

MKS 単位系 について

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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/s²]

力 F [N]
1 N = 1 J/m = 1 kg·m/s²

$\therefore F = ma$

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·m²/s²

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

運動量 p [kg·m/s]

$p = mv$

1 kg·m/s = 1 N·s

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

角度 θ [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·m²/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/m²]

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

1 C/m² = 1 s·A/m²

Gauss's Law: $\text{div } \mathbf{D} = \rho$ [C/m³]

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]

ϕ [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/m²]

$P = \sum p_i/V$

1 C/m² = 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

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

$\phi_V[V] = -\frac{d(BS)}{dt}$ [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/m²]

$$B = \mu_0 H$$

[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/m²] = [T] tesla

磁場 H [A/m]

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

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

磁位 ϕ_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 μ [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]

$$\mu = \mu_0 m$$

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

$$1 \text{ J/T} = 1 \text{ Am}^2$$

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/m²]

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

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

(磁束密度と同じ単位)

磁気分極 (磁化): 磁場形式 M [A/m]

$$M = \sum m_i / V$$

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

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:

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

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

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

注意: [H][F] = [s²]

誘電率 ϵ [F/m]

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

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

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

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

透磁率 μ [H/m]

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

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

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

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

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

真空誘電率 permittivity of free space

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

真空透磁率 permeability of free space

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