



Model created in COMSOL Multiphysics 6.4

# Self-Inductance and Mutual Inductance of a Single Conductor and a Helical Coil

## Introduction

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The mutual inductance and induced currents between a single-turn primary and 20-turn secondary coil in a concentric coplanar arrangement is computed using a frequency domain model. Each turn of the secondary coil is modeled explicitly. Static and AC results are compared one against the other, and against analytic predictions.

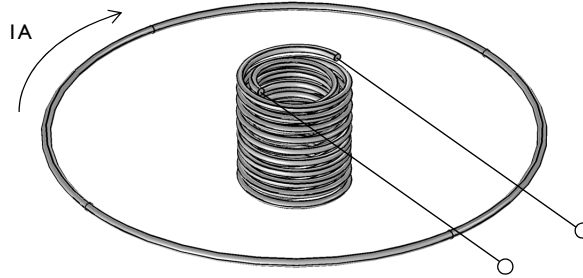


Figure 1: A 20-turn secondary coil inside of a single-turn primary coil (not to scale).

## Model Definition

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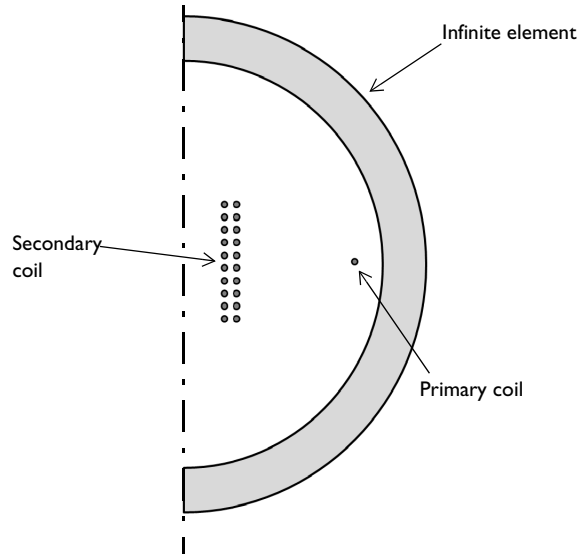
The physical situation being modeled is shown in [Figure 1](#). A secondary coil composed of 20 turns, wound in two layers, is concentric with the primary and in the same plane. The radius of the centroid of the secondary coil is  $R_2 = 10$  mm. The wire radii in both coils is  $r_0 = 1$  mm. Although the coils are shown in 3D, they are modeled in the 2D axisymmetric space, assuming no physical variation around the centerline. First two DC analysis are solved in order to extract the inductance matrix of the system. Then a prescribed current of 1 A is flowing through a single-turn coil of radius  $R_1 = 100$  mm, at a frequency of 1 kHz. The objective of this is computing the voltage difference at the secondary coil for the open-circuit case, and the induced currents for the closed-circuit case.

For the case of a secondary multiturn coil with  $N$  turns, and in the limit as  $R_1 \gg R_2 \gg r_0$ , the analytic expression for the mutual inductance between the two coils is:

$$M = N\mu_0 \frac{\pi R_2^2}{2R_1}$$

where  $\mu_0$  is the permeability of free space.

The two concentric coils are modeled in a 2D axisymmetric sense, as shown schematically in [Figure 2](#). The modeling domain is surrounded by a region of Infinite Elements, which are a way to truncate a domain which stretches to infinity. Although the thickness of the Infinite Element Domain is finite, it can be thought of as a domain of infinite extent.



*Figure 2: A schematic representation of the 2D axisymmetric model of the concentric coils.*

The primary coil is modeled using the **Coil** feature, which can be thought of as introducing an infinitesimal slit in an otherwise continuous torus. Since the coil has a single turn and is made up of conductive material, the **Single conductor** model is used in the Coil feature. The feature is used to excite the coil by specifying a current of 1 A.

The secondary coil is modeled using the **Coil** feature with the **Coil group** setting that enforces that the same amount of current flow through each circular domain which represents one turn of the coil (the coil turns are connected in series). This feature can be used to model both the open circuit and the closed-circuit case. To model the open-circuit case, the current through the coil is specified to be 0 A, which specifies that there is no current flowing through the coil. To model a closed circuit it is enough to put 0 V. The Coil feature with the Coil group setting computes the total current and potential drop on the entire coil. Furthermore, if only one coil is fed, self-inductance and mutual inductance of the coil system are also available in the output. For AC feeding, assuming the system to be purely reactive, mutual inductance can be computed via:

$$M = \frac{V_{coil}}{i\omega I_p} \quad (1)$$

Where  $\omega$  is the angular frequency of excitation of the driving current in the primary coil,  $I_p$ . The inductance computed in this fashion will have a small imaginary component. More explicitly, due to finite conductivity, there are eddy current losses in the wires and the coil impedance, though mainly reactive, has a small resistive part. The deduced inductance is compared then also against the inductance predicted by taking the integral of the magnetic flux through the center of the coil.

