

# MKS 単位系 について

## 基本単位

・ 距離	m	(メートル)
・ 質量	kg	(キロ・グラム)
・ 時間	s	(秒、セカンド)
・ 電流	A	(アンペア)

**速度**  $v$  [m/s]

**加速度**  $a$  [m/s<sup>2</sup>]

**力**  $F$  [N]  
1 N = 1 J/m = 1 kg·m/s<sup>2</sup>

$\therefore F = ma$

**エネルギー**  $W$  [J]  
1 J = 1 N·m

$\therefore W = Fs$   
(仕事量=力×距離)

= 1 V·C = 1 Wb·A  
= 1 V·A·s

$\therefore W = IVt$   
(電力量=電流×電圧×時間)

= 1 kg·m<sup>2</sup>/s<sup>2</sup>

$\therefore W = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

**運動量**  $p$  [kg·m/s]

$p = mv$

1 kg·m/s = 1 N·s

$\therefore p = F \cdot \Delta t$

**角度**  $\theta$  [rad] or [deg]  
 $2\pi = 180^\circ$

※ 一般に 角度の単位 rad はつけない

**角運動量**  $l$  [J·s]

$l = mvr$

1 kg·m<sup>2</sup>/s = 1 J·s  
= 1 Wb·C (磁極電極積)

**電極 (電荷)**  $q$  [C]  
1 C = 1 A·s  
= 1 F·V

$\therefore Q[C] = C[F]V[V]$

**電流**  $I$  [A]  
1 A = 1 C/s

**電束密度 (電界)**  $D$  [C/m<sup>2</sup>]

$D = \epsilon_0 E$   
[F/m][V/m]

1 C/m<sup>2</sup> = 1 s·A/m<sup>2</sup>

Gauss's Law:  $\text{div } \mathbf{D} = \rho$  [C/m<sup>3</sup>]

**電場**  $E$  [V/m]  
1 V/m = 1 N/C

$\therefore F[N] = q[C]E[V/m]$   
= 1  $\frac{\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}}{\text{s}^2\cdot\text{C}}$  = 1  $\frac{\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}}{\text{s}^3\cdot\text{A}}$

**電位 (電圧)**  $V$  [V]

$\phi$  [V] (スカラー・ポテンシャル)  
 $E[V/m] = -\text{grad } \phi$

$\text{div}\cdot\text{grad } \phi = \nabla^2\phi = \Delta\phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$

1 V = 1 J/C

$W[J] = q[C]\phi[V]$

= 1 Wb/s

= 1  $\frac{\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2\cdot\text{C}}$  = 1  $\frac{\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^3\cdot\text{A}}$

**電気モーメント**  $p$  [C·m]

$p = qd$

1 C·m = 1 m·s·A

**電気分極**  $P$  [C/m<sup>2</sup>]

$P = \sum p_i/V$

1 C/m<sup>2</sup> = 1  $\frac{\text{s}\cdot\text{A}}{\text{m}^2}$

(電束密度と同じ単位)

**磁極 (磁荷)**  $q_m$  [Wb]  
1 Wb = 1 V·s

$\therefore \text{Faraday's Law:}$

$\phi_V[V] = -\frac{d(B\cdot S)}{dt}$  [Wb/s]

or  $\text{rot } \mathbf{E} = -\frac{d\mathbf{B}}{dt}$

= 1 H·A

$\therefore \text{Lentz's Law:}$

$\phi_V[V] = -L[H] \frac{dI}{dt}$  [A/s]

$$= 1 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{A}}$$

磁束密度 (磁界)  $B$  [Wb/m<sup>2</sup>]

$$B = \mu_0 H$$

[H/m][A/m]

$$1 \text{ Wb/m}^2 = 1 \text{ s} \cdot \text{V/m}^2$$

$$= 1 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{A}}$$

$$\text{Gauss's Law: } \text{div } B = 0 \text{ [Wb/m}^3 \text{]}$$

注意: [Wb/m<sup>2</sup>] = [T] tesla

磁場  $H$  [A/m]

$$\text{Ampère's Law: } \text{rot } \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{i}$$

