

NUCLEAR SCIENCE DATA SHEET

Physical Constants

Avogadro constant	N	6.022 136 7	(36)	$\times 10^{23}$	mol ⁻¹
Boltzman constant	k	1.380 658	(12)	$\times 10^{-23}$	J K ⁻¹
				$\times 10^{-16}$	erg K ⁻¹
		8.617 385	(73)	$\times 10^{-5}$	eV K ⁻¹
Gas constant	R = kN	8.314 510	(70)		J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹
		82.056 8		$\times 10^{-6}$	m ³ atm mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹
Gravitational constant	G	6.672 59	(85)	$\times 10^{-11}$	m ³ kg ⁻² sec ⁻²
				$\times 10^{-15}$	J cm g ⁻²
				$\times 10^{-8}$	erg cm g ⁻²
		4.169		$\times 10^{11}$	MeV fm g ⁻²
Electron volt	eV	1.602 177 33	(49)	$\times 10^{-19}$	J
				$\times 10^{-12}$	erg
Elementary charge	e	1.602 177 33	(49)	$\times 10^{-19}$	C
		4.803 242		$\times 10^{-10}$	esu
	e ²	1.440 0			MeV fm
Faraday constant	F = Ne	9.648 530 9	(29)	$\times 10^4$	C mol ⁻¹
Fine structure constant	$\alpha = e^2/(4\pi\epsilon_0 \hbar c)$	7.297 353 08	(33)	$\times 10^{-3}$	
		1/137.036 04	(11)		
Planck constant	h	6.626 075 5	(40)	$\times 10^{-34}$	J sec
				$\times 10^{-27}$	erg sec
		4.135 669 2	(12)	$\times 10^{-21}$	MeV sec
	hc	1.2398		$\times 10^3$	MeV fm
	ħ	1.054 572 66	(63)	$\times 10^{-34}$	J sec
		6.582 122 0	(20)	$\times 10^{-22}$	MeV sec
	ħc	3.161 529 3		$\times 10^{-24}$	J sec
		197.327 054			MeV fm
	hc/k	1.438 8			cm K
	ħ ²	41.802			MeV u sec
Planck mass	$m_p = (\hbar c/G)^{1/2}$	2.176 71	(14)	$\times 10^{-8}$	kg
Planck length	$\lambda_p = \hbar/m_p c = (\hbar G/c^3)^{1/2}$	1.16 05	(10)	$\times 10^{-35}$	m
Planck time	$t_p = \lambda_p/c = (\hbar G/c^5)^{1/2}$	5.390 56	(34)	$\times 10^{-44}$	sec
Radiation density constant	$a = 8\pi^5 k^4/15c^3 h^3$	7.565		$\times 10^{-22}$	J cm ⁻³ K ⁻⁴
Speed of light	c	2.997 924 58		$\times 10^8$	m s ⁻¹
Stefan-Boltzmann constant	$\sigma = ac/4$	5.670 51	(19)	$\times 10^{-8}$	W m ⁻² K ⁻⁴
				$\times 10^{-12}$	J cm ⁻² sec ⁻¹ K ⁻⁴

π	3.141 592 65		Fermi	fm	10^{-15}	m
e	2.718 281 83		Barn	b	10^{-28}	m ²
J	10^7	erg	Angstrom		10^{-10}	m
	1/4.184	cal	1 mA		$6.28/n \times 10^{12}$	particles/sec
eV	1.602 177 33 (49)	$\times 10^{-19}$	year		3.156×10^7	sec

Rest Masses

		u	kg	MeV
Atomic mass unit	1		1.660 540 2 (10) × 10 ⁻²⁷	931.494 32 (28)
Electron	5.485 799 03 (13) × 10 ⁻⁴		9.109 389 7 (54) × 10 ⁻³¹	0.510 999 06 (15)
Muon	0.113 428 913 (17)		1.883 532 7 (11) × 10 ⁻²⁸	105.658 389 (34)
Pion	π ⁰ 0.144 887 1 (42)		2.405 9 × 10 ⁻²⁸	134.974 5 (16)
	π 0.149 830 0 (14)		2.488 1 × 10 ⁻²⁸	139.565 8 (18)
Kaon	K 0.530 0		8.801 × 10 ⁻²⁸	493.7
	K ⁰ 0.534 3		8.872 × 10 ⁻²⁸	497.7
Proton	1.007 276 470 (12)		1.672 623 1 (10) × 10 ⁻²⁷	938.272 31 (28)
Neutron	1.008 664 904 (14)		1.674 928 6 (10) × 10 ⁻²⁷	939.565 63 (28)

Relativistic Relations

Define: β = v/c & γ = (1 - β²)^{-1/2}

	Low v (Newtonian)	High v (Relativistic)
mass, m	m	γ m
mom, p	~ mv	γ mv
rest energy, E ₀	mc ²	γ mc ²
total energy, E (E ₀ + T)	~ mc ²	
kinetic energy, T (E - E ₀)	~ 1/2 mv ²	γ mc ² - mc ² = mc ² (γ - 1)

$$(mc^2)^2 = (E/\gamma)^2 = E^2(1 - \beta^2) = E^2 - (v/c)^2 E^2$$

$$= E^2 - \gamma^2 m^2 v^2 c^2 = E^2 - (pc)^2$$

$$E^2 = (pc)^2 + (mc^2)^2$$

$$= (T + E_0)^2 = T^2 + 2TE_0 + E_0^2$$

Since:

$$(pc)^2 = E^2 - (mc^2)^2 = T^2 + 2TE_0$$

$$= (mc^2)^2 \beta^2 / (1 - \beta^2)$$

Then:

$$T = (E_0^2 + (pc)^2)^{1/2} - E_0$$

$$pc = (T^2 + 2TE_0)^{1/2}$$

$$\beta^2 = (pc)^2 / ((pc)^2 + (mc^2)^2)$$

Lorentz transformations

If t is given in units of length & p in units of E/c (x = lab; x' = moving frame)

$$x = \gamma(x' + \beta t'), \quad y = y', \quad z = z', \quad t = \gamma(\beta x' + t')$$

$$p_x = \gamma(p_x' + \beta E'), \quad p_y = p_y', \quad p_z = p_z', \quad E = \gamma(\beta p_x' + E')$$

Useful Equations

Law of cosines: $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$

Quadratic equation: solutions of $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are $x = (-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}) / 2a$ if $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$

Cosmological Data

Cosmological Constants

	Mass	Mean Radius	Mean Distances	
Sun	1.989×10^{33} g	6.9598×10^{10} cm	Earth-sun 1 AU	1.495×10^{13} cm
Earth	5.977×10^{27} g	6.371×10^8 cm	Earth-moon	3.84×10^{10} cm
Moon	7.36×10^{25} g	1.74×10^8 cm		

Solar luminosity		3.9×10^{26} J s ⁻¹		
Light year	ly	9.46×10^{17} cm	Parsec	pc 3.26 ly