For the closed-circuit case, the voltage drop across the coil is fixed at 0 V. Although this seems to imply a short circuit, the reactance of the copper coil is inherently included, so the case being modeled is analogous to a closed continuous loop of wire. The Coil feature with the Coil group setting enforces that the same current flows through each turn.

In a simple circuitual analogy, and for frequencies such that the skin depth is significantly larger than the conductor size, this current can be estimated from DC values via:

$$I_2 = -i\omega(L_{21}/Z_2) \quad (2)$$

where  $L_{21}$  is mutual inductance and  $Z_2 = R_2 + i\omega L_2$  is the impedance of the inner coil. At the simulated 1 kHz, deviations are really small. Increasing the frequency, the above estimate will fail as the model is able to capture the autoinductance effects in the coil that are not included in the simplest circuitual analogy.

## *Results and Discussion*

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From two initial static analyses — one feeding the single coil and the other feeding the 20-turn coil group — it is possible to extract the following inductance matrix from built-in variables:

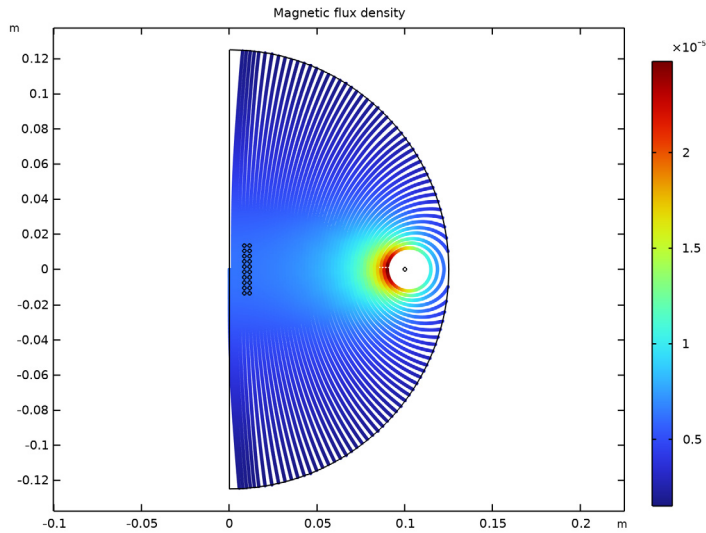
$$\begin{bmatrix} 619 \text{ nH} & 40 \text{ nH} \\ 40 \text{ nH} & 3300 \text{ nH} \end{bmatrix}$$

A similar estimate is extracted by computing the integral of the normal magnetic flux. This approach is generally less accurate, since the result depends more strongly on the mesh resolution and interpolation of the magnetic field.

In the case of an AC feeding the primary coil, the magnetic flux lines are plotted in [Figure 3](#) for the open-circuit case. The Coil feature with the Coil group setting computes the voltage across the secondary, which can be used to evaluate the mutual inductance,

$39.9 - 0.6i$  nH. This agrees well with the mutual inductance predicted by static calculations and with the analytic mutual inductance estimate of 39.478 nH.

The real part of the induced currents of the secondary coil is plotted in [Figure 4](#) for the closed-circuit case. Note that this figure is phase-dependent. The induced current through the secondary coil is  $-10.94 - 3.5i$  mA, the imaginary component implies a reactive current. Both real and imaginary parts are correctly accounted for by [Equation 2](#).



