

Fundamental Physical Constants — Extensive Listing

Quantity	Symbol	Value	Unit	Relative std. uncert. u_r
UNIVERSAL				
speed of light in vacuum	c	299 792 458	m s^{-1}	exact
vacuum magnetic permeability $4\pi\alpha\hbar/e^2c$ $\mu_0/(4\pi \times 10^{-7})$	μ_0	$1.256\,637\,062\,12(19) \times 10^{-6}$	N A^{-2}	1.5×10^{-10}
		1.000 000 000 55(15)	N A^{-2}	1.5×10^{-10}
vacuum electric permittivity $1/\mu_0c^2$	ϵ_0	$8.854\,187\,8128(13) \times 10^{-12}$	F m^{-1}	1.5×10^{-10}
characteristic impedance of vacuum μ_0c	Z_0	376.730 313 668(57)	Ω	1.5×10^{-10}
Newtonian constant of gravitation	G	$6.674\,30(15) \times 10^{-11}$	$\text{m}^3 \text{kg}^{-1} \text{s}^{-2}$	2.2×10^{-5}
	$G/\hbar c$	$6.708\,83(15) \times 10^{-39}$	$(\text{GeV}/c^2)^{-2}$	2.2×10^{-5}
Planck constant*	h	$6.626\,070\,15 \times 10^{-34}$	J Hz^{-1}	exact
		$4.135\,667\,696 \dots \times 10^{-15}$	eV Hz^{-1}	exact
	\hbar	$1.054\,571\,817 \dots \times 10^{-34}$	J s	exact
		$6.582\,119\,569 \dots \times 10^{-16}$	eV s	exact
	$\hbar c$	197.326 980 4 ...	MeV fm	exact
Planck mass $(\hbar c/G)^{1/2}$ energy equivalent	m_{P}	$2.176\,434(24) \times 10^{-8}$	kg	1.1×10^{-5}
	$m_{\text{P}}c^2$	$1.220\,890(14) \times 10^{19}$	GeV	1.1×10^{-5}
Planck temperature $(\hbar c^5/G)^{1/2}/k$	T_{P}	$1.416\,784(16) \times 10^{32}$	K	1.1×10^{-5}
Planck length $\hbar/m_{\text{P}}c = (\hbar G/c^3)^{1/2}$	l_{P}	$1.616\,255(18) \times 10^{-35}$	m	1.1×10^{-5}
Planck time $l_{\text{P}}/c = (\hbar G/c^5)^{1/2}$	t_{P}	$5.391\,247(60) \times 10^{-44}$	s	1.1×10^{-5}
ELECTROMAGNETIC				
elementary charge	e	$1.602\,176\,634 \times 10^{-19}$	C	exact
	e/\hbar	$1.519\,267\,447 \dots \times 10^{15}$	A J^{-1}	exact
magnetic flux quantum $2\pi\hbar/(2e)$	Φ_0	$2.067\,833\,848 \dots \times 10^{-15}$	Wb	exact
conductance quantum $2e^2/2\pi\hbar$	G_0	$7.748\,091\,729 \dots \times 10^{-5}$	S	exact
inverse of conductance quantum	G_0^{-1}	12 906.403 72 ...	Ω	exact
Josephson constant $2e/h$	K_{J}	$483\,597.848\,4 \dots \times 10^9$	Hz V^{-1}	exact
