

$$1 \text{ pJ} = 6.24 \text{ MeV} \quad 1 \text{ amu} = 1.66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = 931.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$1 \text{ Tesla} = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{C} \cdot \text{s}} = 10^4 \text{ Gauss}$$

$$\text{A Klein-Gordon egyenlet, és diszperziós relációja: } \left( \square + \frac{m^2 c^2}{\hbar^2} \right) \phi = 0 \longrightarrow E^2 = p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4 \longrightarrow$$

$$k^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} = \frac{m^2 c^2}{\hbar^2}, \text{ ahol } \square = \partial^\mu \partial_\mu = \partial^0 \partial_0 - \nabla^2 = \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2 - \Delta$$

$$\text{Laplace gömbi koordinátákban: } \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\hat{L}^2}{\hbar^2 r^2}$$

$$\text{Yukawa potenciál: } \Phi(r) = -g^2 \frac{e^{-r/b}}{r}$$

$$\text{Bomlásnál: } T_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda} \quad \Gamma = \lambda \hbar \quad \text{Breit-Wigner: } |\Psi^2(\omega)| = \frac{\Gamma/2\pi}{(E - E_0)^2 + \Gamma^2/4}$$

$$T_{ij} = 3r_i r_j - \delta_{ij} r^2 \quad T_{ij} = T_{ji} \quad \text{Sp}(T) = 0$$

$$\text{Kvadrupól momentum: } Q_{ij} = \sum_{n=1}^A e_n T_{ij}(r_n) = \int \varrho(r) T_{ij}(r) d^3r, \text{ ahol } \int \varrho(r) d^3r = Z$$

Ha  $Q_{33} < 0$ , oblate, diszkosz alakú, ha  $Q_{33} > 0$ , prolate, szivar alakú.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{A^2}} dx = A\sqrt{\pi} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{A^2}} dx = \frac{A^3}{2} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\dot{N}_r = \sigma_j N_c \quad \Delta\sigma = \frac{\Delta\Omega}{4\pi}$$

$$\dot{N} = S - \lambda N \text{ diff. egyenlet rendszer megoldása: } N = \frac{S}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda t}), T_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$$

$$E_{kin} = E_{teljes} - E_{nyugalmi} = \sqrt{p^2 + m^2} - m$$

$$\text{Tömegspektrométerben: } p = e r B$$

$$\text{Magspin momentum: } Q_S = \langle I | Q | I \rangle = Q \sqrt{\frac{2I(2I-1)}{(2I+1)(2I+2)(2I+3)}}$$

$$\text{Forgó rendszer energiája: } E = \frac{j(j+1)}{2\Theta} \hbar^2, \text{ ahol } \Theta = \int \varrho(r) r^2 d^3r$$

CNO ciklus:

