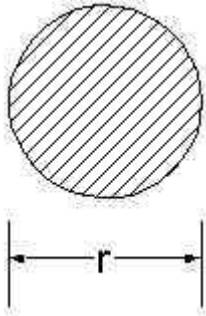
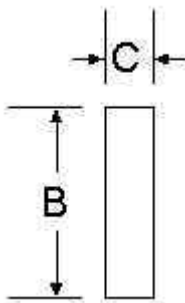
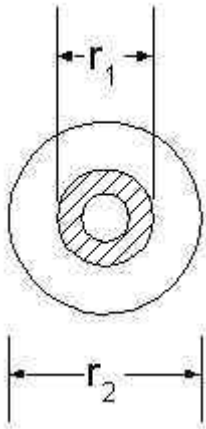
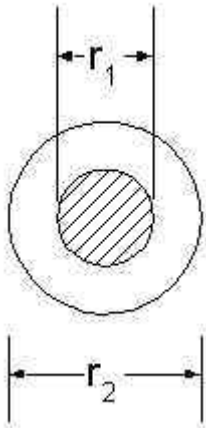
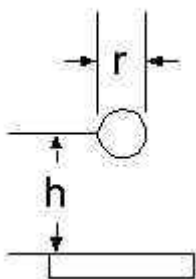
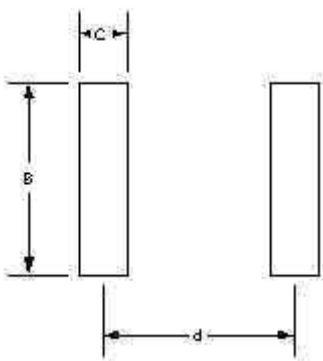
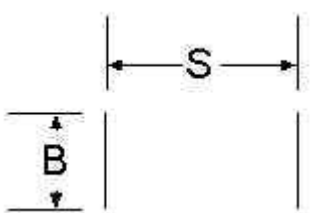


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	Coil or Conductor Configuration (meters)		Self Inductance	
			DC Value	High Frequency or Pulse Value
1	Single Conductor, circular and solid section r is the conductor radius and l is the conductor length		$2 \cdot l \cdot \left(\ln \left(\frac{2 \cdot l}{r} \right) - \frac{3}{4} \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \text{henry}$	$2 \cdot l \cdot \left(\ln \left(\frac{2 \cdot l}{r} \right) - 1 \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \text{henry}$
2	Single conductor, rectangular section		$2 \cdot l \cdot \left(\ln \left(\frac{2 \cdot l}{B + C} \right) - \ln(\epsilon) + \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \text{henry}$ ϵ from table 3 ref 1 page 35 Table 3 is on page 23 of ref 1	
3 (a)	Return circuit of two tubular concentric		Ref 1 page 41	$2 \cdot \left(\ln \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right) \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{\text{henry}}{\text{m}}$

	conductors			
3 (b)	Return circuit of two tubular concentric conductors with thin conductors		$2 \cdot \left(\ln \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{\text{henry}}{\text{m}}$	$2 \cdot \left(\ln \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right) \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{\text{henry}}{\text{m}}$
4	Return circuit of eccentric cylindrical conductors			$2 \cdot \left(\ln \left(\frac{R^2 - a^2}{R \cdot r} \right) \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{\text{henry}}{\text{m}}$

5	Parallel pair of round conductors		$\left(4 \ln \left(\frac{S}{r}\right) + 1\right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{\text{henry}}{\text{m}}$	$4 \ln \left(\frac{S}{r}\right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{\text{henry}}{\text{m}}$
6	Parallel conductors over conducting earth		$\left[4 \ln \left[2 \cdot s \cdot \frac{(h+r)}{r \sqrt{4(h+r)^2 + s^2}}\right] + 1\right] \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{\text{henry}}{\text{m}}$ <p>r is skin depth at frequency of operation. For DC value see 5 above and Note (4)</p>	$4 \left(\ln \left(\frac{2 \cdot h \cdot s}{r \sqrt{4h^2 + S^2}} \right) \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{\text{henry}}{\text{m}}$
7	Conductor near to conducting earth wich is not the		$2 \cdot \ln \left[2 \cdot \frac{(h+r)}{r} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{\text{henry}}{\text{m}}$ <p>For DC value see one above and Note 4. For freq</p>	$2 \cdot \ln \left(\frac{2 \cdot h}{r} \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{\text{henry}}{\text{m}}$

	return		giving skin depth r use this equation.	
8	Parallel pair of rectangular conductors		$4 \left(\ln \left(\frac{d}{B+C} \right) + 1.5 + \ln(k) \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{\text{henry}}{\text{m}}$ k obtained from ref 1 table 2, p 20	
9	Parallel Pair of strip conductors (S>>B)		$4 \left(\ln \left(\frac{S}{B} \right) + 1.5 \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{\text{henry}}{\text{m}}$	
10	Transmission line (C<<B)>>S		$\frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot \left(S + \frac{C}{2} \right)}{B} \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{\text{henry}}{\text{m}}$	
11	Circular turn with circular section (r is wire radius, R is major radius)		$4 \cdot \pi \cdot R \cdot \left(\ln \left(\frac{8 \cdot R}{r} \right) - \frac{7}{4} \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \text{henry}$	$4 \cdot \pi \cdot R \cdot \left(\ln \left(\frac{8 \cdot R}{r} \right) - 2 \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \frac{\text{henry}}{\text{m}}$

12	Rectangular Turn with circular section		$\text{DC } 4 \left[a \cdot \ln \left(\frac{2 \cdot a}{r} \right) + b \cdot \ln \left(\frac{2 \cdot b}{r} \right) + 2 \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - \left[\frac{7}{4} \cdot (a + b) - a \cdot \operatorname{asinh} \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) - b \cdot \operatorname{asinh} \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) \right] \right] \cdot 10^{-7}$ $\text{AC } 4 \left[a \cdot \ln \left(\frac{2 \cdot a}{r} \right) + b \cdot \ln \left(\frac{2 \cdot b}{r} \right) + 2 \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - 2 \cdot (a + b) - a \cdot \operatorname{asinh} \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) - b \cdot \operatorname{asinh} \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) \right] \cdot 10^{-7}$	
13	Circular turn of thin sheet		$4 \cdot \pi \cdot R \cdot \left(\ln \left(\frac{8 \cdot R}{\omega} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \text{henry}$	
14	Toroidal solenoid of N turns in single layer		$4 \cdot \pi \cdot N^2 \cdot \left(R - \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \text{henry}$	
15 (a)	Long straight solenoid with single layer of N thin turns		$\frac{4 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot r^2 \cdot N^2}{b} \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \text{henry}$	
15 (b)	Short solenoid with single layer of N thin turns for $b > 2/3 r$		$\frac{4 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot r^2 \cdot N^2}{b + 9 \cdot r} \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot \text{henry} \quad b < \frac{2}{3} \cdot r$	
16	Short solenoid of N round turns in single layer		See ref 1	
17 (a)	Circular coil multi layer with rectangular winding section		See ref 1	
	Brooks Coil (gives			

17	maximum inductance for given length of wire) $b=c$ $2a/c=3$		$1.7 \cdot a \cdot N^2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ henry	
18	Circular coil flat (pancake)			
19	Thin conducting torus cut to produce Bz field			

Notes:

1. Formulae based on non-magnetic conductors and space
2. References in table are listed below
3. Further information and arrangements are given in Ref. 6, p. 47-64
4. Proximity of metal to conductors affects HF inductance but not DC
5. DC inductance of bar due to its internal flux only 50 nH/m

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