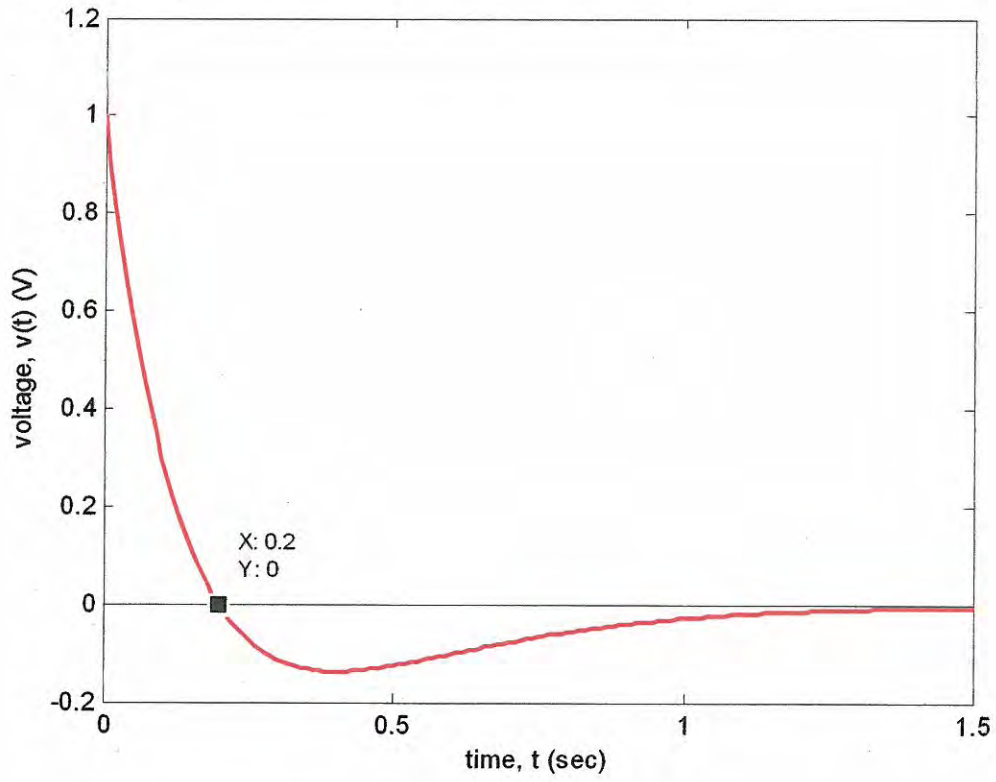
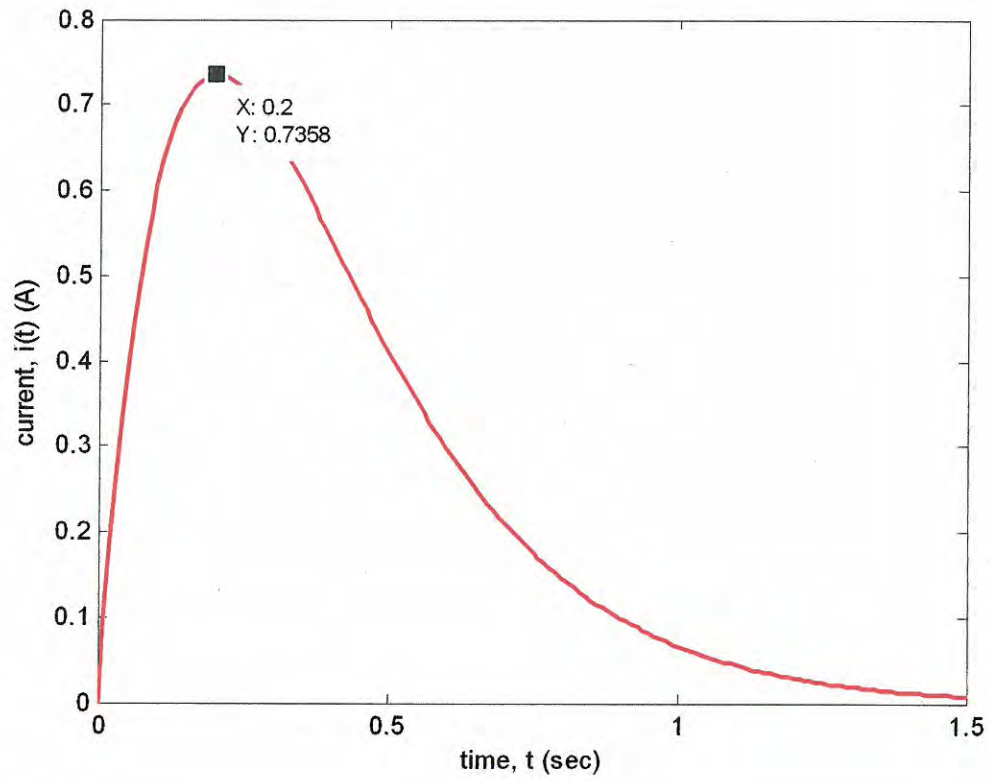
$$W(t) - W(t_0) = \frac{L}{2} [i^2(t) - i^2(t_0)] \quad \text{ENERGY}$$

