

For use in exams from the June 2016 Series onwards

DATA - FUNDAMENTAL CONSTANTS AND VALUES

Quantity	Symbol	Value	Units
speed of light in vacuo	c	3.00×10^8	m s^{-1}
permeability of free space	μ_0	$4\pi \times 10^{-7}$	H m^{-1}
permittivity of free space	ϵ_0	8.85×10^{-12}	F m^{-1}
magnitude of the charge of electron	e	1.60×10^{-19}	C
the Planck constant	h	6.63×10^{-34}	J s
gravitational constant	G	6.67×10^{-11}	$\text{N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$
the Avogadro constant	N_A	6.02×10^{23}	mol^{-1}
molar gas constant	R	8.31	$\text{J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
the Boltzmann constant	k	1.38×10^{-23}	J K^{-1}
the Stefan constant	σ	5.67×10^{-8}	$\text{W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}$
the Wien constant	α	2.90×10^{-3}	m K
electron rest mass (equivalent to 5.5×10^{-4} u)	m_e	9.11×10^{-31}	kg
magnitude of electron charge/mass ratio	$\frac{e}{m_e}$	1.76×10^{11}	C kg^{-1}
proton rest mass (equivalent to 1.00728 u)	m_p	$1.67(3) \times 10^{-27}$	kg
proton charge/mass ratio	$\frac{e}{m_p}$	9.58×10^7	C kg^{-1}
neutron rest mass (equivalent to 1.00867 u)	m_n	$1.67(5) \times 10^{-27}$	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 931.5 MeV)	u	1.661×10^{-27}	kg

ALGEBRAIC EQUATION

quadratic equation $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

ASTRONOMICAL DATA

Body	Mass/kg	Mean radius/m
Sun	1.99×10^{30}	6.96×10^8
Earth	5.97×10^{24}	6.37×10^6

GEOMETRICAL EQUATIONS

$\text{arc length} = r\theta$
 $\text{circumference of circle} = 2\pi r$
 $\text{area of circle} = \pi r^2$
 $\text{curved surface area of cylinder} = 2\pi rh$
 $\text{surface area of sphere} = 4\pi r^2$
 $\text{volume of sphere} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Particle Physics

Class	Name	Symbol	Rest energy/MeV
photon	photon	γ	0
lepton	neutrino	ν_e	0
		ν_μ	0
	electron	$e^\pm$	0.510999
	muon	$\mu^\pm$	105.659
mesons	π meson	$\pi^\pm$	139.576
		π^0	134.972
	K meson	$K^\pm$	493.821
		K^0	497.762
baryons	proton	p	938.257
	neutron	n	939.551

Properties of quarks

antiquarks have opposite signs

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

Properties of Leptons

		Lepton number
Particles:	$e^-, \nu_e; \mu^-, \nu_\mu$	+1
Antiparticles:	$e^+, \bar{\nu}_e, \mu^+, \bar{\nu}_\mu$	-1

Photons and energy levels

photon energy $E = hf = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$
photoelectricity $hf = \phi + E_{k(\text{max})}$
energy levels $hf = E_1 - E_2$
de Broglie Wavelength $\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{mv}$

Waves

wave speed $c = f\lambda$ *period* $f = \frac{1}{T}$
first harmonic $f = \frac{1}{2l} \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$
fringe spacing $w = \frac{\lambda D}{s}$ *diffraction grating* $d \sin \theta = n\lambda$
refractive index of a substance s, $n = \frac{c}{c_s}$
for two different substances of refractive indices n_1 and n_2 ,
law of refraction $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$
critical angle $\sin \theta_c = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$ for $n_1 > n_2$

Mechanics

moments *moment* $= Fd$
velocity and acceleration $v = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}$ $a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$
equations of motion $v = u + at$ $s = \left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)t$
 $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ $s = ut + \frac{at^2}{2}$
force $F = ma$
force $F = \frac{\Delta(mv)}{\Delta t}$
impulse $F \Delta t = \Delta(mv)$
work, energy and power $W = F s \cos \theta$
 $E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$ $\Delta E_p = mg \Delta h$
 $P = \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t}, P = Fv$
efficiency $= \frac{\text{useful output power}}{\text{input power}}$

Materials

density $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$ *Hooke's law* $F = k \Delta L$
Young modulus $= \frac{\text{tensile stress}}{\text{tensile strain}}$ *tensile stress* $= \frac{F}{A}$
tensile strain $= \frac{\Delta L}{L}$
energy stored $E = \frac{1}{2} F \Delta L$

Electricity

current and pd $I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}$ $V = \frac{W}{Q}$ $R = \frac{V}{I}$

resistivity $\rho = \frac{RA}{L}$

resistors in series $R_T = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \dots$

resistors in parallel $\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \dots$

power $P = VI = I^2R = \frac{V^2}{R}$

emf $\varepsilon = \frac{E}{Q}$ $\varepsilon = I(R + r)$