von Klitzing constant $\mu_0c/2\alpha = 2\pi\hbar/e^2$	R_{K}	25 812.807 45 ...	Ω	exact
Bohr magneton $e\hbar/2m_e$	μ_{B}	$9.274\,010\,0783(28) \times 10^{-24}$	J T^{-1}	3.0×10^{-10}
		$5.788\,381\,8060(17) \times 10^{-5}$	eV T^{-1}	3.0×10^{-10}
	μ_{B}/h	$1.399\,624\,493\,61(42) \times 10^{10}$	Hz T^{-1}	3.0×10^{-10}
	$\mu_{\text{B}}/\hbar c$	46.686 447 783(14)	$[\text{m}^{-1} \text{T}^{-1}]^\dagger$	3.0×10^{-10}
	μ_{B}/k	0.671 713 815 63(20)	K T^{-1}	3.0×10^{-10}
nuclear magneton $e\hbar/2m_{\text{p}}$	μ_{N}	$5.050\,783\,7461(15) \times 10^{-27}$	J T^{-1}	3.1×10^{-10}
		$3.152\,451\,258\,44(96) \times 10^{-8}$	eV T^{-1}	3.1×10^{-10}
	μ_{N}/h	7.622 593 2291(23)	MHz T^{-1}	3.1×10^{-10}
	$\mu_{\text{N}}/\hbar c$	$2.542\,623\,413\,53(78) \times 10^{-2}$	$[\text{m}^{-1} \text{T}^{-1}]^\dagger$	3.1×10^{-10}
	μ_{N}/k	$3.658\,267\,7756(11) \times 10^{-4}$	K T^{-1}	3.1×10^{-10}
ATOMIC AND NUCLEAR				
General				
fine-structure constant $e^2/4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c$	α	$7.297\,352\,5693(11) \times 10^{-3}$		1.5×10^{-10}
inverse fine-structure constant	α^{-1}	137.035 999 084(21)		1.5×10^{-10}
Rydberg frequency $\alpha^2 m_e c^2/2\hbar = E_{\text{h}}/2\hbar$ energy equivalent	cR_∞	$3.289\,841\,960\,2508(64) \times 10^{15}$	Hz	1.9×10^{-12}
	$\hbar c R_\infty$	$2.179\,872\,361\,1035(42) \times 10^{-18}$	J	1.9×10^{-12}
		13.605 693 122 994(26)	eV	1.9×10^{-12}
Rydberg constant	R_∞	10 973 731.568 160(21)	$[\text{m}^{-1}]^\dagger$	1.9×10^{-12}
Bohr radius $\hbar/\alpha m_e c = 4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2/m_e e^2$	a_0	$5.291\,772\,109\,03(80) \times 10^{-11}$	m	1.5×10^{-10}
Hartree energy $\alpha^2 m_e c^2 = e^2/4\pi\epsilon_0 a_0 = 2\hbar c R_\infty$	E_{h}	$4.359\,744\,722\,2071(85) \times 10^{-18}$	J	1.9×10^{-12}
		27.211 386 245 988(53)	eV	1.9×10^{-12}
quantum of circulation	$\pi\hbar/m_e$	$3.636\,947\,5516(11) \times 10^{-4}$	$\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$	3.0×10^{-10}

