

Summary of Hand Rules

June 11, 2021 9:08 AM

RHR \rightarrow + charge flow (\pm)
LHR \rightarrow - charge flow

\odot out of page
 \otimes into page

Mag. field around a wire



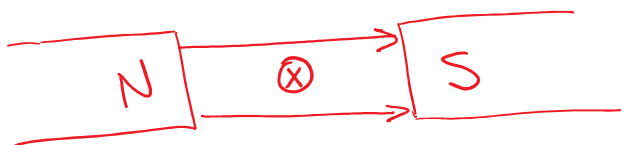
- thumb points in direction of current
- fingers curl around wire showing cw or ccw mag. field

Mag field in a solenoid



- thumb in direction of current on end coil
- fingers curl around that coil (as for wire) but will point S to N inside the coil

Wire or charge in an external magnetic field



\vec{I} is into the page (thumb)
 \vec{B} is N to S (straight fingers)
 \vec{F} is down (palm facing down)
on the wire or charge

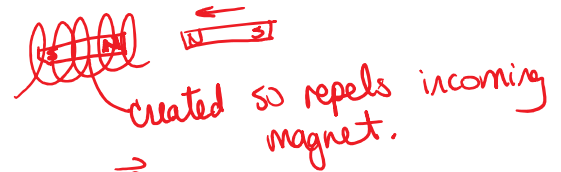
your hand has
3 dimensions:

thumb \perp fingers \perp palm

Lenz's Law (ordinary) - when moving a conductor through a magnetic field to create a current
(\hookrightarrow the current that is created will create a mag. field \perp)

that opposes the motion creating the current.

- ① magnet into solenoid
→ created I creates a \vec{B} in solenoid that opposes motion of magnet.



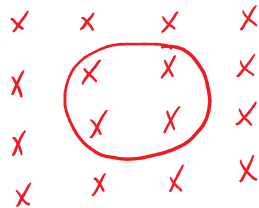
- ② wire (attached to circuit) moving in \vec{B}



note: entire circuit is not in \vec{B}

to find direction of current
put fingers in direction of \vec{B}
and palm opposite to direction
then thumb points in direction
of current along moving wire

- ③ Loop entirely in \vec{B}



new RHR:
thumb points in direction of \vec{B}
fingers curl around loop
in direction of current

Always think about how \vec{B} is changing:

ex if loop is shrinking, then \vec{B} into page is less, so Lenz's says a current is created to increase \vec{B} into the page.
→ thumb into page
→ fingers curl cw.

ex if \vec{B} strength increases ^{into page}, then Lenz's says current created will decrease \vec{B} into page (or increase \vec{B} out of the page)

→ thumb points out of page
→ fingers curl ccw.