

# CHAPTER 1

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Measurement (측정)

## 국제단위계

SI system (International System of Units, 미터법)

기본물리량: 길이, 시간, 질량, 몰, 전류, 온도, 빛의 세기



**Table 1-1**

**Units for Three SI Base Quantities**

Quantity	Unit Name	Unit Symbol
Length	meter	m
Time	second	s
Mass	kilogram	kg

Table 1-2

Prefixes for SI Units

Factor	Prefix <sup>a</sup>	Symbol	Factor	Prefix <sup>a</sup>	Symbol
10 <sup>24</sup>	yotta-	Y	10 <sup>-1</sup>	deci-	d
10 <sup>21</sup>	zetta-	Z	<b>10<sup>-2</sup></b>	<b>centi-</b>	<b>c</b>
10 <sup>18</sup>	exa-	E	<b>10<sup>-3</sup></b>	<b>milli-</b>	<b>m</b>
10 <sup>15</sup>	peta-	P	<b>10<sup>-6</sup></b>	<b>micro-</b>	<b>μ</b>
10 <sup>12</sup>	tera-	T	<b>10<sup>-9</sup></b>	<b>nano-</b>	<b>n</b>
<b>10<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>giga-</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>10<sup>-12</sup></b>	<b>pico-</b>	<b>p</b>
<b>10<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>mega-</b>	<b>M</b>	10 <sup>-15</sup>	femto-	f
<b>10<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>kilo-</b>	<b>k</b>	10 <sup>-18</sup>	atto-	a
10 <sup>2</sup>	hecto-	h	10 <sup>-21</sup>	zepto-	z
10 <sup>1</sup>	deka-	da	10 <sup>-24</sup>	yocto-	y

<sup>a</sup>The most frequently used prefixes are shown in bold type.

Scientific notation uses the power of 10.

Example:  
3 560 000 000 m = 3.56 x 10<sup>9</sup>m.

Sometimes special names are used to describe very large or very small quantities (as shown in Table 1-2).

For example,  
2.35 x 10<sup>-9</sup> = 2.35 nanoseconds (ns)

## 단위환산

$$\frac{1 \text{ min}}{60 \text{ s}} = 1 = \frac{60 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ min}},$$

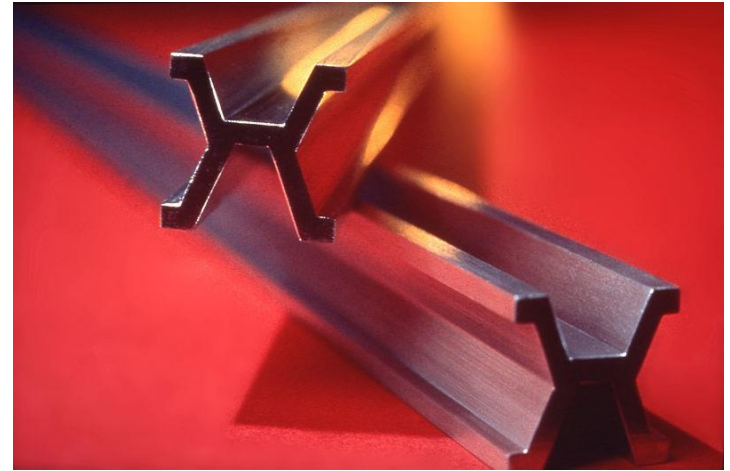
$$2 \text{ min} = (2 \text{ min}) \times (1) = (2 \text{ min}) \times \left(\frac{60 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ min}}\right) = 120 \text{ s}$$

$$90 \text{ s} = (90 \text{ s}) \times (1) = (90 \text{ s}) \times \left(\frac{1 \text{ min}}{60 \text{ s}}\right) = 1.5 \text{ min}$$

## 1 m의 정의

1792: 북극에서 적도까지 거리의 1천만 분의 1

1889: 국제 미터 표준기에 표시된 미세한 두 선 사이의 길이.



