# Data Sheet



## Fundamental constants and values

| *Quantity* | *Symbol* | *Value* | *Units* |
|---|---|---|---|
| speed of light in vacuo | $c$ | $3.00 \times 10^{8}$ | $m\ s^{-1}$ |
| permeability of free space | $\mu_0$ | $4\pi \times 10^{-7}$ | $H\ m^{-1}$ |
| permittivity of free space | $\varepsilon_0$ | $8.85 \times 10^{-12}$ | $F\ m^{-1}$ |
| charge of electron | $e$ | $1.60 \times 10^{-19}$ | C |
| the Planck constant | $h$ | $6.63 \times 10^{-34}$ | J s |
| gravitational constant | $G$ | $6.67 \times 10^{-11}$ | $N\ m^2\ kg^{-2}$ |
| the Avogadro constant | $N_A$ | $6.02 \times 10^{23}$ | $mol^{-1}$ |
| molar gas constant | $R$ | 8.31 | $J\ K^{-1}\ mol^{-1}$ |
| the Boltzmann constant | $k$ | $1.38 \times 10^{-23}$ | $J\ K^{-1}$ |
| the Stefan constant | $\sigma$ | $5.67 \times 10^{-8}$ | $W\ m^{-2}\ K^{-4}$ |
| the Wien constant | $\alpha$ | $2.90 \times 10^{-3}$ | m K |
| electron rest mass (equivalent to $5.5 \times 10^{-4}$u) | $m_e$ | $9.11 \times 10^{-31}$ | kg |
| electron charge/mass ratio | $e/m_e$ | $1.76 \times 10^{11}$ | $C\ kg^{-1}$ |
| proton rest mass (equivalent to 1.00728u) | $m_p$ | $1.67 \times 10^{-27}$ | kg |
| proton charge/mass ratio | $e/m_p$ | $9.58 \times 10^{7}$ | $C\ kg^{-1}$ |
| neutron rest mass (equivalent to 1.00867u) | $m_n$ | $1.67 \times 10^{-27}$ | kg |
| gravitational field strength | $g$ | 9.81 | $N\ kg^{-1}$ |
| acceleration due to gravity | $g$ | 9.81 | $m\ s^{-2}$ |
| atomic mass unit (1u is equivalent to 931.3 MeV) | u | $1.661 \times 10^{-27}$ | kg |

## Fundamental particles

| *Class* | *Name* | *Symbol* | *Rest energy* /MeV |
|---|---|---|---|
| photon | photon | $\gamma$ | 0 |
| lepton | neutrino | $\nu_e$ | 0 |
| | | $\nu_\mu$ | 0 |
| | electron | $e^{\pm}$ | 0.510999 |
| | muon | $\mu^{\pm}$ | 105.659 |
| mesons | pion | $\pi^{\pm}$ | 139.576 |
| | | $\pi^0$ | 134.972 |
| | kaon | $K^{\pm}$ | 493.821 |
| | | $K^0$ | 497.762 |
| baryons | proton | p | 938.257 |
| | neutron | n | 939.551 |

## Properties of quarks

| *Type* | *Charge* | *Baryon number* | *Strangeness* |
|---|---|---|---|
| u | $+\frac{2}{3}$ | $+\frac{1}{3}$ | 0 |
| d | $-\frac{1}{3}$ | $+\frac{1}{3}$ | 0 |
| s | $-\frac{1}{3}$ | $+\frac{1}{3}$ | −1 |

## Geometrical equations

*arc length* $= r\theta$

*circumference of circle* $= 2\pi r$

*area of circle* $= \pi r^2$

*area of cylinder* $= 2\pi rh$

*volume of cylinder* $= \pi r^2 h$

*area of sphere* $= 4\pi r^2$

*volume of sphere* $= \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

## Mechanics and Applied Physics

$v = u + at$

$s = \left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)t$

$s = ut + \frac{at^2}{2}$

$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$

$F = \frac{\Delta(mv)}{\Delta t}$

$P = Fv$

$efficiency = \frac{power\ output}{power\ input}$

$\omega = \frac{v}{r} = 2\pi f$

$a = \frac{v^2}{r} = r\omega^2$

$I = \sum mr^2$

$E_k = \frac{1}{2} I\omega^2$

$\omega_2 = \omega_1 + \alpha t$

$\theta = \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{2}\alpha t^2$

$\omega_2^2 = \omega_1^2 + 2\alpha\theta$

$\theta = \frac{1}{2}(\omega_1 + \omega_2)t$

$T = I\alpha$

*angular momentum* $= I\omega$
$W = T\theta$
$P = T\omega$

*angular impulse = change of angular momentum* $= Tt$
$\Delta Q = \Delta U + \Delta W$
$\Delta W = p\Delta V$
$pV^{\gamma} =$ constant

*work done per cycle = area of loop*

*input power = calorific value × fuel flow rate*

*indicated power as (area of p – V loop) × (no. of cycles/s) × (no. of cylinders)*

*friction power = indicated power – brake power*

$efficiency = \frac{W}{Q_{in}} = \frac{Q_{in} - Q_{out}}{Q_{in}}$

*maximum possible*

$efficiency = \frac{T_H - T_C}{T_H}$

## Fields, Waves, Quantum Phenomena

$g = \frac{F}{m}$

$g = -\frac{GM}{r^2}$

$g = -\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x}$

$V = -\frac{GM}{r}$

$a = -(2\pi f)^2 x$

$v = \pm 2\pi f\sqrt{A^2 - x^2}$

$x = A\cos 2\pi ft$

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$

$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

$\lambda = \frac{\omega s}{D}$

$d\sin\theta = n\lambda$

$\theta \approx \frac{\lambda}{D}$

${}_1n_2 = \frac{\sin\theta_1}{\sin\theta_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

${}_1n_2 = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$

$\sin\theta_c = \frac{1}{n}$

$E = hf$
$hf = \phi + E_k$
$hf = E_1 - E_2$

$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mv}$

$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0\varepsilon_0}}$

## Electricity

$\epsilon = \frac{E}{Q}$

$\epsilon = I(R + r)$

$\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \cdots$

$R_T = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \cdots$

$P = I^2R$

$E = \frac{F}{Q} = \frac{V}{d}$

$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{Q}{r^2}$

$E = \frac{1}{2}QV$

$F = BIl$

$F = BQv$

$Q = Q_0 e^{-t/RC}$

$\Phi = BA$

**Turn over ▶**

$$\text{magnitude of induced e.m.f.} = N\frac{\Delta\Phi}{\Delta t}$$

$$I_{\text{rms}} = \frac{I_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{2}}$$

## Mechanical and Thermal Properties

$$\text{the Young modulus} = \frac{\text{tensile stress}}{\text{tensile strain}} = \frac{F}{A}\frac{l}{e}$$

$$\text{energy stored} = \tfrac{1}{2}Fe$$

$$\Delta Q = mc\,\Delta\theta$$

$$\Delta Q = ml$$

$$pV = \tfrac{1}{3}Nm\overline{c^2}$$

$$\tfrac{1}{2}m\overline{c^2} = \tfrac{3}{2}kT = \frac{3RT}{2N_{\text{A}}}$$

## Nuclear Physics and Turning Points in Physics

$$\text{force} = \frac{eV_{\text{p}}}{d}$$

$$\text{force} = Bev$$

$$\text{radius of curvature} = \frac{mv}{Be}$$

$$\frac{eV}{d} = mg$$

$$\text{work done} = eV$$

$$F = 6\pi\eta rv$$

$$I = k\frac{I_0}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta N}{\Delta t} = -\lambda N$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2meV}}$$

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$T_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$$

$$R = r_0 A^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$E = mc^2 = \frac{m_0c^2}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$l = l_0\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$t = \frac{t_0}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

## Astrophysics and Medical Physics

| *Body* | *Mass*/kg | *Mean radius*/m |
|---|---|---|
| Sun | $2.00 \times 10^{30}$ | $7.00 \times 10^{8}$ |
| Earth | $6.00 \times 10^{24}$ | $6.40 \times 10^{6}$ |

1 astronomical unit = $1.50 \times 10^{11}$ m

1 parsec = 206265 AU = $3.08 \times 10^{16}$ m = 3.26 ly

1 light year = $9.45 \times 10^{15}$ m

Hubble constant ($H$) = 65 kms$^{-1}$ Mpc$^{-1}$

$$M = \frac{\text{angle subtended by image at eye}}{\text{angle subtended by object at unaided eye}}$$

$$M = \frac{f_{\text{o}}}{f_{\text{e}}}$$

$$m - M = 5\log\frac{d}{10}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{max}}T = \text{constant} = 0.0029\text{ m K}$$

$$v = Hd$$

$$P = \sigma AT^4$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{v}{c}$$

$$\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} = -\frac{v}{c}$$

$$R_{\text{s}} \approx \frac{2GM}{c^2}$$

## Medical Physics

$$\text{power} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{u}+\frac{1}{v}=\frac{1}{f} \text{ and } m = \frac{v}{u}$$

$$\text{intensity level} = 10\log\frac{I}{I_0}$$

$$I = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$$

$$\mu_{\text{m}} = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$$

## Electronics

Resistors

Preferred values for resistors (E24)
Series: 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.5 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.4 2.7 3.0 3.3 3.6 3.9 4.3 4.7 5.1 5.6 6.2 6.8 7.5 8.2 9.1 ohms
and multiples that are ten times greater

$$Z = \frac{V_{\text{rms}}}{I_{\text{rms}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{T}}} = \frac{1}{C_1}+\frac{1}{C_2}+\frac{1}{C_3}+\cdots$$

$$C_{\text{T}} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \cdots$$

$$X_{\text{C}} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$$

## Alternating Currents

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

## Operational amplifier

$$G = \frac{V_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}} \quad \text{voltage gain}$$

$$G = -\frac{R_{\text{f}}}{R_1} \quad \text{inverting}$$

$$G = 1 + \frac{R_{\text{f}}}{R_1} \quad \text{non-inverting}$$

$$V_{\text{out}} = -R_{\text{f}}\left(\frac{V_1}{R_1}+\frac{V_2}{R_2}+\frac{V_3}{R_3}\right) \quad \text{summing}$$