

PHY127 Formula Sheet

Mechanics

Velocity	$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$
Acceleration	$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$
Relativity	$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$
	$t = \gamma t_0 \quad x = \frac{1}{\gamma} x_0 \quad p = \gamma m v$
Newtons second law	$\sum \vec{F} = m \vec{a}$
Newtons second law of rotation	$\sum \tau = I \alpha$
Angular acceleration	$\alpha = d\omega/dt$
Kinetic energy	$K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$
Centripetal force	$F_z = \frac{m v^2}{r}$
Angular velocity	$\omega = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{v}{r}$
Angular momentum	$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$
Drag force	$\vec{F}_D = -b\vec{v} \quad (\text{fluids } b = 6\pi\eta R)$
Torque	$\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$
	$\vec{\tau} = \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt}$
Impulse	$\vec{F}\Delta t = \Delta\vec{p} = m\Delta\vec{v} + \Delta m\vec{v}$

r, R	radius	m	mass	η	viscosity	b	drag constant
t	time	γ	Lorentz factor	p	momentum	I	moment of inertia

Oscillations and Waves

Relations λ and ν	$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}, \quad \omega = 2\pi\nu, \quad v = \lambda\nu \quad (\text{e.m. waves } c = \lambda\nu)$
Wave equation	$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2}$
	traveling wave $y(x, t) = A_0 \sin(kx \pm \omega t)$
	standing waves $y(x, t) = 2A_0 \cos\omega t \sin kx$
Radiation Power	$P_S = \epsilon\sigma A (T^4 - T_0^4)$
Black-body radiation	$\lambda_{max} = \frac{2.898 [\text{mm K}]}{T}$
Intensity light	$I = \frac{P}{A} = c\epsilon_0 E^2$
Refraction (Snellius)	$\frac{\sin(\alpha)}{\sin(\gamma)} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$
Diffraction	at the slit $\sin(\theta_n) = \frac{n\lambda}{d}$ (minima)
	at the grid $\sin(\theta_n) = \frac{n\lambda}{d}$ (maxima)
	at the hole $\theta_{1/2} \approx 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{d}$ (1 st minimum)

A_0	amplitude	λ	wavelength	ω	angular frequency	A	area
ν	frequency	k	wave number	c	speed of light	P	power
v	velocity	σ	Stefans constant	φ	phase		
ϵ_0	el.permittivity	E	electric field	n_i	refractive index	n	number
d	distance	T	temperature	α, γ	entry, exit angle	θ	angle

Electrodynamics

E-field of point charge	$\vec{E} = k \frac{Q}{r^2} \hat{r}$
Coulomb force	$\vec{F}_C = q\vec{E} = k \frac{Qq}{r^2} \hat{r}$
Potential difference	$V_{AB} = -\int_A^B \vec{E} d\vec{s}$
Current	$I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$
Electric Power	$P = VI$
Lorentz force	$\vec{F}_L = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$ (relativistic: $\vec{F}_L = q\vec{E} + q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$)
Power	$P = \text{energy/time}$
Ohm's law	$V = RI$

q, Q	charge	k	coulomb constant	r	radial distance
v	velocity	B	magnetic field	R	resistance
E	electric field	V	Voltage		

Quantum mechanics

Energy of a photon	$E = h\nu$
Momentum of a photon	$p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$
Uncertainty Principle	$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{h}{4\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar$ and $\Delta E \Delta t \geq \frac{1}{2} \hbar$
Bragg angle	$\sin(\theta_{B,n}) = \frac{n\lambda}{2d}$
Magnetic Moment	$\vec{\mu} = \frac{q\hbar}{2m} \vec{L}$
Torque	$\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$
Potential Energy	$U = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$
Precession frequency	$\omega_p = \frac{\mu_B}{L}$
Larmor frequency	$\omega_L = \gamma B_z$
Rydberg formula (Hydrogen)	$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right)$
General Rydberg Formula	$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H Z_{eff}^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right)$
Work function	$h\nu - \phi = eV_0 = (\frac{1}{2} m v^2)_{max}$
de Broglie wavelength	$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$
Energy of particle	$E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + U$
Energy of particle with mass	$E^2 = (mc^2)^2 + (cp)^2$
Momentum relativistic particle	$p \approx \frac{E}{c}$

x	position	m, p	mass, momentum	B	magnetic field
ν	frequency	c	speed of light	γ	gyromagnetic ratio
V	voltage	ϕ	electrostatic potential	e	electron charge
h	Plancks constant	L	angular momentum	g	Landé-factor
Z_{eff}	effective charge	n_i, n_f	initial, final shell	R_H	Rydberg constant