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	$2\pi\hbar/m_e$	$7.273\,895\,1032(22) \times 10^{-4}$	$\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$	3.0×10^{-10}
	Electroweak			
Fermi coupling constant [†]	$G_F/(\hbar c)^3$	$1.166\,3787(6) \times 10^{-5}$	GeV^{-2}	5.1×10^{-7}
weak mixing angle [§] θ_W (on-shell scheme)				
$\sin^2 \theta_W = s_{2W}^2 \equiv 1 - (m_W/m_Z)^2$	$\sin^2 \theta_W$	0.222 90(30)		1.3×10^{-3}
	Electron, e^-			
electron mass	m_e	$9.109\,383\,7015(28) \times 10^{-31}$	kg	3.0×10^{-10}
		$5.485\,799\,090\,65(16) \times 10^{-4}$	u	2.9×10^{-11}
energy equivalent	$m_e c^2$	$8.187\,105\,7769(25) \times 10^{-14}$	J	3.0×10^{-10}
		0.510 998 950 00(15)	MeV	3.0×10^{-10}
electron-muon mass ratio	m_e/m_μ	$4.836\,331\,69(11) \times 10^{-3}$		2.2×10^{-8}
electron-tau mass ratio	m_e/m_τ	$2.875\,85(19) \times 10^{-4}$		6.8×10^{-5}
electron-proton mass ratio	m_e/m_p	$5.446\,170\,214\,87(33) \times 10^{-4}$		6.0×10^{-11}
electron-neutron mass ratio	m_e/m_n	$5.438\,673\,4424(26) \times 10^{-4}$		4.8×10^{-10}
electron-deuteron mass ratio	m_e/m_d	$2.724\,437\,107\,462(96) \times 10^{-4}$		3.5×10^{-11}
electron-triton mass ratio	m_e/m_t	$1.819\,200\,062\,251(90) \times 10^{-4}$		5.0×10^{-11}
electron-helion mass ratio	m_e/m_h	$1.819\,543\,074\,573(79) \times 10^{-4}$		4.3×10^{-11}
electron to alpha particle mass ratio	m_e/m_α	$1.370\,933\,554\,787(45) \times 10^{-4}$		3.3×10^{-11}
electron charge to mass quotient	$-e/m_e$	$-1.758\,820\,010\,76(53) \times 10^{11}$	C kg^{-1}	3.0×10^{-10}
electron molar mass $N_A m_e$	$M(e), M_e$	$5.485\,799\,0888(17) \times 10^{-7}$	kg mol^{-1}	3.0×10^{-10}
reduced Compton wavelength $\hbar/m_e c = \alpha a_0$	λ_C	$3.861\,592\,6796(12) \times 10^{-13}$	m	3.0×10^{-10}
Compton wavelength	λ_C	$2.426\,310\,238\,67(73) \times 10^{-12}$	[m] [†]	3.0×10^{-10}
classical electron radius $\alpha^2 a_0$	r_e	$2.817\,940\,3262(13) \times 10^{-15}$	m	4.5×10^{-10}
Thomson cross section $(8\pi/3)r_e^2$	σ_e	$6.652\,458\,7321(60) \times 10^{-29}$	m^2	9.1×10^{-10}
electron magnetic moment	μ_e	$-9.284\,764\,7043(28) \times 10^{-24}$	J T^{-1}	3.0×10^{-10}
to Bohr magneton ratio	μ_e/μ_B	$-1.001\,159\,652\,181\,28(18)$		1.7×10^{-13}
to nuclear magneton ratio	μ_e/μ_N	$-1838.281\,971\,88(11)$		6.0×10^{-11}
electron magnetic moment anomaly $ \mu_e /\mu_B - 1$	a_e	$1.159\,652\,181\,28(18) \times 10^{-3}$		1.5×10^{-10}
electron g -factor $-2(1 + a_e)$	g_e	$-2.002\,319\,304\,362\,56(35)$		1.7×10^{-13}
electron-muon magnetic moment ratio	μ_e/μ_μ	206.766 9883(46)		2.2×10^{-8}
electron-proton magnetic moment ratio	μ_e/μ_p	$-658.210\,687\,89(20)$		3.0×10^{-10}
electron to shielded proton magnetic moment ratio (H_2O , sphere, 25 °C)	μ_e/μ'_p	$-658.227\,5971(72)$		1.1×10^{-8}
electron-neutron magnetic moment ratio	μ_e/μ_n	960.920 50(23)		2.4×10^{-7}
electron-deuteron magnetic moment ratio	μ_e/μ_d	$-2143.923\,4915(56)$		2.6×10^{-9}
electron to shielded helion magnetic moment ratio (gas, sphere, 25 °C)	μ_e/μ'_h	864.058 257(10)		1.2×10^{-8}
electron gyromagnetic ratio $2 \mu_e /\hbar$	γ_e	$1.760\,859\,630\,23(53) \times 10^{11}$	$\text{s}^{-1} \text{T}^{-1}$	3.0×10^{-10}
		28 024.951 4242(85)	MHz T ⁻¹	3.0×10^{-10}
	Muon, μ^-			
muon mass	m_μ	$1.883\,531\,627(42) \times 10^{-28}$	kg	2.2×10^{-8}
		0.113 428 9259(25)	u	2.2×10^{-8}
energy equivalent	$m_\mu c^2$	$1.692\,833\,804(38) \times 10^{-11}$	J	2.2×10^{-8}
		105.658 3755(23)	MeV	2.2×10^{-8}
muon-electron mass ratio	m_μ/m_e	206.768 2830(46)		2.2×10^{-8}
muon-tau mass ratio	m_μ/m_τ	$5.946\,35(40) \times 10^{-2}$		6.8×10^{-5}
muon-proton mass ratio	m_μ/m_p	0.112 609 5264(25)		2.2×10^{-8}