*Figure 3: Magnetic flux lines for the open-circuit case.*

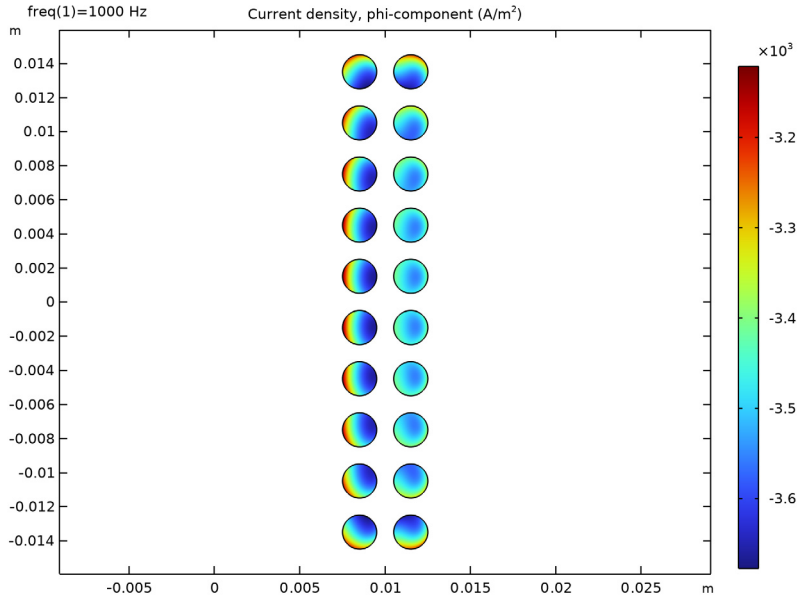


Figure 4: Induced currents in the coil for the closed-circuit case.

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**Application Library path:** ACDC\_Module/Tutorials,\_Coils/  
mutual\_inductance\_coil\_group


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### *Modeling Instructions*



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From the **File** menu, choose **New**.

#### **NEW**

In the **New** window, click  **Model Wizard**.

#### **MODEL WIZARD**

- 1 In the **Model Wizard** window, click  **2D Axisymmetric**.
- 2 In the **Select Physics** tree, select **AC/DC > Electromagnetic Fields > Magnetic Fields (mf)**.
- 3 Click **Add**.
- 4 Click  **Study**.

5 In the **Select Study** tree, select **General Studies > Stationary**.

6 Click  **Done**.

## GLOBAL DEFINITIONS

### Parameters 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Global Definitions** click **Parameters 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Parameters**, locate the **Parameters** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Name	Expression	Value	Description
r_wire	1[mm]	0.001 m	Radius, wire
R1	100[mm]	0.1 m	Radius, outer coil
R2	10[mm]	0.01 m	Radius, inner coil
M	$20 * (\mu_0\_const * \pi * R_2^2) / (2 * R_1)$	3.9478E-8 H	Analytic mutual inductance
I1	1[A]	1 A	Current, outer coil
I2	0[A]	0 A	Current, inner coil

Here,  $\mu_0\_const$  is a predefined COMSOL constant for the permeability in vacuum.

## GEOMETRY 1

Create a circle for the simulation domain. Define a layer in the circle where you will assign the Infinite Element Domain.

### Circle 1 (c1)

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click  **Circle**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Circle**, locate the **Size and Shape** section.

3 In the **Sector angle** text field, type 180.

4 In the **Radius** text field, type  $1.75 * R_1$ .


5 Locate the **Rotation Angle** section. In the **Rotation** text field, type -90.

6 Click to expand the **Layers** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Layer name	Thickness (m)
Layer 1	50[mm]


Create a circle for the outer coil.

*Circle 2 (c2)*


- 1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click  **Circle**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Circle**, locate the **Size and Shape** section.
- 3 In the **Radius** text field, type  $r\_wire$ .
- 4 Locate the **Position** section. In the **r** text field, type  $R1$ .

Then, create a circle for the inner coil.

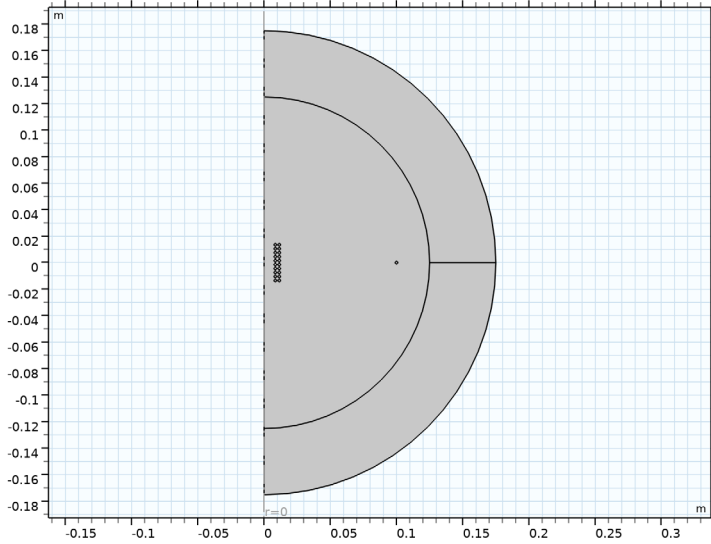
*Circle 3 (c3)*

- 1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click  **Circle**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Circle**, locate the **Size and Shape** section.
- 3 In the **Radius** text field, type  $r\_wire$ .
- 4 Locate the **Position** section. In the **r** text field, type  $R2 - 1.5 * r\_wire$ .
- 5 In the **z** text field, type  $-13.5 * r\_wire$ .

