Growth and Decay of Current in LR-Circuit.

If a circuit containing a pure inductor L and a resistor R in series with a battery and a key then on closing the circuit current through the circuit rises exponentially and reaches up to a certain maximum value (steady state). If circuit is opened from its steady state condition then current through the circuit decreases exponentially.



The value of current at any instant of time t after closing the circuit (i.e. during the rising of

 $i = i_0 \left[1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \right];$ where $i_0 = i_{max} = \frac{E}{R}$ = steady state current.

The value of current at any instant of time t after opening from the steady state condition (i.e.

during the decaying of current) is given by $i = i_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$

(1) Time constant (τ)

 $\tau = \frac{L}{R}$; It's unit is second. In other words the time interval, during which the current in an inductive circuit rises to 63% of its maximum value at make, is defined as time constant or it is the time interval, during which the current after opening an inductive circuit falls to 37% of its maximum value.



Note: The dimensions of $\frac{L}{R}$ are same as those of time i.e. M0L0T1

Half life (T) : In this time current reduces to 50% of its initial max value i.e. if t = T then $i = \frac{t_0}{2}$ and again half-life obtained as T = 0.693 $\frac{L}{R}$ or T = 70% of time constant.

Now from $U = \frac{1}{2}Li^2$ so in half life time current changes from $i_0 \rightarrow \frac{i_0}{2}$ hence energy changes from $U_0 \rightarrow \frac{U_0}{4}$

(2) Behavior of inductor

The current in the circuit grows exponentially with time from 0 to the maximum value $i\left(=\frac{E}{R}\right)$. Just after closing the switch as i = 0, inductor act as open circuit i.e. broken wires and long after the switch has been closed as i = i0, the inductor act as a short circuit i.e. a simple connecting wire.