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muon-neutron mass ratio	m_μ/m_n	0.112 454 5170(25)		2.2×10^{-8}
muon molar mass $N_A m_\mu$	$M(\mu), M_\mu$	$1.134\,289\,259(25) \times 10^{-4}$	kg mol ⁻¹	2.2×10^{-8}
reduced muon Compton wavelength $\hbar/m_\mu c$	$\lambda_{C,\mu}$	$1.867\,594\,306(42) \times 10^{-15}$	m	2.2×10^{-8}
muon Compton wavelength	$\lambda_{C,\mu}$	$1.173\,444\,110(26) \times 10^{-14}$	[m] [†]	2.2×10^{-8}
muon magnetic moment	μ_μ	$-4.490\,448\,30(10) \times 10^{-26}$	J T ⁻¹	2.2×10^{-8}
to Bohr magneton ratio	μ_μ/μ_B	$-4.841\,970\,47(11) \times 10^{-3}$		2.2×10^{-8}
to nuclear magneton ratio	μ_μ/μ_N	$-8.890\,597\,03(20)$		2.2×10^{-8}
muon magnetic moment anomaly $ \mu_\mu /(e\hbar/2m_\mu) - 1$	a_μ	$1.165\,920\,89(63) \times 10^{-3}$		5.4×10^{-7}
muon g -factor $-2(1 + a_\mu)$	g_μ	$-2.002\,331\,8418(13)$		6.3×10^{-10}
muon-proton magnetic moment ratio	μ_μ/μ_p	$-3.183\,345\,142(71)$		2.2×10^{-8}
Tau, τ^-				
tau mass [¶]	m_τ	$3.167\,54(21) \times 10^{-27}$	kg	6.8×10^{-5}
		1.907 54(13)	u	6.8×10^{-5}
energy equivalent	$m_\tau c^2$	$2.846\,84(19) \times 10^{-10}$	J	6.8×10^{-5}
		1776.86(12)	MeV	6.8×10^{-5}
tau-electron mass ratio	m_τ/m_e	3477.23(23)		6.8×10^{-5}
tau-muon mass ratio	m_τ/m_μ	16.8170(11)		6.8×10^{-5}
tau-proton mass ratio	m_τ/m_p	1.893 76(13)		6.8×10^{-5}
tau-neutron mass ratio	m_τ/m_n	1.891 15(13)		6.8×10^{-5}
tau molar mass $N_A m_\tau$	$M(\tau), M_\tau$	$1.907\,54(13) \times 10^{-3}$	kg mol ⁻¹	6.8×10^{-5}
reduced tau Compton wavelength $\hbar/m_\tau c$	$\lambda_{C,\tau}$	$1.110\,538(75) \times 10^{-16}$	m	6.8×10^{-5}
tau Compton wavelength	$\lambda_{C,\tau}$	$6.977\,71(47) \times 10^{-16}$	[m] [†]	6.8×10^{-5}
Proton, p				
proton mass	m_p	$1.672\,621\,923\,69(51) \times 10^{-27}$	kg	3.1×10^{-10}
		1.007 276 466 621(53)	u	5.3×10^{-11}
energy equivalent	$m_p c^2$	$1.503\,277\,615\,98(46) \times 10^{-10}$	J	3.1×10^{-10}
		938.272 088 16(29)	MeV	3.1×10^{-10}
proton-electron mass ratio	m_p/m_e	1836.152 673 43(11)		6.0×10^{-11}
proton-muon mass ratio	m_p/m_μ	8.880 243 37(20)		2.2×10^{-8}
proton-tau mass ratio	m_p/m_τ	0.528 051(36)		6.8×10^{-5}
proton-neutron mass ratio	m_p/m_n	0.998 623 478 12(49)		4.9×10^{-10}
proton charge to mass quotient	e/m_p	$9.578\,833\,1560(29) \times 10^7$	C kg ⁻¹	3.1×10^{-10}
proton molar mass $N_A m_p$	$M(p), M_p$	$1.007\,276\,466\,27(31) \times 10^{-3}$	kg mol ⁻¹	3.1×10^{-10}
reduced proton Compton wavelength $\hbar/m_p c$	$\lambda_{C,p}$	$2.103\,089\,103\,36(64) \times 10^{-16}$	m	3.1×10^{-10}
proton Compton wavelength	$\lambda_{C,p}$	$1.321\,409\,855\,39(40) \times 10^{-15}$	[m] [†]	3.1×10^{-10}
proton rms charge radius	r_p	$8.414(19) \times 10^{-16}$	m	2.2×10^{-3}
proton magnetic moment	μ_p	$1.410\,606\,797\,36(60) \times 10^{-26}$	J T ⁻¹	4.2×10^{-10}
to Bohr magneton ratio	μ_p/μ_B	$1.521\,032\,202\,30(46) \times 10^{-3}$		3.0×10^{-10}
to nuclear magneton ratio	μ_p/μ_N	2.792 847 344 63(82)		2.9×10^{-10}
proton g -factor $2\mu_p/\mu_N$	g_p	5.585 694 6893(16)		2.9×10^{-10}
proton-neutron magnetic moment ratio	μ_p/μ_n	$-1.459\,898\,05(34)$		2.4×10^{-7}
shielded proton magnetic moment (H ₂ O, sphere, 25 °C)	μ'_p	$1.410\,570\,560(15) \times 10^{-26}$	J T ⁻¹	1.1×10^{-8}
to Bohr magneton ratio	μ'_p/μ_B	$1.520\,993\,128(17) \times 10^{-3}$		1.1×10^{-8}
to nuclear magneton ratio	μ'_p/μ_N	2.792 775 599(30)		1.1×10^{-8}
proton magnetic shielding correction $1 - \mu'_p/\mu_p$ (H ₂ O, sphere, 25 °C)	σ'_p	$2.5689(11) \times 10^{-5}$		4.2×10^{-4}