*Array 1 (arr1)*

- 1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click  **Transforms** and choose **Array**.
- 2 Select the object **c3** only.
- 3 In the **Settings** window for **Array**, locate the **Size** section.
- 4 In the **r size** text field, type 2.
- 5 In the **z size** text field, type 10.
- 6 Locate the **Displacement** section. In the **r** text field, type  $3 * r\_wire$ .
- 7 In the **z** text field, type  $3 * r\_wire$ .

8 Click  **Build All Objects.**



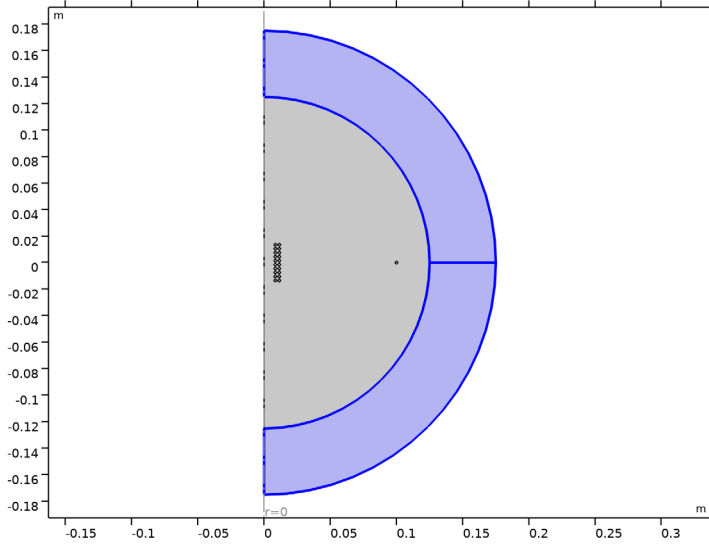
### DEFINITIONS

Define the Infinite Element Domain to apply a coordinate transformation that mathematically stretches the layer to infinity. The **Physics-controlled mesh** creates a **Swept Mesh** inside the **Infinite Elements** domains.

*Infinite Element Domain I (ieI)*


1 In the **Definitions** toolbar, click  **Infinite Element Domain.**

2 Select Domains 1 and 3 only.



### MAGNETIC FIELDS (MF)

Now, set up the physics. Assign a **Coil** feature on the outer and the inner coil. The outer coil will be initially fed with a current of 1 A.

1 Click the  **Zoom In** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

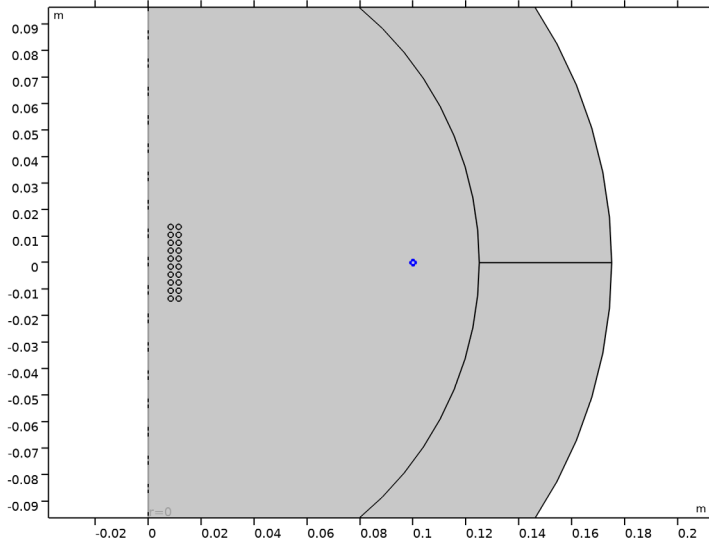
#### *Domain Coil 1*

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click  **Domains** and choose **Domain Coil**.

