

Appendices

Abbreviations

In addition to the abbreviations for chemical elements, SI units and multiples, which are given in Appendices 9 and 2–4, many abbreviations are commonly used in astronomy and in this book. These are given below.

A	atomic mass number	m_{vis}	visual magnitude	snu	solar neutrino unit
Å	Angstrom unit	M	absolute magnitude	S	flux density
au	astronomical unit	m_v, M_v , etc	magnitude through filters	t, T	time
c	velocity of light			T	temperature
d	day	m, M, M	mass	T_{eff}	effective temperature
d, D	distance	M_{\odot}	solar mass	UV	ultraviolet
e	eccentricity	n	neutron	v	velocity
e ⁻	electron	N	number	V	volume
e ⁺	positron	p	proton	V	potential energy
eV	electron volt	P	pressure	XUV	extreme ultraviolet
E	energy	P_{rad}	radiation pressure	z	redshift
G	gravitational constant	pc	parsec	γ	photon
H_0	Hubble's constant	PSR	pulsar	$\delta\lambda$	wavelength change
i	inclination	q	perihelion distance	θ	angle
IR	infrared	QSO	quasi-stellar object (quasar)	λ	wavelength
L	luminosity	QSS	quasi-stellar source	λ_0	rest wavelength
L_{\odot}	solar luminosity	R	gas constant	ν	neutrino
m	apparent magnitude	R	radius	ω	angle of perihelion
m_{pe}	photoelectric magnitude	R	Zurich sunspot number	Ω	angle of ascending node
m_{pg}	photographic magnitude	R_{\odot}	solar radius		'forbidden' transitions

Some Derived SI Units with Special Names

Physical quantity	SI unit	Symbol
frequency	hertz	Hz
energy	joule	J
force	newton	N
power	watt	W
electric charge	coulomb	C
potential difference	volt	V
resistance	ohm	Ω
capacitance	farad	F
magnetic flux	weber	Wb
inductance	henry	H
magnetic flux density	tesla	T
luminous flux	lumen	lm
illumination	lux	lx

Greek alphabet

upper case	lower case	name	upper case	lower case	name
A	α	alpha	N	ν	nu
B	β	beta	Ξ	ξ	xi
Γ	γ	gamma	O	\omicron	omicron
Δ	δ	delta	Π	π	pi
E	ϵ	epsilon	P	ρ	rho
Z	ζ	zeta	Σ	σ	sigma
H	η	eta	T	τ	tau
Θ	θ	theta	Y	ν	upsilon
I	ι	iota	Φ	ϕ	phi
K	κ	kappa	X	χ	chi
Λ	λ	lambda	Ψ	ψ	psi
M	μ	mu	Ω	ω	omega

Some other units used in astronomy

Length

- 1 micron (μm) = 10^{-6}m
- 1 Angstrom (Å or A) = 10^{-10}m
- = 10^{-8}cm
- 1 au = $1.4960 \times 10^8 \text{ km}$
- = $9.2956 \times 10^7 \text{ miles}$
- = $4.8481 \times 10^{-6}\text{pc}$
- = $1.5813 \times 10^{-5} \text{ light years}$
- 1 pc = $3.0856 \times 10^{13} \text{ km}$
- = $1.92 \times 10^{13} \text{ miles}$
- = $3.2616 \text{ light years}$
- = $2.0626 \times 10^5 \text{ au}$
- 1 light year = $9.4605 \times 10^{12}\text{km}$
- = $5.88 \times 10^{12} \text{ miles}$
- = $6.324 \times 10^4\text{au}$
- = 0.3066 pc

Mass and radii

- 1 solar radius (R_{\odot}) = $6.96 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$
- = $4.325 \times 10^5 \text{ miles}$
- 1 solar mass (M_{\odot}) = $1.99 \times 10^{30}\text{kg}$
- 1 Earth radius = $6.378 \times 10^3 \text{ km}$
- = $3.963 \times 10^3 \text{ miles}$
- 1 Earth mass = $5.977 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$

Time

- 1 tropical year = 365.2422 mean solar days
- 1 sidereal year = 365.2564 mean solar days
- 1 sidereal day = $23^{\text{h}}56^{\text{m}}4.1^{\text{s}}$

Energy

- 1 joule (J) = 10^7 ergs
- 1 electron volt (eV) = $1.60207 \times 10^{-19}\text{J}$

Conversion factors

- 1 cm = 0.3937 inch
- 1 m = 1.0936 yard
- 1 km = 0.6214 mile
- 1 kg = 2.2046 pound
- 1 gm = 0.0353 ounce
- 1 inch = 25.4 mm
- = 2.54 cm
- 1 foot = 0.3048 m
- 1 yard = 0.9144 m
- 1 mile = 1.6093 km
- 1 pound = 0.4536 kg