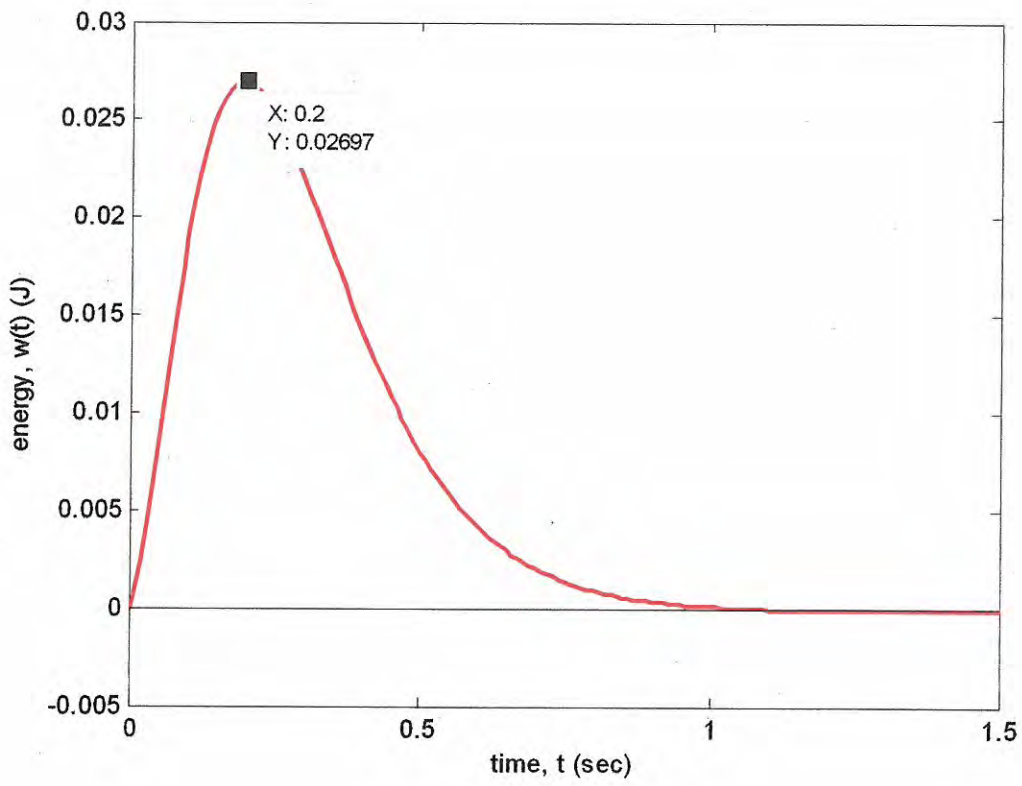
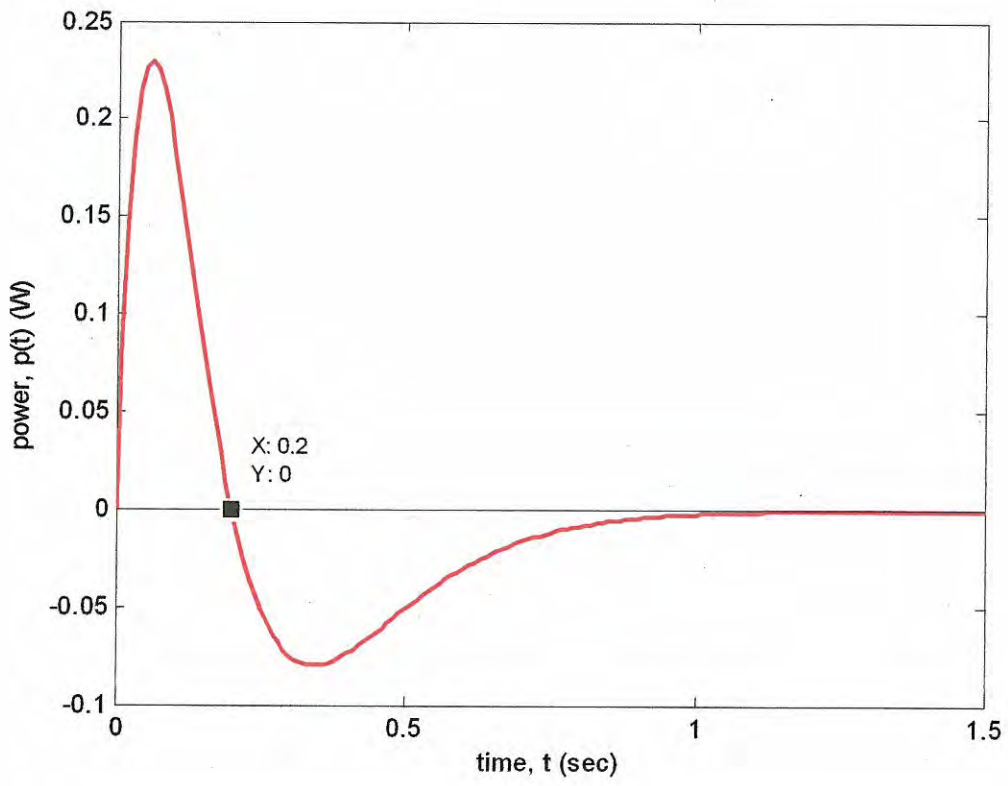
SAY INITIAL CURRENT, $i(t_0) = 0$