Schroedinger equation (time independent)

1 Dimension $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_p} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi(x)}{\partial x^2} + U(x)\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x)$

Solution $\Psi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{d}} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{d}x\right)$

Particle in box $E_n = \frac{\hbar^2 n^2}{8m_p d^2}$ with $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

3D Box $E\Psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_p} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2} \right) + U(x, y, z)\Psi$

Solution $E_{n_x, n_y, n_z} = \frac{\hbar^2 \pi^2}{2m_p} \left(\frac{n_x^2}{d_x^2} + \frac{n_y^2}{d_y^2} + \frac{n_z^2}{d_z^2} \right)$

Sphere $E\Psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_p} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial \phi^2} \right] + U\Psi$

Solution $\Psi(r, \theta, \phi) = \Psi_r(r) \Psi_\theta(\theta) \Psi_\phi(\phi)$

Hydrogen atom $E_0 = \frac{k^2 e^4 m_e}{2\hbar^2} \approx 13.6\text{eV}$ $E_n = -\frac{Z^2}{n^2} E_0$

$L_z = m_e \hbar$ $L = \hbar \sqrt{l(l+1)}$

E_i	energy level	l, n, m	quantum number	k	wavenumber
Z	atomic number	L	angular momentum	d	length, width
Ψ	wave function	θ	azimuthal angle	ϕ	polar angle
m_e	mass electron	m_p	mass particle	r	radius

Radiation

Notation elements Nuclei ${}_Z^A Y_N$ $A = Z + N$

Radioactive decay $N(t) = N_0 e^{-\lambda t} = N_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \tau_{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln(2) \tau = \frac{\ln(2)}{\lambda}$

Radioactive equilibrium $\frac{N_A}{N_B} = \frac{\lambda_B}{\lambda_A}$

Equivalent dose $D_{eq} [\text{Sv}] = \omega_R \omega_T D_{abs} [\text{Gy}]$

Roentgen dose $1 \text{ R} = 2.58 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{C}}{\text{kg}} \hat{=} 0.01 \text{ Gy}$

1 R generates $\approx 2.08 \cdot 10^9 \frac{\text{ion pairs}}{\text{cm}^3}$ in air

Attenuation of X-rays $I(x) = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$ or $I(x) = I_0 e^{-\mu \rho x}$

$I(x) = I_0 e^{-\sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i x}$ for $i = 1$ to N

Compton effect $\Delta\lambda = \lambda' - \lambda = \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos \theta)$ (here λ, λ' : wavelength)

Nuclear binding energy $E_B = Z(m_p c^2) + N(m_n c^2) - M c^2$ (M mass nucleus)

A	nucleons	τ	mean lifetime	M	mass nucleus
N	neutron	μ	attenuation coefficient	m_p	mass proton
Z	atomic number	λ	decay constant	m_n	mass neutron
I, I_0	intensity	ρ	density	m_e	mass electron
N	number of atoms	ω_R, ω_T	weighting factors	D_{abs}	absorbed dose

Units and Constants

Units

Force

1 Newton (N) = $1 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$

Energy

1 Joule (J) = $1 \text{ N m} = 1 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$

Power

1 Watt (W) = $1 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} = 1 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}^3}$

Pressure/stress

1 Pascal (P) = $1 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} = 1 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^2}$ (1 bar = 10^5 Pa)

Charge

1 Coulomb (C) = 1 A s

Radiation dose

1 Gray (Gy) = $1 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}$

Electric field

$1 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{C}} = 1 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{m}}$

Magnetic field

1 Tesla (T) = $1 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{A} \cdot \text{s}^2}$

Resistance

1 Ohm (Ω) = $1 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{A}}$

Electrical capacitance

1 Farad (F) = $\frac{\text{C}}{\text{V}} = \frac{\text{J}}{\text{C}^2}$

Constants

Gravitational acceleration $g = 9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$

Boltzmann constant $k_B = 1.381 \cdot 10^{-23} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}$

Absolute zero $T_0 = 0 \text{ K} = -273.15 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Universal gas constant $R = 8.31 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol K}}$

Avogadro constant $N_A = \frac{R}{k_B} = 6.022 \cdot 10^{23} \frac{1}{\text{mol}}$

Elementary charge $e = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

Electrical discharge in air $E_{max} = 3 \cdot 10^6 \text{ V/m}$

Coulomb constant $k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$

Electric field constant $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{\text{A s}}{\text{V m}}$

