AS

Physics data and formulae

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}	$N\ m^2\ kg^{-2}$
the Avogadro constant	N_A	6.02×10^{23}	mol^{-1}
molar gas constant	R	8.31	$J\ K^{-1}\ mol^{-1}$
the Boltzmann constant	k	1.38×10^{-23}	$J\ K^{-1}$
the Stefan constant	σ	5.67×10^{-8}	$W\ m^{-2}\ K^{-4}$
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

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

[Turn over]

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

arc length $= r\theta$

circumference of circle $= 2\pi r$

area of circle $= \pi r^2$

curved surface area of cylinder $= 2\pi rh$

area of sphere $= 4\pi r^2$

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^-, ν_e ; μ^-, ν_μ	+ 1
Antiparticles:	$e^+, \overline{\nu_e}$, $\mu^+ \overline{\nu_\mu}$	– 1

Photons and energy levels

photon energy	$E = hf = hc/\lambda$
photoelectricity	$hf = \phi + E_k$ (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

$$\text{moment} = Fd$$

velocity and acceleration

$$v = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} \qquad a = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$$

equations of motion

$$v = u + at \qquad s = \left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right) t$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as \qquad s = ut + \frac{at^2}{2}$$

force

$$F = ma$$

force

$$F = \frac{\Delta(mv)}{\Delta t}$$

impulse

$$F\,\Delta t = \Delta(mv)$$

work, energy and power

$$W = F s \cos\theta$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \qquad \Delta E_p = mg\,\Delta h$$

$$P = \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta t}\ , \ P = Fv$$

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful output power}}{\text{input power}}$$

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 $R_T = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + \ldots$

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

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

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

There are no formulae printed on this page