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proton gyromagnetic ratio $2\mu_p/\hbar$	γ_p	$2.675\,221\,8744(11) \times 10^8$ 42.577 478 518(18)	$\text{s}^{-1} \text{T}^{-1}$ MHz T ⁻¹	4.2×10^{-10} 4.2×10^{-10}
shielded proton gyromagnetic ratio $2\mu'_p/\hbar$ (H ₂ O, sphere, 25 °C)	γ'_p	$2.675\,153\,151(29) \times 10^8$ 42.576 384 74(46)	$\text{s}^{-1} \text{T}^{-1}$ MHz T ⁻¹	1.1×10^{-8} 1.1×10^{-8}
Neutron, n				
neutron mass	m_n	$1.674\,927\,498\,04(95) \times 10^{-27}$ 1.008 664 915 95(49)	kg u	5.7×10^{-10} 4.8×10^{-10}
energy equivalent	$m_n c^2$	$1.505\,349\,762\,87(86) \times 10^{-10}$ 939.565 420 52(54)	J MeV	5.7×10^{-10} 5.7×10^{-10}
neutron-electron mass ratio	m_n/m_e	1838.683 661 73(89)		4.8×10^{-10}
neutron-muon mass ratio	m_n/m_μ	8.892 484 06(20)		2.2×10^{-8}
neutron-tau mass ratio	m_n/m_τ	0.528 779(36)		6.8×10^{-5}
neutron-proton mass ratio	m_n/m_p	1.001 378 419 31(49)		4.9×10^{-10}
neutron-proton mass difference	$m_n - m_p$	$2.305\,574\,35(82) \times 10^{-30}$ $1.388\,449\,33(49) \times 10^{-3}$	kg u	3.5×10^{-7} 3.5×10^{-7}
energy equivalent	$(m_n - m_p)c^2$	$2.072\,146\,89(74) \times 10^{-13}$ 1.293 332 36(46)	J MeV	3.5×10^{-7} 3.5×10^{-7}
neutron molar mass $N_A m_n$	$M(\text{n}), M_n$	$1.008\,664\,915\,60(57) \times 10^{-3}$	kg mol ⁻¹	5.7×10^{-10}
reduced neutron Compton wavelength $\hbar/m_n c$	$\lambda_{\text{C},n}$	$2.100\,194\,1552(12) \times 10^{-16}$	m	5.7×10^{-10}
neutron Compton wavelength	$\lambda_{\text{C},n}$	$1.319\,590\,905\,81(75) \times 10^{-15}$	[m] [†]	5.7×10^{-10}
neutron magnetic moment	μ_n	$-9.662\,3651(23) \times 10^{-27}$	J T ⁻¹	2.4×10^{-7}
to Bohr magneton ratio	μ_n/μ_B	$-1.041\,875\,63(25) \times 10^{-3}$		2.4×10^{-7}
to nuclear magneton ratio	μ_n/μ_N	$-1.913\,042\,73(45)$		2.4×10^{-7}
neutron g -factor $2\mu_n/\mu_N$	g_n	$-3.826\,085\,45(90)$		2.4×10^{-7}
neutron-electron magnetic moment ratio	μ_n/μ_e	$1.040\,668\,82(25) \times 10^{-3}$		2.4×10^{-7}
neutron-proton magnetic moment ratio	μ_n/μ_p	$-0.684\,979\,34(16)$		2.4×10^{-7}
neutron to shielded proton magnetic moment ratio (H ₂ O, sphere, 25 °C)	μ_n/μ'_p	$-0.684\,996\,94(16)$		2.4×10^{-7}
neutron gyromagnetic ratio $2 \mu_n /\hbar$	γ_n	$1.832\,471\,71(43) \times 10^8$ 29.164 6931(69)	$\text{s}^{-1} \text{T}^{-1}$ MHz T ⁻¹	2.4×10^{-7} 2.4×10^{-7}
Deuteron, d				
deuteron mass	m_d	$3.343\,583\,7724(10) \times 10^{-27}$ 2.013 553 212 745(40)	kg u	3.0×10^{-10} 2.0×10^{-11}
energy equivalent	$m_d c^2$	$3.005\,063\,231\,02(91) \times 10^{-10}$ 1875.612 942 57(57)	J MeV	3.0×10^{-10} 3.0×10^{-10}
deuteron-electron mass ratio	m_d/m_e	3670.482 967 88(13)		3.5×10^{-11}
deuteron-proton mass ratio	m_d/m_p	1.999 007 501 39(11)		5.6×10^{-11}
deuteron molar mass $N_A m_d$	$M(\text{d}), M_d$	$2.013\,553\,212\,05(61) \times 10^{-3}$	kg mol ⁻¹	3.0×10^{-10}
deuteron rms charge radius	r_d	$2.127\,99(74) \times 10^{-15}$	m	3.5×10^{-4}
deuteron magnetic moment	μ_d	$4.330\,735\,094(11) \times 10^{-27}$	J T ⁻¹	2.6×10^{-9}
to Bohr magneton ratio	μ_d/μ_B	$4.669\,754\,570(12) \times 10^{-4}$		2.6×10^{-9}
to nuclear magneton ratio	μ_d/μ_N	0.857 438 2338(22)		2.6×10^{-9}
deuteron g -factor μ_d/μ_N	g_d	0.857 438 2338(22)		2.6×10^{-9}
deuteron-electron magnetic moment ratio	μ_d/μ_e	$-4.664\,345\,551(12) \times 10^{-4}$		2.6×10^{-9}
deuteron-proton magnetic moment ratio	μ_d/μ_p	0.307 012 209 39(79)		2.6×10^{-9}
deuteron-neutron magnetic moment ratio	μ_d/μ_n	$-0.448\,206\,53(11)$		2.4×10^{-7}