\Rightarrow INITIAL ENERGY, $w(t_0) = 0$

$$w(t) = \frac{1}{2} L i^2(t)$$

INSTANTANEOUS ENERGY IN INDUCTOR





```
% example_6_1
% Nilsson & Riedel 10th ed.
% 01/03/15 D D Duncan
%
dt = 0.01;
t = 0:dt:1.5;
i = 10*t.*exp(-5*t);% units of amperes
v = (1 - 5*t).*exp(-5*t);% units of volts
p = i.*v;
w = cumsum(p)*dt;
figure(1);plot(t,i,'r-');
xlabel('time, t (sec)');ylabel('current, i(t) (A)');
figure(2);plot(t,v,'r-', [t(1) t(end)], [0 0], 'k-');
xlabel('time, t (sec)');ylabel('voltage, v(t) (V)');
figure(3);plot(t,p,'r-', [t(1) t(end)], [0 0], 'k-');
xlabel('time, t (sec)');ylabel('power, p(t) (W)');
figure(4);plot(t,w,'r-', [t(1) t(end)], [0 0], 'k-');
xlabel('time, t (sec)');ylabel('energy, w(t) (J)');
```

$$v = iR$$

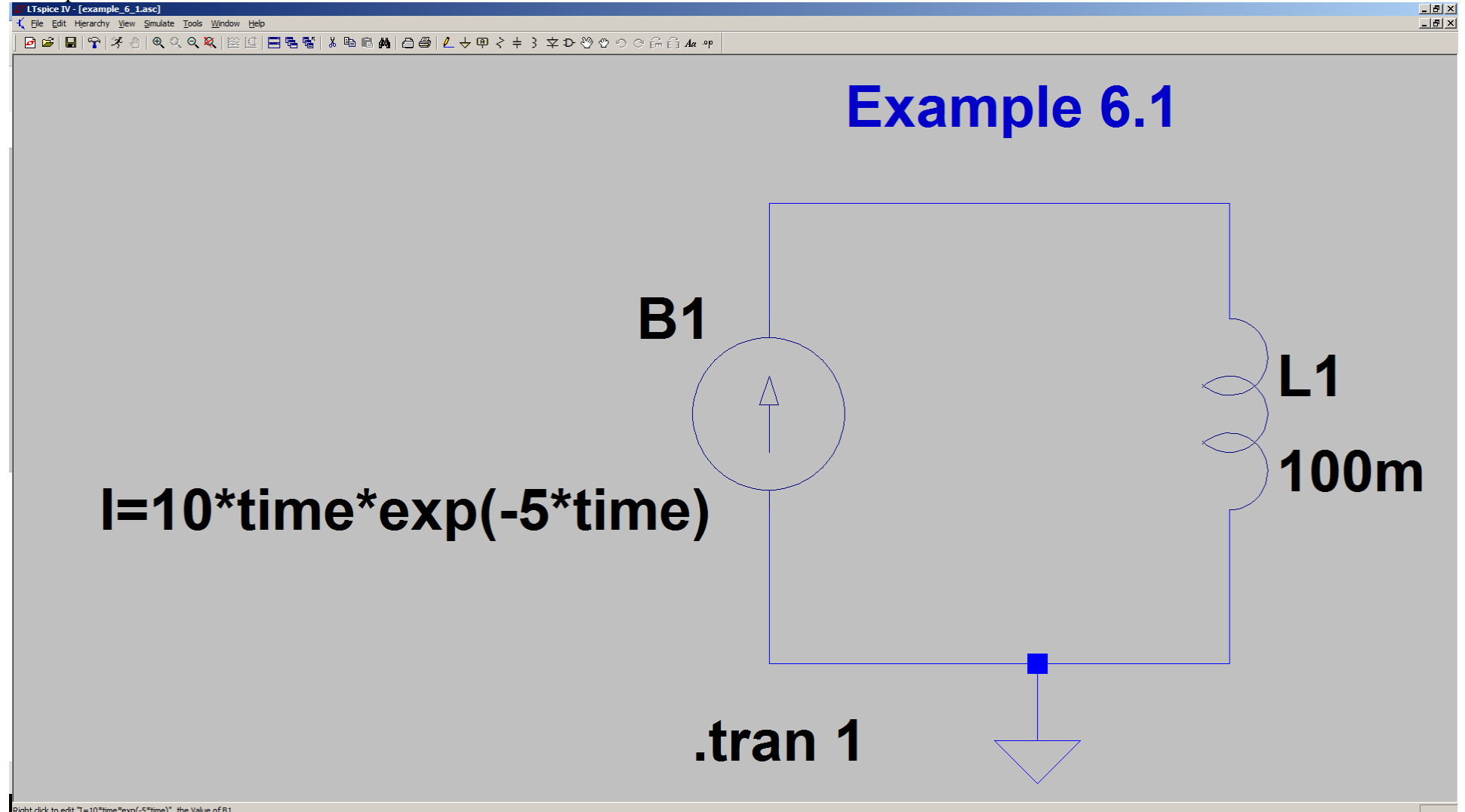
RESISTOR

$$v = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

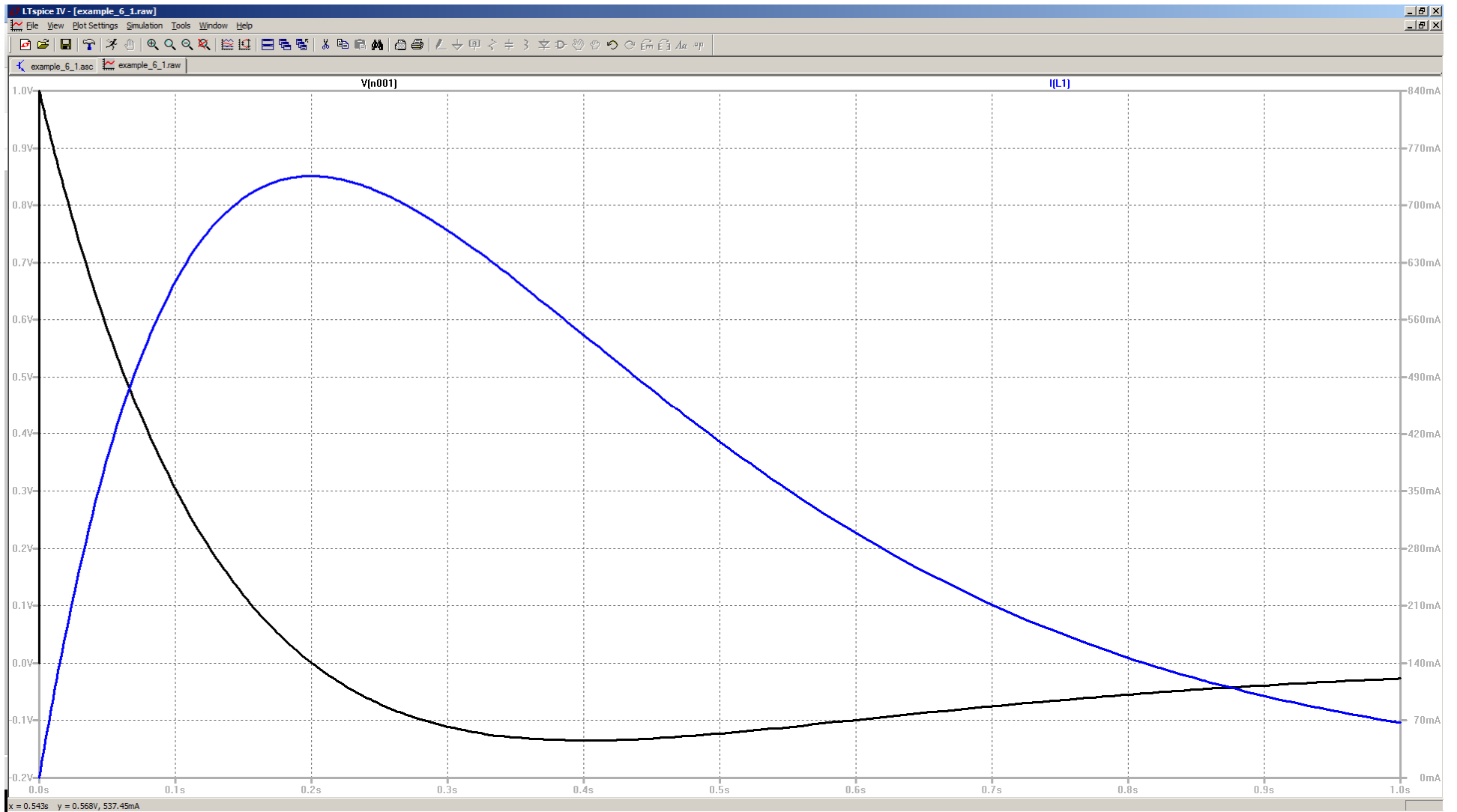
INDUCTOR

HOW DO YOU THINK INDUCTORS
COMBINE IN SERIES? PARALLEL?

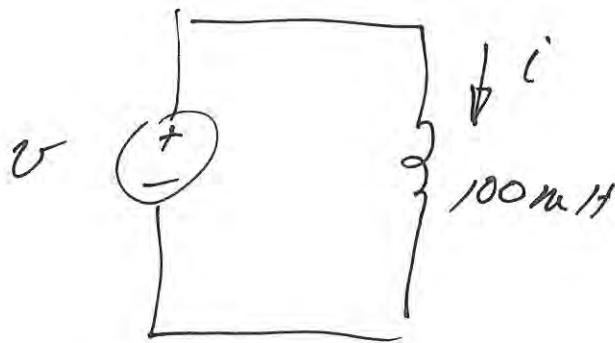
Example 6.1



Implementation using behavioral current source



EXAMPLE 6.2



$$v(t) = 20t e^{-10t} \text{ V}$$

$$t \geq 0$$

WANT $i(t)$

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t v(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.1} \int_0^t 20x e^{-10x} dx$$

