# Physic formulary

School

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## Contents

1	Constants	1
2	Other physical interrelationships	2
3	Energy	3
4	Motion	3
5	Momentum	4
6	Electricity	4
7	Fields 7.1 Newtonian gravitation	<b>5</b> 5
Ind	dex	ш

### 1 Constants

Bohr radius  $a_0 = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0\hbar^2}{m_{\rm e}e_-^2} = \frac{\varepsilon_0h^2}{\pi m_{\rm e}c^2} = \frac{\hbar}{m_{\rm e}c\alpha} = 5.291\,772\,109\,03\, imes$ 

 $10^{-11} \, \mathrm{m}$ 

Velocity of light:  $c_0 = 299792458 \frac{m}{s}$ 

Elementary charge:  $e = 1.602\,176\,63\overset{\text{d}}{4}\times10^{-19}\,\text{C}$  Vacuum permittivity:  $\varepsilon_{\text{0}} = 8.854\,187\,812\,8\times10^{-12}\,\frac{\text{F}}{\text{m}}$ 

Permittivity of air:  $\varepsilon_{\rm r} = 1.00059$ 

Faraday constant  $F~=~96\,485.332\,123\,3\,\frac{\mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{mol}}$ 

Acceleration due to gravity:  $g = 9.80665 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$ 

Gravitational constant:  $G = 6.674 \, 30 \times 10^{-11} \, \frac{\mathrm{m}^3}{\mathrm{kg} \, \mathrm{s}^2}$  Planck constant:  $h = 6.626 \, 070 \, 15 \times 10^{-34} \, \frac{\mathrm{J}}{\mathrm{Hz}}$  Flectron mass:  $m_{\mathrm{e}} = 9.109 \, 383 \, 701 \, 5 \times 10^{-31} \, \mathrm{kg}$ 

Electron mass:  $m_{\rm e} = 0.510\,998\,950\,00\,\frac{\rm MeV}{2}$ 

 $m_{\rm e} = 0.510\,998\,950\,00\,\frac{\rm MeV}{{\rm c_0}^2}$  $m_{\mu} = 1.883\,531\,627 \times 10^{-28}\,{\rm kg}$ 

Muon mass:  $m_{\mu} = 105.658\,375\,5\,{{\rm MeV}\over{{\rm c_0}^2}}$ 

 $m_{\mu} = 0.1134289259$  Da

Neutron mass:  $m_{\rm n} = 1.674\,927\,498\,04 \times 10^{-27}\,{\rm kg}$ 

 $m_{\rm n} = 939.56542052 \, \frac{\rm MeV}{{\rm c_0}^2}$ 

Proton mass:  $m_{\rm p} = 1.67262192369 \times 10^{-27} \, {\rm kg}$ 

ton mass:  $m_{
m p} = 938.272\,088\,16\,{
m {MeV}\over {c_0}^2}$ 

Vacuum permeability:  $\mu_{\rm 0} = 1.256\,637\,062\,12 \times 10^{-6}\,{\rm H}_{\rm m}$ 

Permeability of air:  $$\mu_{\rm r}$ = 1.000\,000\,37$ 

## 2 Other physical interrelationships

Visible spectrum:  $380\,\mathrm{nm}$  to  $750\,\mathrm{nm}$ 

Speed of sound under standart conditions:  $343\,\frac{m}{s}$ 

Dalton Da / unified atomic mass unit u:  ${\rm Da/u}^{\circ} = 1.660\,539\,066\,60\times 10^{-27}\,{\rm kg}$  Hydrogen mass:  $m_{\rm H} = 1.007\,84\,{\rm Da}$  to  $1.008\,11\,{\rm Da}$ 

Atomic mass of helium  $^4{\rm He}$   $m_{\rm He}=4.002\,603\,254\,{\rm Da}$  kW h  $=3.6\times10^6\,{\rm J}$ 

Alternate energy units:  ${}^{\rm RW \, II} = 3.0 \times 10^{-3} \, {}^{\rm S} = 1.602\,176\,634 \times 10^{-19} \, {\rm J}$ 

Pressure:  $\begin{array}{ccc} 1\,\mathrm{Pa} & = 1\,\frac{\mathrm{N}}{\mathrm{m}^2} \\ 1\,\mathrm{bar} & = 10^5\,\mathrm{Pa} \end{array}$ 

Absolute zero:  $-273.15\,^{\circ}\mathrm{C} = 0\,\mathrm{K}$ 

## Energy

### Kinetic Energy

$$E_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

#### Potential Energy

$$U = \begin{cases} mgh & \text{(gravitational)} \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot k \cdot x^2 & \text{(elastic)} \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot C \cdot V^2 & \text{(electric)} \\ -mB & \text{(magnetic)} \\ \int F(r) \, dr & \text{(general)} \end{cases}$$

#### Motion 4

#### uniform linear motion

$$s(t) = vt \ (+s_0)$$

$$v(t) = const.$$

$$a(t) = 0$$

#### non-uniform linear motion

$$s(t) = \frac{1}{2}at^{2} (+v_{0} t + s_{0})$$
  
$$v(t) = at (+v_{0})$$

$$v(t) = at (+v_0)$$

$$a(t) = const.$$

#### Circular motion

$$F_{\rm Z} = \frac{mv^2}{r} = m\,\omega^2 r$$

$$\omega = \frac{v}{r} = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\Delta\varphi}{\Delta t}$$

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

$$abla \equiv \frac{1}{r} \equiv \frac{1}{T} \equiv \frac{1}{\Delta t}$$

 $\varphi$  in rad

## Momentum

$$\begin{split} \vec{p} &= m\vec{v} \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \\ &= \sqrt{m_0^2 c_0^2 + \frac{E^2}{c_0^2}} \end{split}$$

photons general

#### relations to momentum

$$\sum_{i} m_i \, u_i = \sum_{i} m_i \, v_i$$

conservation of momentum

$$\Delta p = F \Delta t$$
$$E_{\mathbf{k}} = \int p \, dv$$

## **Electricity**

#### General

$$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{A^t} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} = \dot{Q}$$

$$R = \frac{\dot{D}}{I} = \rho \frac{\dot{Q}}{A}$$

$$E = U \cdot Q$$

$$P = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t} = UI$$

 $\mathtt{in}\ A$ 

 $\text{in }\Omega$ 

$$E = U \cdot Q$$

$$Q = \Delta E = U I$$

in W Energy flow

/ "Power"

## 7 Fields

### 7.1 Newtonian gravitation

### Homogeneous field

$$\begin{split} E &= mgh \\ \vec{F}_g &= m\vec{g} \\ \vec{g} &= \frac{\vec{F}_g}{m} \\ \Delta\varphi &= \frac{\vec{E}}{m} = gh \end{split}$$

### Radial symmetric field

$$\begin{split} U &= GMm \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}\right) \\ U &= -GMm \frac{1}{r} & \text{for } r_1 \to \infty \\ \vec{F_g} &= -G\frac{Mm}{r^2} \hat{r} \\ \vec{g} &= \frac{\vec{F_g}}{m} = -G\frac{M}{r_2} \hat{r} \\ \Delta \varphi &= \frac{E}{m} = \gamma M \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}\right) \end{split}$$

### 7.2 Electromagnetism

### homogenous field

$$E = q \left| \vec{E} \right| d$$

## Index

В	Faraday constant1
Bohr radius1	G
E	Gravitation5
Electron 1	Gravitational constant1
Elemtary particle	Homogeneous Field5
Leptons	Radial symmetric field5
Muon1	·
Energy	L
Kinetic Energy3	Light1
Potential Energy3	P
F	Plank constant1

## Bibliography

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