2 Select Domain 24 only.


3 In the **Settings** window for **Domain Coil**, locate the **Coil** section.

4 In the  $I_{\text{coil}}$  text field, type I1.

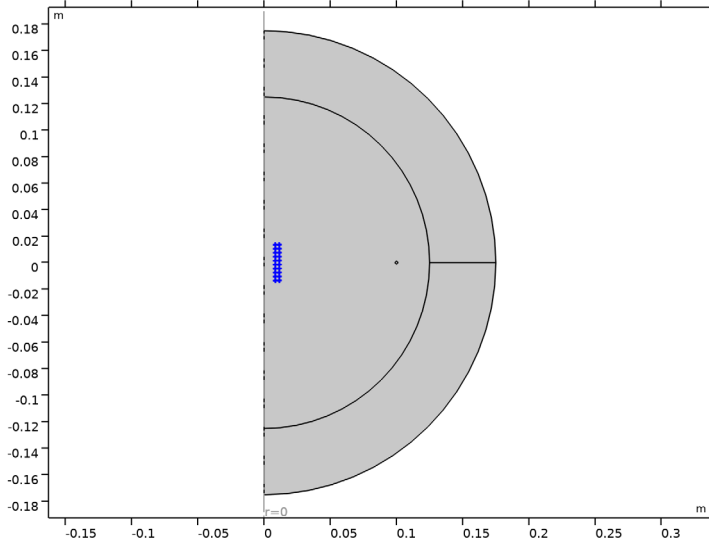


Specify 0 A current for the **Coil** feature assigned to the inner coil to model the open circuit case.

#### *Domain Coil 2*

- 1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click  **Domains** and choose **Domain Coil**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Domain Coil**, locate the **Coil** section.
- 3 Select the **Coil group** checkbox.
- 4 Select Domains 4–23 only.


5 In the  $I_{\text{coil}}$  text field, type I2.



## MATERIALS

Next, assign material properties. Use Air for all domains.

### ADD MATERIAL


- 1 In the **Materials** toolbar, click  **Add Material** to open the **Add Material** window.
- 2 Go to the **Add Material** window.
- 3 In the tree, select **Built-in** > **Air**.
- 4 Click the **Add to Component** button in the window toolbar.

## MATERIALS

*Air (mat1)*

Then, override the coil domains with copper.


### ADD MATERIAL

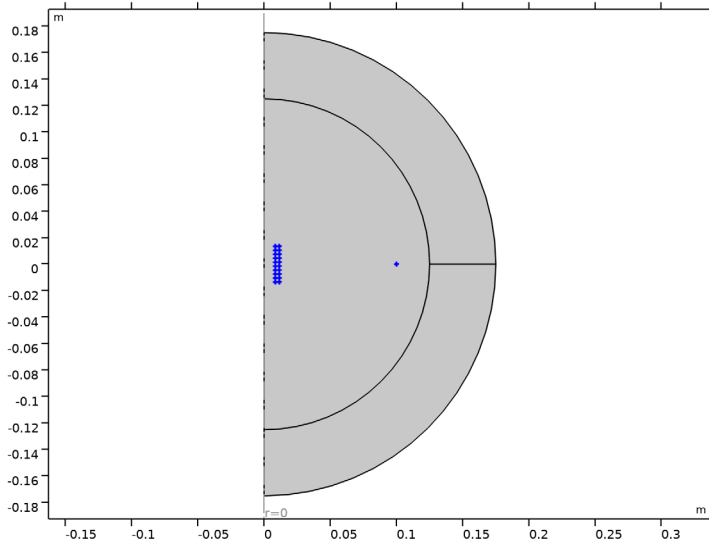
- 1 Go to the **Add Material** window.
- 2 In the tree, select **AC/DC** > **Copper**.
- 3 Click the **Add to Component** button in the window toolbar.
- 4 In the **Materials** toolbar, click  **Add Material** to close the **Add Material** window.

## MATERIALS

Copper (*mat2*)