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Triton, t				
tritron mass	m_t	$5.007\,356\,7446(15) \times 10^{-27}$	kg	3.0×10^{-10}
		$3.015\,500\,716\,21(12)$	u	4.0×10^{-11}
energy equivalent	$m_t c^2$	$4.500\,387\,8060(14) \times 10^{-10}$	J	3.0×10^{-10}
		$2808.921\,132\,98(85)$	MeV	3.0×10^{-10}
tritron-electron mass ratio	m_t/m_e	$5496.921\,535\,73(27)$		5.0×10^{-11}
tritron-proton mass ratio	m_t/m_p	$2.993\,717\,034\,14(15)$		5.0×10^{-11}
tritron molar mass $N_A m_t$	$M(t), M_t$	$3.015\,500\,715\,17(92) \times 10^{-3}$	kg mol ⁻¹	3.0×10^{-10}
tritron magnetic moment	μ_t	$1.504\,609\,5202(30) \times 10^{-26}$	J T ⁻¹	2.0×10^{-9}
to Bohr magneton ratio	μ_t/μ_B	$1.622\,393\,6651(32) \times 10^{-3}$		2.0×10^{-9}
to nuclear magneton ratio	μ_t/μ_N	$2.978\,962\,4656(59)$		2.0×10^{-9}
tritron g -factor $2\mu_t/\mu_N$	g_t	$5.957\,924\,931(12)$		2.0×10^{-9}
Helion, h				
helion mass	m_h	$5.006\,412\,7796(15) \times 10^{-27}$	kg	3.0×10^{-10}
		$3.014\,932\,247\,175(97)$	u	3.2×10^{-11}
energy equivalent	$m_h c^2$	$4.499\,539\,4125(14) \times 10^{-10}$	J	3.0×10^{-10}
		$2808.391\,607\,43(85)$	MeV	3.0×10^{-10}
helion-electron mass ratio	m_h/m_e	$5495.885\,280\,07(24)$		4.3×10^{-11}
helion-proton mass ratio	m_h/m_p	$2.993\,152\,671\,67(13)$		4.4×10^{-11}
helion molar mass $N_A m_h$	$M(h), M_h$	$3.014\,932\,246\,13(91) \times 10^{-3}$	kg mol ⁻¹	3.0×10^{-10}
helion magnetic moment	μ_h	$-1.074\,617\,532(13) \times 10^{-26}$	J T ⁻¹	1.2×10^{-8}
to Bohr magneton ratio	μ_h/μ_B	$-1.158\,740\,958(14) \times 10^{-3}$		1.2×10^{-8}
to nuclear magneton ratio	μ_h/μ_N	$-2.127\,625\,307(25)$		1.2×10^{-8}
helion g -factor $2\mu_h/\mu_N$	g_h	$-4.255\,250\,615(50)$		1.2×10^{-8}
shielded helion magnetic moment (gas, sphere, 25 °C)	μ'_h	$-1.074\,553\,090(13) \times 10^{-26}$	J T ⁻¹	1.2×10^{-8}
to Bohr magneton ratio	μ'_h/μ_B	$-1.158\,671\,471(14) \times 10^{-3}$		1.2×10^{-8}
to nuclear magneton ratio	μ'_h/μ_N	$-2.127\,497\,719(25)$		1.2×10^{-8}
shielded helion to proton magnetic moment ratio (gas, sphere, 25 °C)	μ'_h/μ_p	$-0.761\,766\,5618(89)$		1.2×10^{-8}
shielded helion to shielded proton magnetic moment ratio (gas/H ₂ O, spheres, 25 °C)	μ'_h/μ'_p	$-0.761\,786\,1313(33)$		4.3×10^{-9}
shielded helion gyromagnetic ratio $2 \mu'_h /\hbar$ (gas, sphere, 25 °C)	γ'_h	$2.037\,894\,569(24) \times 10^8$	s ⁻¹ T ⁻¹	1.2×10^{-8}
		$32.434\,099\,42(38)$	MHz T ⁻¹	1.2×10^{-8}
Alpha particle, α				
alpha particle mass	m_α	$6.644\,657\,3357(20) \times 10^{-27}$	kg	3.0×10^{-10}
		$4.001\,506\,179\,127(63)$	u	1.6×10^{-11}
energy equivalent	$m_\alpha c^2$	$5.971\,920\,1914(18) \times 10^{-10}$	J	3.0×10^{-10}
		$3727.379\,4066(11)$	MeV	3.0×10^{-10}
alpha particle to electron mass ratio	m_α/m_e	$7294.299\,541\,42(24)$		3.3×10^{-11}
alpha particle to proton mass ratio	m_α/m_p	$3.972\,599\,690\,09(22)$		5.5×10^{-11}
alpha particle molar mass $N_A m_\alpha$	$M(\alpha), M_\alpha$	$4.001\,506\,1777(12) \times 10^{-3}$	kg mol ⁻¹	3.0×10^{-10}
PHYSICOCHEMICAL				
Avogadro constant	N_A	$6.022\,140\,76 \times 10^{23}$	mol ⁻¹	exact
Boltzmann constant	k	$1.380\,649 \times 10^{-23}$	J K ⁻¹	exact
		$8.617\,333\,262 \dots \times 10^{-5}$	eV K ⁻¹	exact
	k/h	$2.083\,661\,912 \dots \times 10^{10}$	Hz K ⁻¹	exact