Magnetic field constant $\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{\text{V s}}{\text{A m}}$

Mass of the electron $m_e = 9.11 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$

Mass of the proton $m_p = 1.67 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

Electron volt $1 \text{ eV} = 1.602 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

Planck's constant $h = 6.63 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$

$\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$

Stefan's constant $\sigma = 5.67 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{ K}^4}$

Rydberg constant $R_H = 1.09678 \cdot 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$

Bohr magneton $\mu_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e} = 9.274 \cdot 10^{-24} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{T}}$

Calculation rules

Geometry

Position vector $\vec{r}_i = (x_i, y_i, z_i)$

Dot product $\vec{r}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_2 = x_1x_2 + y_1y_2 + z_1z_2 = |\vec{r}_1||\vec{r}_2| \cos \theta$

Vector product $\vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2 = (y_1z_2 - y_2z_1, z_1x_2 - z_2x_1, x_1y_2 - x_2y_1) = |\vec{r}_1||\vec{r}_2| \sin \theta (\hat{r}_1 \times \hat{r}_2)$

$$\hat{x} \times \hat{y} = \hat{z}$$

Sphere $A = 4r^2\pi$ $V = \frac{4}{3}r^3\pi$

Circle $C = 2r\pi$ $A = r^2\pi$

Logarithm

$$b^x = a \leftrightarrow \log_b(a) = x$$

$$e^x = a \leftrightarrow \ln(a) = x$$

$$\log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\log_a x^n = n \log_a x$$

$$\log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a}$$

$$\log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a}$$

$$\log_a 1 = 0$$

$$\log_a a = 1$$

$$\log_a a^x = x$$

$$\log_a \frac{1}{b} = -\log_a b$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{a}} b = -\log_a b$$

$$\log_a b \cdot \log_b c = \log_a c$$

$$\log_{a^m} a^n = \frac{n}{m}, m \neq 0$$

Trigonometry

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

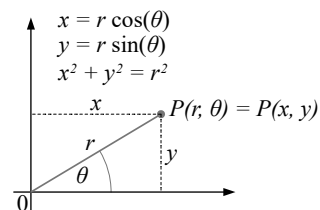
$$\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y$$

$$\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\frac{d \sin x}{dx} = \cos x \text{ and } \frac{d \cos x}{dx} = -\sin x$$



Periodic table

1 H 1																	4 He 2				
7 Li 3	9 Be 4															11 B 5	12 C 6	14 N 7	16 O 8	19 F 9	20 Ne 10
23 Na 11	24 Mg 12															27 Al 13	28 Si 14	31 P 15	32 S 16	35 Cl 17	40 Ar 18
39 K 19	40 Ca 20	45 Sc 21	48 Ti 22	51 V 23	52 Cr 24	55 Mn 25	56 Fe 26	59 Co 27	57 Ni 28	64 Cu 29	65 Zn 30	70 Ga 31	73 Ge 32	752 As 33	79 Se 34	80 Br 35	84 Kr 36				
85 Rb 37	88 Sr 38	89 Y 39	91 Zr 40	93 Nb 41	96 Mo 42	98 Tc 43	101 Ru 44	103 Rh 45	106 Pd 46	108 Ag 47	112 Cd 48	115 In 49	119 Sn 50	122 Sb 51	128 Te 52	127 I 53	131 Xe 54				
133 Cs 55	137 Ba 56			178 Hf 72	181 Ta 73	184 W 74	1864 Re 75	190 Os 76	192 Ir 77	195 Pt 78	197 Au 79	201 Hg 80	204 Tl 81	207 Pb 82	209 Bi 83	209 Po 84	210 At 85	222 Rn 86			
223 Fr 87	226 Ra 88																				
				139 La 57	140 Ce 58	141 Pr 59	144 Nd 60	145 Pm 61	150 Sm 62	152 Eu 63	157 Gd 64	159 Tb 65	163 Dy 66	165 Ho 67	167 Er 68	169 Tm 69	173 Yb 70	175 Lu 71			
				227 Ac 89	232 Th 90	231 Pa 91	238 U 92	237 Np 93	244 Pu 94	243 Am 95	247 Cm 96	247 Bk 97	251 Cf 98	252 Es 99	257 Fm 100	258 Md 101	259 No 102	262 Lr 103			

A	A: Nucleon no. of most frequent isotope
Y	Y: Element
Z	Z: Atomic number