

Tabela 5. Współczynniki przeliczenia równoważników energii.

Współczynniki wyprowadzone z relacji $E = mc^2 = hc/\lambda = h\nu = kT$ są oparte na wartościach stałych wyrównania CODATA 1998. $1 \text{ eV} = (e/C) \text{ J}$, $1 \text{ u} = m_{\text{u}} = \frac{1}{12} m(^{12}\text{C}) = 10^{-3} \text{ kg mol}^{-1}/N_{\text{A}}$, energia Hartree (hartree) $E_{\text{h}} = 2R_{\infty}hc = \alpha^2 m_e c^2$. Wielkości w jednej linii są równe. N.p. $1 \text{ eV} = 806\,554,477 \text{ m}^{-1} \times hc = 2,417\,989\,491 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz} \times h$.

Jednostka odniesienia				
	J	kg	m^{-1}	Hz
1 J	$(1 \text{ J}) =$ 1 J	$(1 \text{ J})/c^2 =$ $1,112\,650\,056 \times 10^{-17} \text{ kg}$	$(1 \text{ J})/hc =$ $5,034\,117\,62(39) \times 10^{24} \text{ m}^{-1}$	$(1 \text{ J})/h =$ $1,509\,190\,50(12) \times 10^{33} \text{ Hz}$
1 kg	$(1 \text{ kg})c^2 =$ $8,987\,551\,787 \times 10^{16} \text{ J}$	$(1 \text{ kg}) =$ 1 kg	$(1 \text{ kg})c/h =$ $4,524\,439\,29(35) \times 10^{41} \text{ m}^{-1}$	$(1 \text{ kg})c^2/h =$ $1,356\,392\,77(11) \times 10^{50} \text{ Hz}$
1 m^{-1}	$(1 \text{ m}^{-1})hc =$ $1,986\,445\,44(16) \times 10^{-25} \text{ J}$	$(1 \text{ m}^{-1})h/c =$ $2,210\,218\,63(17) \times 10^{-42} \text{ kg}$	$(1 \text{ m}^{-1}) =$ 1 m^{-1}	$(1 \text{ m}^{-1})c =$ 299 792 458 Hz
1 Hz	$(1 \text{ Hz})h =$ $6,626\,068\,76(52) \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}$	$(1 \text{ Hz})h/c^2 =$ $7,372\,495\,78(58) \times 10^{-51} \text{ kg}$	$(1 \text{ Hz})/c =$ $3,335\,640\,952 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^{-1}$	$(1 \text{ Hz}) =$ 1 Hz
1 K	$(1 \text{ K})k =$ $1,380\,6503(24) \times 10^{-23} \text{ J}$	$(1 \text{ K})k/c^2 =$ $1,536\,1807(27) \times 10^{-40} \text{ kg}$	$(1 \text{ K})k/hc =$ $69,503\,56(12) \text{ m}^{-1}$	$(1 \text{ K})k/h =$ $2,083\,6644(36) \times 10^{10} \text{ Hz}$
1 eV	$(1 \text{ eV}) =$ $1,602\,176\,462(63) \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$	$(1 \text{ eV})/c^2 =$ $1,782\,661\,731(70) \times 10^{-36} \text{ kg}$	$(1 \text{ eV})/hc =$ $8,065\,544\,77(32) \times 10^5 \text{ m}^{-1}$	$(1 \text{ eV})/h =$ $2,417\,989\,491(95) \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$
1 u	$(1 \text{ u})c^2 =$ $1,492\,417\,78(12) \times 10^{-10} \text{ J}$	$(1 \text{ u}) =$ $1,660\,538\,73(13) \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$	$(1 \text{ u})c/h =$ $7,513\,006\,658(57) \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-1}$	$(1 \text{ u})c^2/h =$ $2,252\,342\,733(17) \times 10^{23} \text{ Hz}$
$1 E_{\text{h}}$	$(1 E_{\text{h}}) =$ $4,359\,743\,81(34) \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$	$(1 E_{\text{h}})/c^2 =$ $4,850\,869\,19(38) \times 10^{-35} \text{ kg}$	$(1 E_{\text{h}})/hc =$ $2,194\,746\,313\,710(17) \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$	$(1 E_{\text{h}})/h =$ $6,579\,683\,920\,735(50) \times 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$

Tabela 6. Współczynniki przeliczenia równoważników energii.