BY PARTS: $u = x$, $dv = e^{-10x} dx$

$$du = dx, \quad v = -\frac{1}{10} e^{-10x}$$

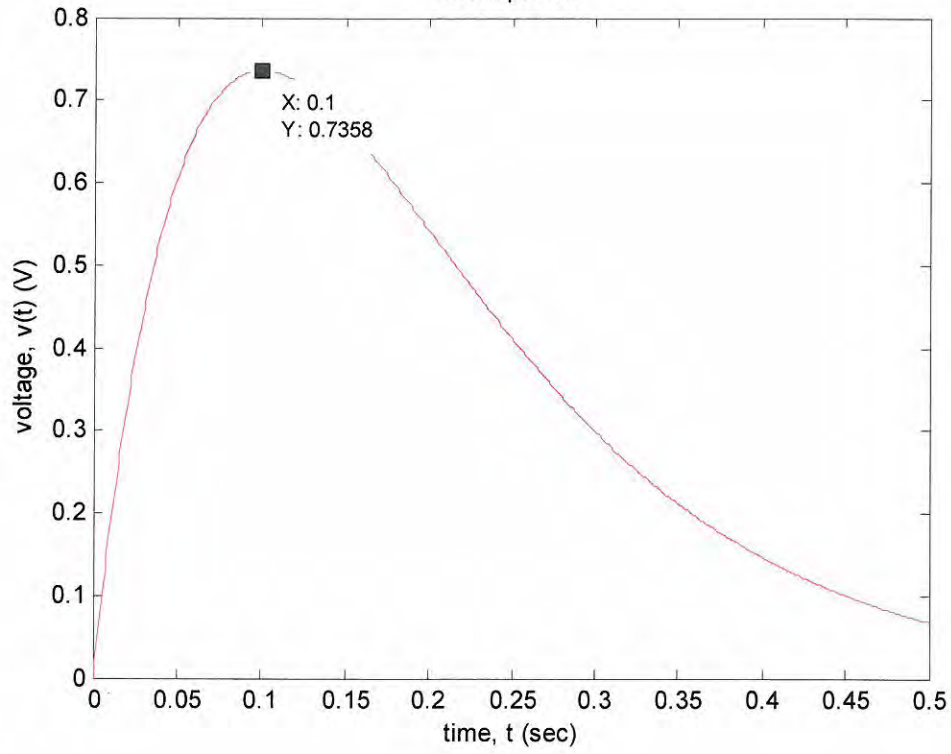
$$i(t) = \frac{20}{0.1} \left\{ -\frac{x}{10} e^{-10x} \Big|_0^t + \frac{1}{10} \int_0^t e^{-10x} dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{20}{0.1} \left\{ -\frac{t}{10} e^{-10t} + \frac{1}{10} \left[-\frac{1}{10} e^{-10x} \Big|_0^t \right] \right\}$$

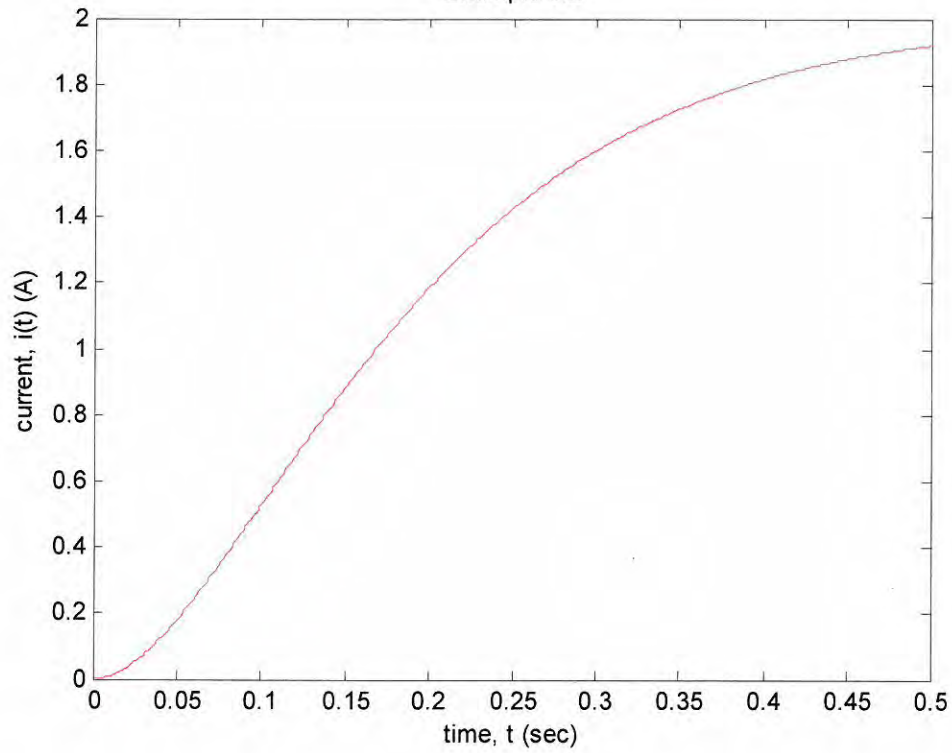
$$= \frac{20}{0.1} \left\{ -\frac{t}{10} e^{-10t} - \frac{1}{100} (e^{-10t} - 1) \right\}$$

