Appendix II Important Physical Constants for Physiology

Avogadro's Number:

$$N = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$$
 particles mol⁻¹

The Faraday:

$$\mathfrak{F} = 96,489 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$$

1 C = 6.24 × 10¹⁸ electrons
1 electron = 1.6 × 10⁻¹⁹ C

Electrical Permittivity of the Vacuum:

$$\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2 \text{ J}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-1}$$

Energy Units, Interconversions:

$$1 J = 0.239 \text{ cal}$$

 $1 \text{ cal} = 4.186 \text{ cal}$
 $1 J = 1 \text{ N m}$
 $1 J = 1 \text{ V} \times \text{C}$

Pressure Units, Interconversions:

1 atm = 760 mmHg
1 atm =
$$1.013 \times 10^5$$
 Pa
1 Pa = 1 N m⁻²
1 mmHg = 133.3 Pa

Gas Constant, Values:

$$R = 0.082 \text{ L atm mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

 $R = 8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$
 $R = 1.987 \text{ cal mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

Boltzmann's Constant:

$$k = R/N = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ molecule}^{-1}$$

Viscosity Units:

Viscosity is in units of Pa s, where $1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N m}^{-2}$. An alternate archaic unit is the poise = 1 dyne cm^{-2} s. The interconversion is 1 Pa s = 10 poise.

Planck's Constant:

$$h = 6.625 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$$

It relates the energy of a photon of light to its frequency: $E = h\nu$.