

## INDUCTANCE OF A COAXIAL CABLE

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References: Griffiths, David J. (2007), Introduction to Electrodynamics, 3rd Edition; Pearson Education - Problem 7.28.

Here's another simple example of calculating the energy in the magnetic field and using this to calculate the inductance. We have a coaxial cable with an inner cable of radius  $R$  in which the current  $I$  flows uniformly, and an outer sheath at radius  $R$  in which the current makes its return journey. The magnetic field within the inner cable is given by Ampère's law if we take a loop of radius  $r$  centred on the axis. The enclosed current is then

$$(0.1) \quad I_{enc} = I \frac{r^2}{R^2} = \frac{2\pi r}{\mu_0} B$$

$$(0.2) \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 r I}{2\pi R^2}$$

Outside the cable,  $B = 0$ , so the energy per unit length is

$$(0.3) \quad W_B = \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \int_0^R B^2 2\pi r dr$$

$$(0.4) \quad = \frac{2\pi}{2\mu_0} \left( \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R^2} \right)^2 \int_0^R r^3 dr$$

$$(0.5) \quad = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{16\pi}$$

From  $W_B = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$  we get the inductance per unit length:

$$(0.6) \quad L = \frac{\mu_0}{8\pi}$$

In this case, the inductance is independent of  $R$ .