$$i(t) = 2(1 - 10t e^{-10t} - e^{-10t}) A; t \geq 0$$

Example 6.2

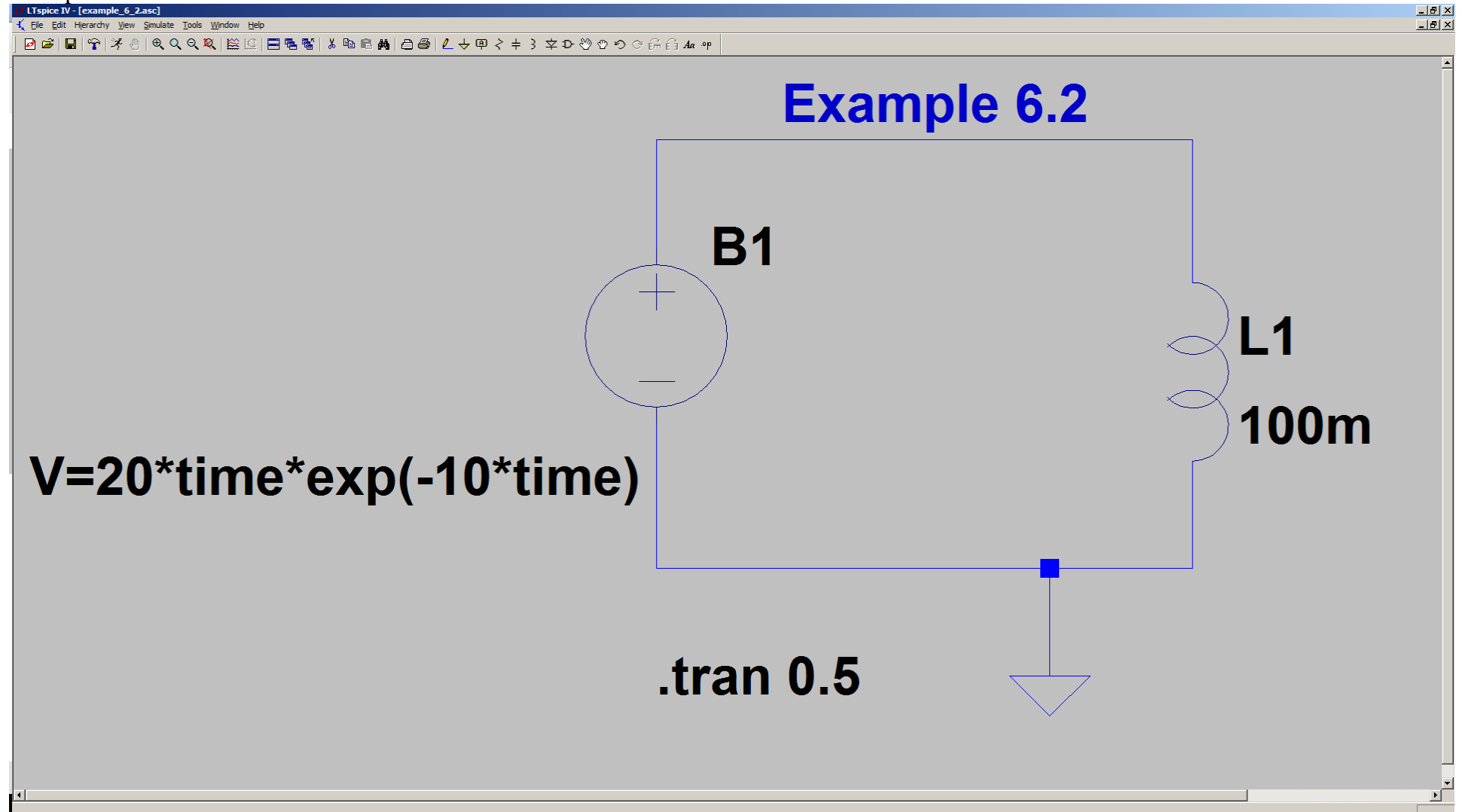


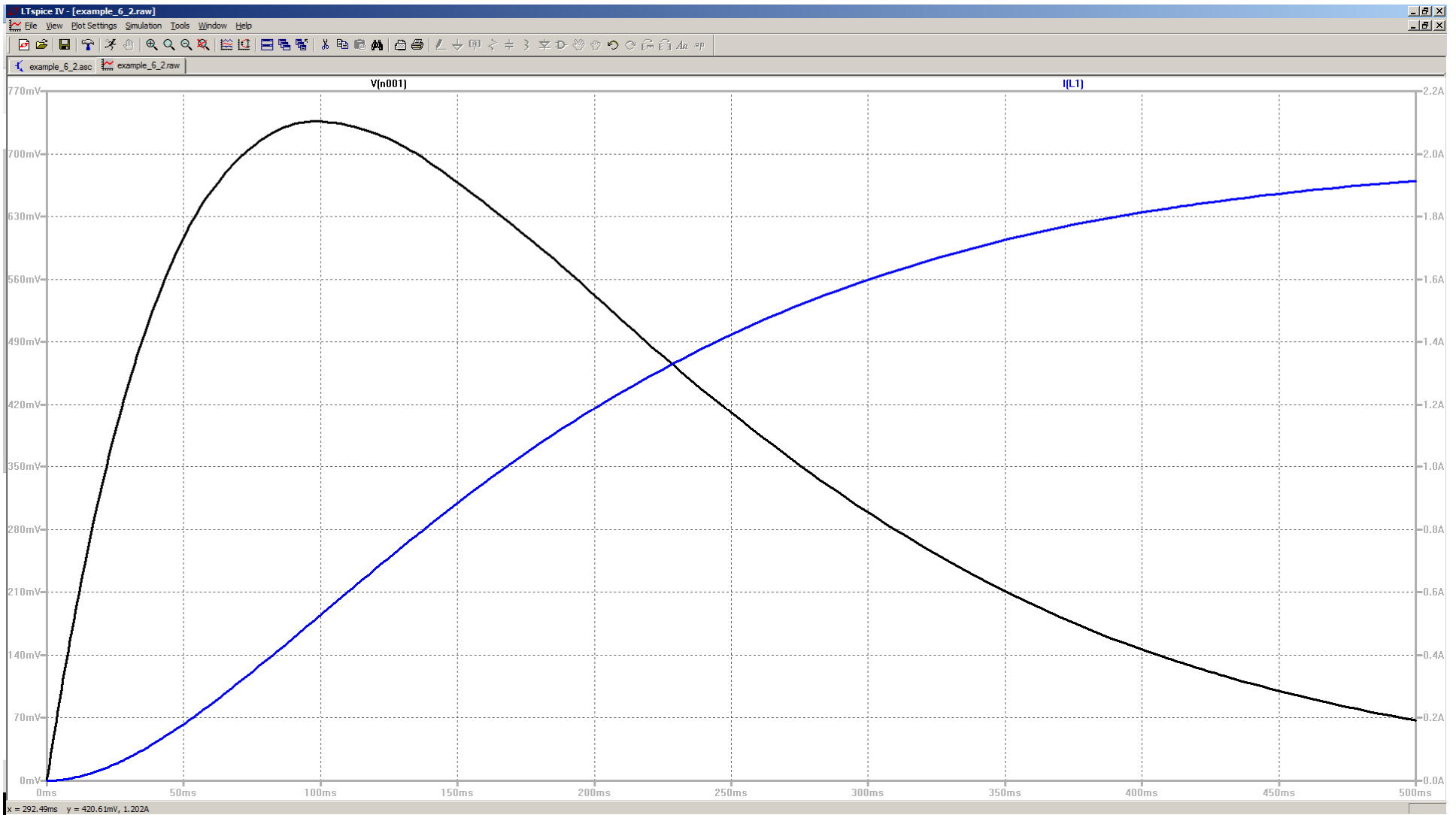
Example 6.2

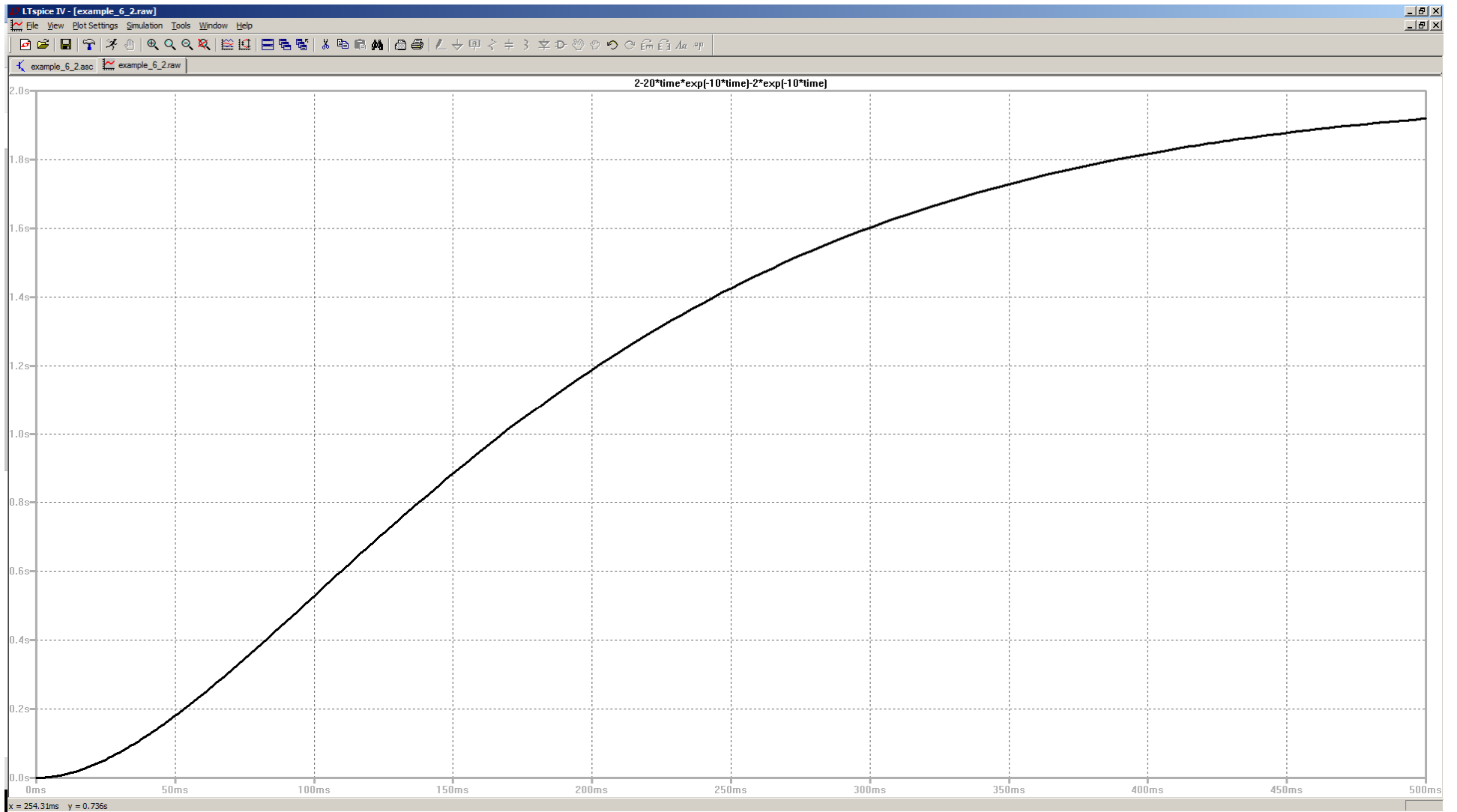


```
% example_6_2
% Nilsson & Riedel, 10th ed
% 01/22/15 D D Duncan
dt = 0.001;
t = 0:dt:0.5;% time in seconds
v = 20*t.*exp(-10*t);% voltage in volts
i = 2*(1 - exp(-10*t) - 10*t.*exp(-10*t));% current in amperes
figure(1);plot(t,v,'r-');
title('Example 6.2')
xlabel('time, t (sec)');ylabel('voltage, v(t) (V)')
figure(2);plot(t,i,'r-');
title('Example 6.2')
xlabel('time, t (sec)');ylabel('current, i(t) (A)')
```