1960: Kr-86 원자에서 방출되는 특정한 주황색 빛의 1 650 763.73 파장

1983: 빛이 1/299 792 458초 동안 진공에서 진행하는 거리.  
(빛의 속도  $c = 299\,792\,458\text{ m/s}$ )

# Some examples of lengths

**Table 1-3**

**Some Approximate Lengths**

Measurement	Length in Meters
Distance to the first galaxies formed	$2 \times 10^{26}$
Distance to the Andromeda galaxy	$2 \times 10^{22}$
Distance to the nearby star Proxima Centauri	$4 \times 10^{16}$
Distance to Pluto	$6 \times 10^{12}$
Radius of Earth	$6 \times 10^6$
Height of Mt. Everest	$9 \times 10^3$
Thickness of this page	$1 \times 10^{-4}$
Length of a typical virus	$1 \times 10^{-8}$
Radius of a hydrogen atom	$5 \times 10^{-11}$
Radius of a proton	$1 \times 10^{-15}$

1967: Cs-133에서 방출  
되는 빛이

9 192 631 770 번 진동  
하는 시간 = 1초

미국 콜로라도주  
Boulder의 National  
Institute of Standards  
and Technology (NIST)  
에 있는 원자시계가 표준  
→ 각국의 원자시계를 여  
기에 맞추어 사용.

Table 1-4

## Some Approximate Time Intervals

Measurement	Time Interval in Seconds
Lifetime of the proton (predicted)	$3 \times 10^{40}$
Age of the universe	$5 \times 10^{17}$
Age of the pyramid of Cheops	$1 \times 10^{11}$
Human life expectancy	$2 \times 10^9$
Length of a day	$9 \times 10^4$
Time between human heartbeats	$8 \times 10^{-1}$
Lifetime of the muon	$2 \times 10^{-6}$
Shortest lab light pulse	$1 \times 10^{-16}$
Lifetime of the most unstable particle	$1 \times 10^{-23}$
The Planck time <sup>a</sup>	$1 \times 10^{-43}$

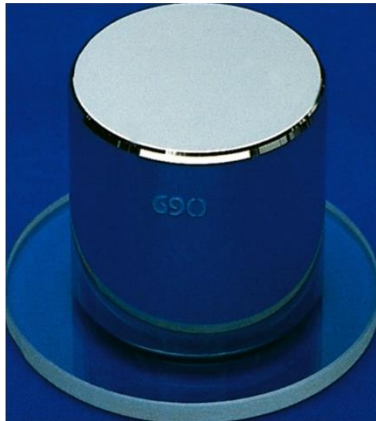
<sup>a</sup>This is the earliest time after the big bang at which the laws of physics as we know them can be applied.

2005년 노벨상: John Hall & Theodor Hänsch

2016년 현재의 정확도:  $\sim 1.7 \times 10^{-16}$

시간측정 정확도 기록:  $\sim 2.5 \times 10^{-19}$

(1889~2019) 프랑스 파리 근교의  
International Bureau of Weights and  
Measures 에 보관된 1 kg 원기가 기준.



(2019.5~) 플랑크상수를 기준

$$h \equiv 6.62607015 \times 10^{-34} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$1 \text{ kg} = \frac{h}{6.62607015 \times 10^{-34} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}}$$

Carbon-12 원자의 질량을 1 u로 정의

$$1 u = 1.66053886 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

**Table 1-5**  
**Some Approximate Masses**

Object	Mass in Kilograms
Known universe	$1 \times 10^{53}$
Our galaxy	$2 \times 10^{41}$
Sun	$2 \times 10^{30}$
Moon	$7 \times 10^{22}$
Asteroid Eros	$5 \times 10^{15}$
Small mountain	$1 \times 10^{12}$
Ocean liner	$7 \times 10^7$
Elephant	$5 \times 10^3$
Grape	$3 \times 10^{-3}$
Speck of dust	$7 \times 10^{-10}$
Penicillin molecule	$5 \times 10^{-17}$
Uranium atom	$4 \times 10^{-25}$
Proton	$2 \times 10^{-27}$
Electron	$9 \times 10^{-31}$



$$v = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{123 \text{ m}}{7.89 \text{ s}} = 15.5893536 \text{ m/s} \cong 15.6 \text{ m/s}$$