Współczynniki wyprowadzone z relacji $E = mc^2 = hc/\lambda = h\nu = kT$ są oparte na wartościach stałych wyrównania CODATA 1998. $1 \text{ eV} = (e/C) \text{ J}$, $1 \text{ u} = m_{\text{u}} = \frac{1}{12} m(^{12}\text{C}) = 10^{-3} \text{ kg mol}^{-1}/N_{\text{A}}$, energia Hartree (hartree) $E_{\text{h}} = 2R_{\infty}hc = \alpha^2 m_e c^2$. Wielkości w jednej linii są równe. N.p. $1 \text{ eV} = 11\,604,506 \text{ K} \times k = 3,674\,932\,60 \times 10^{-2} E_{\text{h}}$.

Jednostka odniesienia				
	K	eV	u	E_{h}
1 J	$(1 \text{ J})/k =$ $7,242\,964(13) \times 10^{22} \text{ K}$	$(1 \text{ J}) =$ $6,241\,509\,74(24) \times 10^{18} \text{ eV}$	$(1 \text{ J})/c^2 =$ $6,700\,536\,62(53) \times 10^9 \text{ u}$	$(1 \text{ J}) =$ $2,293\,712\,76(18) \times 10^{17} E_{\text{h}}$
1 kg	$(1 \text{ kg})c^2/k =$ $6,509\,651(11) \times 10^{39} \text{ K}$	$(1 \text{ kg})c^2 =$ $5,609\,589\,21(22) \times 10^{35} \text{ eV}$	$(1 \text{ kg}) =$ $6,022\,141\,99(47) \times 10^{26} \text{ u}$	$(1 \text{ kg})c^2 =$ $2,061\,486\,22(16) \times 10^{34} E_{\text{h}}$
1 m^{-1}	$(1 \text{ m}^{-1})hc/k =$ $1,438\,7752(25) \times 10^{-2} \text{ K}$	$(1 \text{ m}^{-1})hc =$ $1,239\,841\,857(49) \times 10^{-6} \text{ eV}$	$(1 \text{ m}^{-1})h/c =$ $1,331\,025\,042(10) \times 10^{-15} \text{ u}$	$(1 \text{ m}^{-1})hc =$ $4,556\,335\,252\,750(35) \times 10^{-8} E_{\text{h}}$
1 Hz	$(1 \text{ Hz})h/k =$ $4,799\,2374(84) \times 10^{-11} \text{ K}$	$(1 \text{ Hz})h =$ $4,135\,667\,27(16) \times 10^{-15} \text{ eV}$	$(1 \text{ Hz})h/c^2 =$ $4,439\,821\,637(34) \times 10^{-24} \text{ u}$	$(1 \text{ Hz})h =$ $1,519\,829\,846\,003(12) \times 10^{-16} E_{\text{h}}$
1 K	$(1 \text{ K}) =$ 1 K	$(1 \text{ K})k =$ $8,617\,342(15) \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}$	$(1 \text{ K})k/c^2 =$ $9,251\,098(16) \times 10^{-14} \text{ u}$	$(1 \text{ K})k =$ $3,166\,8153(55) \times 10^{-6} E_{\text{h}}$
1 eV	$(1 \text{ eV})/k =$ $1,160\,4506(20) \times 10^4 \text{ K}$	$(1 \text{ eV}) =$ 1 eV	$(1 \text{ eV})c^2 =$ $1,073\,544\,206(43) \times 10^{-9} \text{ u}$	$(1 \text{ eV}) =$ $3,674\,932\,60(14) \times 10^{-2} E_{\text{h}}$
1 u	$(1 \text{ u})c^2/k =$ $1,080\,9528(19) \times 10^{13} \text{ K}$	$(1 \text{ u})c^2 =$ $931,494\,013(37) \times 10^6 \text{ eV}$	$(1 \text{ u}) =$ 1 u	$(1 \text{ u})c^2 =$ $3,423\,177\,709(26) \times 10^7 E_{\text{h}}$
$1 E_{\text{h}}$	$(1 E_{\text{h}})/k =$ $3,157\,7465(55) \times 10^5 \text{ K}$	$(1 E_{\text{h}}) =$ 27,211 3834(11)eV	$(1 E_{\text{h}})/c^2 =$ $2,921\,262\,304(22) \times 10^{-8} \text{ u}$	$(1 E_{\text{h}}) =$ $1 E_{\text{h}}$

Dr P.J. Mohr i B.N. Taylor przysłali nam publikację [1] ze zgodą na przedrukowanie Tablic. Zgodę dało także Amerykańskie Towarzystwo Fizyczne. Wyrażamy im podziękowanie.

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Bibliografia

[1] P.J. Mohr and B.N. Taylor, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data **28** (6), 1713 (1999).