Fundamental Physical Constants — Extensive Listing

Quantity	Symbol	Value	Unit	Relative std. uncert. u_r
	k/hc	69.503 480 04 ...	$[\text{m}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}]^\dagger$	exact
atomic mass constant				
$m_u = \frac{1}{12} m(^{12}\text{C}) = 2hc R_\infty / \alpha^2 c^2 A_r(\text{e})$	m_u	$1.660\,539\,066\,60(50) \times 10^{-27}$	kg	3.0×10^{-10}
energy equivalent	$m_u c^2$	$1.492\,418\,085\,60(45) \times 10^{-10}$	J	3.0×10^{-10}
		931.494 102 42(28)	MeV	3.0×10^{-10}
molar mass constant	M_u	$0.999\,999\,999\,65(30) \times 10^{-3}$	kg mol ⁻¹	3.0×10^{-10}
molar mass of carbon-12 $A_r(^{12}\text{C})M_u$	$M(^{12}\text{C})$	$11.999\,999\,9958(36) \times 10^{-3}$	kg mol ⁻¹	3.0×10^{-10}
molar Planck constant	$N_A h$	$3.990\,312\,712 \dots \times 10^{-10}$	J Hz ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹	exact
molar gas constant $N_A k$	R	8.314 462 618 ...	J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹	exact
Faraday constant $N_A e$	F	96 485.332 12 ...	C mol ⁻¹	exact
standard-state pressure		100 000	Pa	exact
standard atmosphere		101 325	Pa	exact
molar volume of ideal gas RT/p				
$T = 273.15 \text{ K}, p = 100 \text{ kPa}$	V_m	$22.710\,954\,64 \dots \times 10^{-3}$	m ³ mol ⁻¹	exact
or standard-state pressure				
Loschmidt constant N_A/V_m	n_0	$2.651\,645\,804 \dots \times 10^{25}$	m ⁻³	exact
molar volume of ideal gas RT/p				
$T = 273.15 \text{ K}, p = 101.325 \text{ kPa}$	V_m	$22.413\,969\,54 \dots \times 10^{-3}$	m ³ mol ⁻¹	exact
or standard atmosphere				
Loschmidt constant N_A/V_m	n_0	$2.686\,780\,111 \dots \times 10^{25}$	m ⁻³	exact
Sackur-Tetrode (absolute entropy) constant ^{**}				
$\frac{5}{2} + \ln[(m_u k T_1 / 2\pi \hbar^2)^{3/2} k T_1 / p_0]$				
$T_1 = 1 \text{ K}, p_0 = 100 \text{ kPa}$	S_0/R	-1.151 707 537 06(45)		3.9×10^{-10}
or standard-state pressure				
$T_1 = 1 \text{ K}, p_0 = 101.325 \text{ kPa}$		-1.164 870 523 58(45)		3.9×10^{-10}
or standard atmosphere				
Stefan-Boltzmann constant				
$(\pi^2/60)k^4/\hbar^3 c^2$	σ	$5.670\,374\,419 \dots \times 10^{-8}$	W m ⁻² K ⁻⁴	exact
first radiation constant for spectral radiance $2hc^2 \text{ sr}^{-1}$	c_{1L}	$1.191\,042\,972 \dots \times 10^{-16}$	[W m ² sr ⁻¹] ^{††}	exact