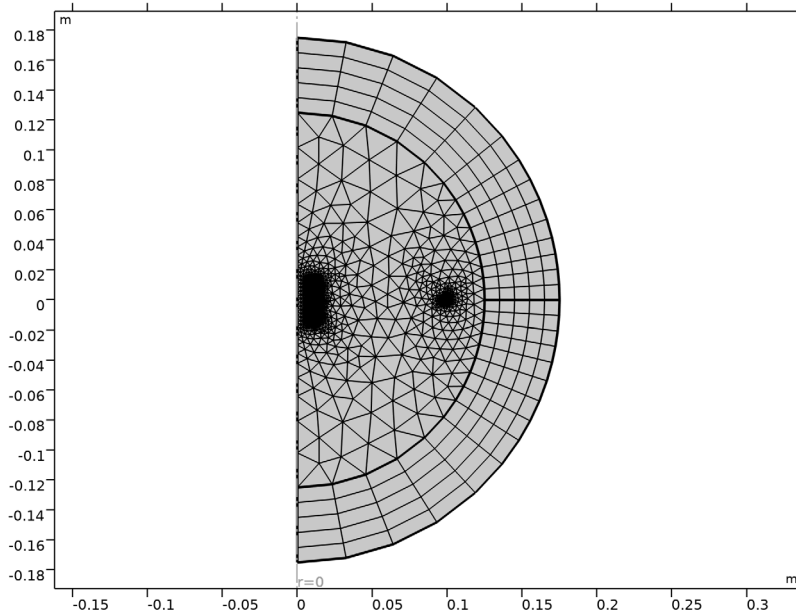
1 Select Domains 4–24 only.

2 Click the  **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.




## MESH I

In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** right-click **Mesh I** and choose **Build All**.



Solve the first case in which the outer coil (named 1) is fed and the inner (named 2) is open.

## STUDY I

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Study I**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Study**, locate the **Study Settings** section.
- 3 Clear the **Generate default plots** checkbox.
- 4 In the **Study** toolbar, click  **Compute**.

## RESULTS


In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Results** node.

*Study I/Solution 1 (sol1)*


Select only the domains not part of the Infinite Element Domain to better visualize the magnetic flux density.

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Results > Datasets** node, then click **Study 1 / Solution 1 (sol1)**.

#### *Selection*

- 1 In the **Results** toolbar, click  **Attributes** and choose **Selection**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Selection**, locate the **Geometric Entity Selection** section.
- 3 From the **Geometric entity level** list, choose **Domain**.
- 4 Select Domains 2 and 4–24 only.


#### *2D Plot Group 1*

In the **Results** toolbar, click  **2D Plot Group**.

#### *Streamline 1*


- 1 Right-click **2D Plot Group 1** and choose **Streamline**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Streamline**, locate the **Streamline Positioning** section.
- 3 From the **Positioning** list, choose **Starting-point controlled**.
- 4 From the **Entry method** list, choose **Coordinates**.
- 5 In the **r** text field, type range  $(0, 0.9 \cdot R1 / 49, 0.9 \cdot R1)$ .
- 6 In the **z** text field, type 0.
- 7 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. Find the **Line style** subsection. From the **Type** list, choose **Tube**.

#### *Color Expression 1*

- 1 Right-click **Streamline 1** and choose **Color Expression**.
- 2 Click the  **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.  
This reproduces [Figure 2](#).

Evaluate the self inductance of the external coil and the mutual inductance of the outer coil with respect to the inner. Some additional quantities are also computed to verify the results.

#### *Global Evaluation 1*

- 1 In the **Results** toolbar, click  **Global Evaluation**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Global Evaluation**, locate the **Expressions** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
mf.LCoil_1	nH	External coil inductance
2*mf.intWm/1[A^2]	nH	Energy estimate for external coil inductance
mf.L_2_1	nH	Computed mutual inductance
M	nH	Analytical mutual inductance

4 Click  **Evaluate**.

Next, compute the self inductance of the inner coil and the mutual inductance of the inner coil with respect to the outer. Start by switching the currents in the coils.

### GLOBAL DEFINITIONS

#### Parameters I

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Global Definitions** click **Parameters I**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Parameters**, locate the **Parameters** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Name	Expression	Value	Description
I1	0[A]	0 A	Current, outer coil
I2	1[A]	1 A	Current, inner coil

Then add and solve a second study for this case. The solution previously computed will still be available in Study 1.

### ADD STUDY

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Add Study** to open the **Add Study** window.

2 Go to the **Add Study** window.

3 Find the **Studies** subsection. In the **Select Study** tree, select **General Studies > Stationary**.


4 Click the **Add Study** button in the window toolbar.

5 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Add Study** to close the **Add Study** window.

### STUDY 2

1 In the **Settings** window for **Study**, locate the **Study Settings** section.


2 Clear the **Generate default plots** checkbox.

3 In the **Study** toolbar, click  **Compute**.

The quantities of interest are evaluated in the following steps.

