## PHYS213- FORMULA SHEET Term202

## Relations

Relations		
$e_{tot} = a\sigma T^4$	$T\lambda_{max} = 2.898 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m. K}$	$u(\lambda) = \frac{8\pi h c \lambda^{-5}}{e^{hc/\lambda KT} - 1}$
E = nhf	$K_{max} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = eV_s$ $\lambda' - \lambda_o = \frac{h}{m_e c}(1 - \cos\theta)$	$K_{max} = hf - \phi$
$2d\sin\theta = n\lambda$	$\lambda' - \lambda_o = \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos \theta)$	m = ZIT
$F = k \frac{(Z_1 e)(Z_2 e)}{r^2}$	$U = k \frac{(Z_1 e)(Z_2 e)}{r}$	$\Delta n = \frac{k^2 Z^2 e^4 N n A}{4R^2 K \sin^4(\varphi/2)}$
$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R\left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2}\right)$	$L=m_e v r=n\hbar$	$\frac{e}{m_e} = \frac{V\theta}{B^2 ld}$
$r_n = \frac{n^2 a_0}{Z}$	$E_n = -\frac{13.6Z^2}{n^2}$	$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$
$v_p = \frac{\omega}{k}$	$v_g = \frac{d\omega}{dk}$	$v_g = v_p + k \frac{dv_p}{dk}$
$\Delta x \Delta p_x \ge \frac{\hbar}{2}$	$\Delta E \Delta t \ge \frac{\hbar}{2}$	$D\sin\theta = D\frac{y}{L} = \begin{cases} n\lambda\\ (n+0.5)\lambda \end{cases}$
$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{2\pi r}{v}$	$\lambda_{min} = \frac{1.24 \times 10^3}{V} nm$	qE = qvB
$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{2\pi r}{v}$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}  \psi ^2 dx = 1$	$\lambda_{min} = \frac{1.24 \times 10^3}{V} nm$ $P(x) = \int_a^b  \psi ^2 dx$	$qE = qvB$ $\langle Q \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi^* \ Q \ \psi \ dx$
$\psi_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{L}\right)$	$E_n = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2mL^2}$	$\Psi(x,t) = \psi(x)e^{-i\omega t}$
$\psi_n(x,t) = Ae^{i(kx-\omega t)}$	$\Delta Q = \sqrt{\langle Q^2 \rangle - \langle Q \rangle^2}$	$[Q]\psi = q\psi$
$[P_x] = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$	$[E] = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$	$[K] = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$
$[H] = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + U(x)$	$P_x = n \frac{\pi \hbar}{L}$	$\left  \vec{L} \right  = \hbar \sqrt{\ell(\ell+1)}$
$L_z=m_\ell\hbar$	$P(r) = r^2 \big  R_{n,\ell}(r) \big ^2$	$\langle r \rangle = \int_0^\infty r P(r) \ dr$

$$E_n = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\hbar\omega$$

$$T(E) = \left\{1 + \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{U^2}{E(U-E)}\right] \sinh^2(\alpha L)\right\}^{-1} \qquad \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2m(U-E)}}{\hbar}$$

$$T(E) = \left\{1 + \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{E^2}{U(E-U)} \right] \sin^2(\alpha' L) \right\}^{-1} \qquad \alpha' = \frac{\sqrt{2m(E-U)}}{\hbar}$$

$$T(E) = \exp\left\{-4\pi Z \sqrt{\frac{E_0}{E}} + 8\sqrt{\frac{ZR}{r_0}}\right\}$$
  
 $E_0 = 0.0993 \text{ MeV}, \quad r_0 = 7.25 \text{ fm}, \quad \lambda = 10^{21} T(E)$ 

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{\partial^2 \Psi(x,t)}{\partial x^2} + U(x)\Psi(x,t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi(x,t)}{\partial t}$$

$$\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-x} dx = n! \qquad \qquad \int_0^\infty z^2 e^{-az^2} dz = \frac{1}{4a} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} , \ a > 0$$

$$E_{n_1,n_2,n_3} = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{n_1^2}{L_1^2} + \frac{n_2^2}{L_2^2} + \frac{n_3^2}{L_3^2} \right)$$

$$\Psi(r,\theta,\phi,t) = R_{n,\ell}(r)Y_{\ell}^{m_{\ell}}(\theta,\phi)e^{-i\omega t}$$

$\mu_L = -\frac{e}{2m_e}L$	$\mu_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e} = 9.27 \times 10^{-24} \text{ J/T}$	$\omega_L = \frac{eB}{2m_e}$
$U = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$	$U = \hbar \omega_L m_l$	$\vec{J} = \vec{L} + \vec{S}$
$ \vec{J}  = \hbar \sqrt{J(J+1)}$	$J_z = \hbar m_j$	$\left  \vec{S} \right  = \hbar \sqrt{S(S+1)}$
$S_Z = \hbar m_S$	$\mu_{\scriptscriptstyle S} = -\frac{e}{m_e} S$	$r = r_0 A^{1/3}, \ r_0 = 1.2 \text{ fm}$
$\mu_n = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_p} = 5.05 \times 10^{-27} \text{ J/T}$	$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t},  \lambda = \frac{\ln(2)}{T_{1/2}}$	$R = \lambda N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$
$\frac{R}{R_0} = \frac{\sigma N}{A}$	$N = N_0 e^{-n\sigma x}$	$n\tau \ge 10^{14} \text{ s/cm}^3$

$$Q_{\alpha} = (M_X - M_Y - m_{\alpha})c^2 \qquad K_{\alpha} = \frac{M_Y}{M_Y + m_{\alpha}}Q$$

$$Q_{\beta^-} = [M(_Z^AX) - M(_{Z+1}^AY)]c^2$$

$$Q_{\beta^+} = [M(_Z^AX) - M(_{Z-1}^AY) - 2m_e]c^2$$

$$Q_{\epsilon c} = [M(_Z^AX) - M(_{Z-1}^AY)]c^2$$

$$\begin{split} E_b(\text{MeV}) &= [ZM(H) + Nm_n - M_A] \times 931.5 \frac{\text{MeV}}{\text{u}} \\ E_b(MeV) &= 15.7A - 17.8A^{2/3} - 0.71 \frac{Z(Z-1)}{A^{1/3}} - 23.6 \frac{(N-Z)^2}{A} \\ Q &= (M_X + M_a - M_Y - M_b)c^2 = K_Y + K_b - K_a \\ K_{th} &= -Q\left(1 + \frac{M_a}{M_X}\right) \end{split}$$

## Constants:

$e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} $ C	$m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{kg}$	$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.s},  \hbar = h/2\pi$
$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$	$m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{kg}$	$k = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ N.m}^2/\text{C}^2$
hc = 1240  eV.nm	$R = 1.0973 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$	$\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \mathrm{W.m^{-2}.K^{-4}}$
$\lambda_c = 0.00243 \text{ nm}$	$a_0 = 0.0529 \text{ nm}$	$k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$
1 Bq = 1 decay/s	$1 \text{ Ci} = 3.7 \times 10^{10} \text{ decay/s}$	$m(H) = 1.007825 \mathrm{u}$
$m(n) = 1.008664 \mathrm{u}$	$1 \text{ u} = 931.5 \text{ MeV/c}^2$	$m_e c^2 = 0.511 \text{ MeV}$
$N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ atom/mole	$1 \text{ MeV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}$	