first radiation constant $2\pi hc^2 = \pi \text{ sr } c_{1L}$	c_1	$3.741\,771\,852 \dots \times 10^{-16}$	[W m ²] ^{††}	exact
second radiation constant hc/k	c_2	$1.438\,776\,877 \dots \times 10^{-2}$	[m K] [†]	exact
Wien displacement law constants				
$b = \lambda_{\text{max}} T = c_2 / 4.965\,114\,231 \dots$	b	$2.897\,771\,955 \dots \times 10^{-3}$	[m K] [†]	exact
$b' = \nu_{\text{max}} / T = 2.821\,439\,372 \dots c / c_2$	b'	$5.878\,925\,757 \dots \times 10^{10}$	Hz K ⁻¹	exact

* The energy of a photon with frequency ν expressed in unit Hz is $E = h\nu$ in J. Unitary time evolution of the state of this photon is given by $\exp(-iEt/\hbar)|\varphi\rangle$, where $|\varphi\rangle$ is the photon state at time $t = 0$ and time is expressed in unit s. The ratio Et/\hbar is a phase.

† The full description of m⁻¹ is cycles or periods per meter and that of m is meter per cycle (m/cycle). The scientific community is aware of the implied use of these units. It traces back to the conventions for phase and angle and the use of unit Hz versus cycles/s. No solution has been agreed upon.

‡ Value recommended by the Particle Data Group (Tanabashi, *et al.*, 2018).

§ Based on the ratio of the masses of the W and Z bosons m_W/m_Z recommended by the Particle Data Group (Tanabashi, *et al.*, 2018). The value for $\sin^2\theta_W$ they recommend, which is based on a variant of the modified minimal subtraction ($\overline{\text{MS}}$) scheme, is $\sin^2\hat{\theta}_W(M_Z) = 0.231\,22(4)$.

¶ This and other constants involving m_τ are based on $m_\tau c^2$ in MeV recommended by the Particle Data Group (Tanabashi, *et al.*, 2018).

|| The relative atomic mass $A_r(X)$ of particle X with mass $m(X)$ is defined by $A_r(X) = m(X)/m_u$, where $m_u = m(^{12}\text{C})/12 = 1 \text{ u}$ is the atomic mass constant and u is the unified atomic mass unit. Moreover, the mass of particle X is $m(X) = A_r(X) \text{ u}$ and the molar mass of X is $M(X) = A_r(X)M_u$, where $M_u = N_A \text{ u}$ is the molar mass constant and N_A is the Avogadro constant.

** The entropy of an ideal monoatomic gas of relative atomic mass A_r is given by $S = S_0 + \frac{3}{2}R \ln A_r - R \ln(p/p_0) + \frac{5}{2}R \ln(T/K)$.

†† The full description of m² is m⁻² × (m/cycle)⁴. See also footnote for m⁻¹.