直線電流周りの磁場  $H = \frac{I[\text{A}]}{2\pi r[\text{m}]}$

磁位  $\phi_m$  [A] (磁気ポテンシャル)

$$H [\text{A/m}] = -\text{grad } \phi_m$$

$$1 \text{ A} = 1 \text{ J/A}$$

$$W[\text{J}] = q_m[\text{Wb}] \phi_m[\text{A}]$$

$\mathbf{A}$  [H·A/m] (ベクトル・ポテンシャル)

$$\text{div} \cdot \text{grad } \mathbf{A} = \nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = \Delta \mathbf{A} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{i}$$

$$1 \text{ H} \cdot \text{A/m} = 1 \text{ Wb/m} = 1 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{A}}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \text{rot } \mathbf{A}$$

$$\text{rot } \mathbf{B} = \text{rot rot } \mathbf{A} = \text{grad div } \mathbf{A} - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = -\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = \mu_0 \mathbf{i}$$

すなはち、 $\text{rot } \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{i}$

磁気モーメント  $\mu$  [Wb·m]

$$\mu = q_m d$$

$$1 \text{ Wb} \cdot \text{m} = 1 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{V}$$

$$= 1 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^3}{\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{A}}$$

磁気モーメント: 磁場形式  $m$  [J/T]

$$\mu = \mu_0 m$$

$$[\text{Wb} \cdot \text{m}] = [\text{H/m}][\text{A} \cdot \text{m}^2]$$

$$1 \text{ J/T} = 1 \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

*Zeeman's Law:*

$$U = -\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{B} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{H} = -\mu \cdot \mathbf{H}$$

磁気分極 (磁化)  $I$  [Wb/m<sup>2</sup>]

$$I = \sum \mu_i / V$$

$$1 \text{ Wb/m}^2 = 1 \frac{\text{s} \cdot \text{V}}{\text{m}^2} = 1 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{A}}$$

(磁束密度と同じ単位)

磁気分極 (磁化): 磁場形式  $M$  [A/m]

$$M = \sum m_i / V$$

$$B = \mu_0 H + I = \mu_0 (H + M) = \mu_0 (1 + x) H$$

電気容量  $C$  [F]

$$C = \epsilon_0 \frac{S[\text{m}^2]}{d[\text{m}]}$$

$$1 \text{ F} = 1 \text{ C/V}$$

$$\therefore Q[\text{C}] = C[\text{F}] V[\text{V}]$$

$$= 1 \frac{\text{s}^4 \cdot \text{A}^2}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2} = 1 \text{ H}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^2$$

インダクタンス  $L$  [H]

$$1 \text{ H} = 1 \text{ V} \cdot \text{s/A}$$

$\therefore$  Lenz's Law:

$$\phi_V[\text{V}] = -L[\text{H}] \frac{dI}{dt}[\text{A/s}]$$

$$= 1 \text{ Wb/A}$$

$$= 1 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{A}^2} = 1 \text{ F}^{-1}$$

注意: [H][F] = [s<sup>2</sup>]

誘電率  $\epsilon$  [F/m]

$$C[\text{F}] = \epsilon \frac{S[\text{m}^2]}{d[\text{m}]}$$

$$1 \text{ F/m} = 1 \text{ C/V} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$D[\text{C/m}^2] = \epsilon E[\text{V/m}]$$

$$= 1 \frac{\text{s}^4 \cdot \text{A}^2}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^3}$$

透磁率  $\mu$  [H/m]

$$B[\text{Wb/m}^2] = \mu H[\text{A/m}]$$

$$1 \text{ H/m} = 1 \text{ Wb/A} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$= 1 \text{ N/A}^2 = 1 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{C}^2} = 1 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{A}^2}$$

$$\text{2本の直流電流間の引力 } F[\text{N/m}] = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi d} I_1 I_2$$

$$\text{光速との関係 } \epsilon_0 \cdot \mu_0 = \frac{1}{C^2} [\text{s}^2/\text{m}^2]$$

真空誘電率 permittivity of free space

$$\epsilon_0 = 10^7 / 4\pi C^2 \text{ m/H}$$

真空透磁率 permeability of free space

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi / 10^7 \text{ H/m}$$