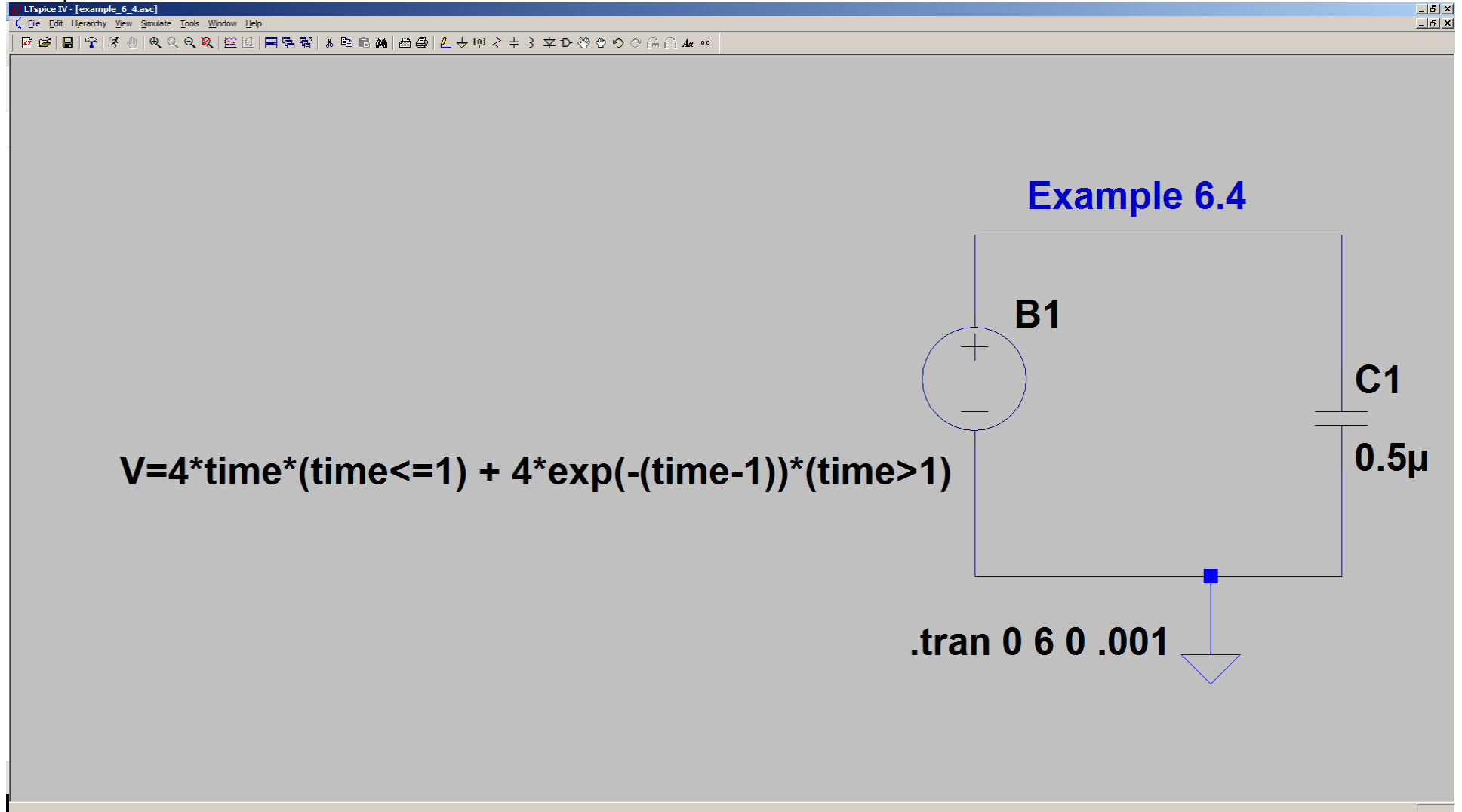
Example 6.2







Example 6.4



More complex behavioral voltage source