## RESULTS

### Global Evaluation 2

- 1 In the **Results** toolbar, click  **Global Evaluation**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Global Evaluation**, locate the **Data** section.
- 3 From the **Dataset** list, choose **Study 2/Solution 2 (sol2)**.
- 4 Locate the **Expressions** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
mf.LCoil_2	nH	Internal coil inductance
2*mf.intWm/1[A^2]	nH	Energy estimate for internal coil inductance
mf.L_1_2	nH	Computed mutual inductance
M	nH	Analytical mutual inductance

- 5 Click  next to  **Evaluate**, then choose **New Table**.

## TABLE 2


- 1 Go to the **Table 2** window.

Self and mutual inductance variables as computed above are derived via concatenated flux, which is defined as the line integral of the magnetic vector potential along the coil. This approach gives the best accuracy.

For simple geometries like the present one, concatenated flux can be also computed explicitly using its definition as the integral of magnetic flux through a surface, although this approach usually gives less accurate results.

## RESULTS

### Cut Line 2D 1

- 1 In the **Results** toolbar, click  **Cut Line 2D**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Cut Line 2D**, locate the **Line Data** section.
- 3 In row **Point 2**, set **r** to R2.

### Cut Line 2D 2

- 1 In the **Results** toolbar, click  **Cut Line 2D**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Cut Line 2D**, locate the **Line Data** section.

3 In row **Point 2**, set **r** to R1.

#### *Line Integration 1*

1 In the **Results** toolbar, click  $8.85 \times 10^{-12}$  **More Derived Values** and choose **Integration > Line Integration**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Line Integration**, locate the **Data** section.

3 From the **Dataset** list, choose **Cut Line 2D 1**.

4 Locate the **Expressions** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
$20 * mf . Bz / I1$	nH	

5 Click  $\nabla$  next to  $\equiv$  **Evaluate**, then choose **New Table**.

#### *Line Integration 2*

1 Right-click **Line Integration 1** and choose **Duplicate**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Line Integration**, locate the **Data** section.

3 From the **Dataset** list, choose **Cut Line 2D 2**.

4 Locate the **Expressions** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
$mf . Bz / I1$	nH	

5 Click  $\nabla$  next to  $\equiv$  **Evaluate**, then choose **Table 3 - Line Integration 1**.

#### *Cut Line 2D 1*

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results > Datasets** click **Cut Line 2D 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Cut Line 2D**, locate the **Data** section.

3 From the **Dataset** list, choose **Study 2/Solution 2 (sol2)**.

#### *Cut Line 2D 2*

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Cut Line 2D 2**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Cut Line 2D**, locate the **Data** section.

3 From the **Dataset** list, choose **Study 2/Solution 2 (sol2)**.



#### *Line Integration 1*

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results > Derived Values** click **Line Integration 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Line Integration**, locate the **Expressions** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
$20 * mf \cdot Bz / I2$	nH	

4 Click  next to  **Evaluate**, then choose **Table 3 - Line Integration 1**.



#### *Line Integration 2*

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Line Integration 2**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Line Integration**, locate the **Expressions** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
$mf \cdot Bz / I2$	nH	

4 Click  next to  **Evaluate**, then choose **Table 3 - Line Integration 1**.

Experimentally, mutual inductance is measured by feeding an AC signal in the primary coil and measuring the voltage induced in the open-circuit secondary coil. This procedure can be simulated by using a Frequency Domain study step. Start by setting the AC feed on Coil 1 and the open circuit (zero current) condition on Coil 2.

## GLOBAL DEFINITIONS

### *Parameters 1*

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Global Definitions** click **Parameters 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Parameters**, locate the **Parameters** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Name	Expression	Value	Description
I1	1 [A]	1 A	Current, outer coil
I2	0 [A]	0 A	Current, inner coil

## ADD STUDY

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Add Study** to open the **Add Study** window.

2 Go to the **Add Study** window.


3 Find the **Studies** subsection. In the **Select Study** tree, select **General Studies > Frequency Domain**.

4 Click the **Add Study** button in the window toolbar.

5 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Add Study** to close the **Add Study** window.

### STUDY 3

#### *Step 1: Frequency Domain*

- 1 In the **Settings** window for **Frequency Domain**, locate the **Study Settings** section.
- 2 In the **Frequencies** text field, type 1 [kHz].
- 3 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Study 3**.
- 4 In the **Settings** window for **Study**, locate the **Study Settings** section.
- 5 Clear the **Generate default plots** checkbox.
- 6 In the **Study** toolbar, click  **Compute**.


### RESULTS

#### *Study 3/Solution 3 (sol3)*


Select the inner coil domains.

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results > Datasets** click **Study 3/Solution 3 (sol3)**.

#### *Selection*

- 1 In the **Results** toolbar, click  **Attributes** and choose **Selection**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Selection**, locate the **Geometric Entity Selection** section.
- 3 From the **Geometric entity level** list, choose **Domain**.
- 4 Select Domains 4–23 only.

#### *2D Plot Group 2*


- 1 In the **Results** toolbar, click  **2D Plot Group**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **2D Plot Group**, locate the **Data** section.
- 3 From the **Dataset** list, choose **Study 3/Solution 3 (sol3)**.

#### *Surface 1*

Right-click **2D Plot Group 2** and choose **Surface**.

Evaluate the mutual inductance using [Equation 1](#).

#### *Global Evaluation 3*

- 1 In the **Results** toolbar, click  **Global Evaluation**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Global Evaluation**, locate the **Data** section.
- 3 From the **Dataset** list, choose **Study 3/Solution 3 (sol3)**.

4 Locate the **Expressions** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
$mf.VCoil\_2/1[A]/mf.iomega$	nH	

5 Click  **Evaluate**.



Finally, simulate the system as if it were a transformer with a short-circuited secondary winding. Specify a voltage of 0 V for the **Coil** feature assigned to the inner coil to model the short-circuit condition.

## MAGNETIC FIELDS (MF)

### Domain Coil 2


- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1) > Magnetic Fields (mf)** click **Domain Coil 2**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Domain Coil**, locate the **Coil** section.
- 3 From the **Coil excitation** list, choose **Voltage**.
- 4 In the  $V_{coil}$  text field, type 0.

## ADD STUDY

- 1 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Add Study** to open the **Add Study** window.
- 2 Go to the **Add Study** window.
- 3 Find the **Studies** subsection. In the **Select Study** tree, select **General Studies > Frequency Domain**.
- 4 Click the **Add Study** button in the window toolbar.
- 5 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Add Study** to close the **Add Study** window.

## STUDY 4

### Step 1: Frequency Domain

- 1 In the **Settings** window for **Frequency Domain**, locate the **Study Settings** section.
- 2 In the **Frequencies** text field, type 1 [kHz].
- 3 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Study 4**.
- 4 In the **Settings** window for **Study**, locate the **Study Settings** section.
- 5 Clear the **Generate default plots** checkbox.
- 6 In the **Study** toolbar, click  **Compute**.

## RESULTS

Study 4/Solution 4 (sol4)

Select the inner coil domains.

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results** > **Datasets** click **Study 4/Solution 4 (sol4)**.

*Selection*


1 In the **Results** toolbar, click  **Attributes** and choose **Selection**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Selection**, locate the **Geometric Entity Selection** section.

3 From the **Geometric entity level** list, choose **Domain**.

4 Select Domains 4–23 only.

*2D Plot Group 3*

1 In the **Results** toolbar, click  **2D Plot Group**.


2 In the **Settings** window for **2D Plot Group**, locate the **Data** section.


3 From the **Dataset** list, choose **Study 4/Solution 4 (sol4)**.

*Surface 1*

1 Right-click **2D Plot Group 3** and choose **Surface**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Surface**, click **Replace Expression** in the upper-right corner of the **Expression** section. From the menu, choose **Component 1 (comp1)** > **Magnetic Fields** > **Currents and charge** > **Current density - A/m<sup>2</sup>** > **mf.Jphi - Current density, phi-component**.


3 In the **2D Plot Group 3** toolbar, click  **Plot**.

4 Click the  **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

Compare the plot with [Figure 4](#) describing the induced currents in the coil for the closed circuit case. Skin effect and proximity effects are clearly visible.

Evaluate the total induced current on the inner (secondary) coil. This quantity is related to static quantities, being in the simplest approximation  $i\omega M/(R_2 + i\omega L_2)$  times 1 [A].

*Global Evaluation 4*

1 In the **Results** toolbar, click  **Global Evaluation**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global Evaluation**, locate the **Data** section.

3 From the **Dataset** list, choose **Study 4/Solution 4 (sol4)**.

4 Locate the **Expressions** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
mf.ICoil_2	A	Coil current
$-mf.i\omega \frac{\text{withsol}('sol1', mf.L_{2_1})}{(\text{withsol}('sol2', mf.RCoil_2) + \text{withsol}('sol2', mf.LCoil_2))} mf.i\omega mf.ICoil_1$	A	

5 Click  **Evaluate**.