
Applied Superconductivity:

Josephson Effect and Superconducting Electronics

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Prof. Dr. Rudolf Gross

and

Dr. Achim Marx

Walther-Meißner-Institut
Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften
and

Lehrstuhl für Technische Physik (E23)
Technische Universität München

Walther-Meißner-Strasse 8
D-85748 Garching
Rudolf.Gross@wmi.badw.de

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Chapter J

Physikalische Konstanten

Fundamentalkonstanten treten im Netz der physikalischen Theorien als quantitative Verknüpfungspunkte dieser Theorien auf. So ist beispielsweise die Theorie der Hohlraumstrahlung über die Planck-Konstante h mit der Quantentheorie sowie über die Vakuum-Lichtgeschwindigkeit mit der Elektrodynamik und über die Boltzmann-Konstante k mit der Statistischen Mechanik verknüpft. Die Konstanten werden durch die Theorien nicht festgelegt, sie sind vielmehr experimentell so genau wie überhaupt nur möglich zu ermitteln. Denn die quantitativen Aussagen der Theorien können nur so genau sein, wie die Konstanten bekannt sind. Die möglichst genaue Kenntnis der Fundamentalkonstanten setzt aber eine möglichst genaue experimentelle Darstellung der im Internationalen Einheitensystem (SI) definierten physikalischen Einheiten voraus. Dieser Sachverhalt bindet die Ermittlung der Werte der Fundamentalkonstanten eng an die Metrologie, die Wissenschaft vom genauen Messen, deren vornehmste und wichtigste Aufgabe die bestmögliche experimentelle Realisierung der definierten Einheiten ist.

Umgekehrt aber sind die Fundamentalkonstanten deshalb von besonderem Interesse für die Metrologie, weil sie selbst als ideale Einheiten dienen oder die ideale Basis für Einheiten bilden können. Schon heute werden sie zur Darstellung der SI-Einheiten herangezogen. Experimente zur Bestimmung einer Fundamentalkonstanten werden häufig direkt an metrologischen Instituten wie der Physikalisch-Technischen Bundesanstalt oder zumindest in enger Zusammenarbeit mit solchen Instituten ausgeführt.

Im Jahre 1999 hat die Task Group on Fundamental Constants des *Committee on Data for Science and Technology* (CODATA) des International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) einen neuen Satz von Fundamentalkonstanten erstellt und ihn zur einheitlichen Verwendung in Wissenschaft und Technik empfohlen. Dessen Werte sind das Ergebnis einer multivariaten Ausgleichsrechnung und beruhen auf Daten, die bis zum 31. Dezember 1998 publiziert vorlagen. Es ist geplant, zukünftig regelmäßig alle vier Jahre eine neue Ausgleichsrechnung unter Hinzuziehung neuer Daten vorzunehmen.

Eine Auswahl der wichtigsten Fundamentalkonstanten sind in der folgenden Tabelle zusammengefasst. Quelle: Peter J. Mohr und Barry N. Taylor, *CODATA Recommended Values of the Fundamental Physical Constants 1998*, *Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data* **28**, No. 6, (1999) und *Reviews of Modern Physics* **72**, No. 2, (2000).

Physikalische Konstante	Symbol	Wert	Einheit	rel. Fehler
universelle Konstanten				
Lichtgeschwindigkeit	c	299 792 458	m/s	exakt
Plancksche Konstante	h	$6.626\,068\,76(52) \times 10^{-34}$	Js	7.8×10^{-8}
$h/2\pi$	\hbar	$1.054\,571\,596(82) \times 10^{-34}$	Js	7.8×10^{-8}
		$6.582\,118\,89(26) \times 10^{-16}$	eVs	3.9×10^{-8}
Gravitationskonstante	G	$6.673(10) \times 10^{-11}$	$\text{m}^3/\text{kg s}^2$	
Induktionskonstante, magnetische Feldkonstante	μ_0	$4\pi \times 10^{-7}$	N/A^2	exakt
Influenzkonstante, elektrische Feldkonstante, $1/\mu_0 c^2$	ϵ_0	$8.854\,187\,817 \dots \times 10^{-12}$	F/m	exakt
	$1/4\pi\epsilon_0$	$8.987\,551 \dots \times 10^9$	Nm^2/C^2	exakt
Vakuumimpedanz $1/\mu_0 c^2$	Z_0	$376.730\,313\,461 \dots$	Ω	exakt
Planck-Masse $\sqrt{\hbar c/G}$	m_P	$2.1767(16) \times 10^{-8}$	kg	7.5×10^{-4}
elektromagnetische Konstanten				
Elementarladung	e	$1.602\,176\,462(63) \times 10^{-19}$	C	3.9×10^{-8}
Magnetisches Flussquant $h/2e$	Φ_0	$2.067\,833\,636(81) \times 10^{-15}$	Vs	3.9×10^{-8}
von Klitzing Konstante h/e^2	R_K	$25\,812.807\,572(95)$	Ω	3.7×10^{-9}
Leitfähigkeitsquant $2e^2/h$	G_0	$7.748\,091\,696(28) \times 10^{-5}$	S	3.7×10^{-9}
Josephson-Konstante $2e/h$	K_J	$483\,597.898(19)$	GHz/V	3.9×10^{-8}
Bohrsches Magneton $e\hbar/2m_e$	μ_B	$9.274\,008\,99(37) \times 10^{-24}$	J/T	4.0×10^{-8}
		$5.788\,381\,749(43) \times 10^{-5}$	eV/T	7.3×10^{-9}
		$1.399\,624\,624(56) \times 10^{10}$	Hz/T	4.0×10^{-8}
Kernmagneton	μ_K	$5.050\,783\,17(20) \times 10^{-27}$	J/T	4.0×10^{-8}
		$3.152\,451\,238(24) \times 10^{-8}$	eV/T	7.6×10^{-9}
		$7.622\,593\,96(31) \times 10^6$	Hz/T	4.0×10^{-8}
atomare und nukleare Konstanten				
Feinstrukturkonstante $e^2/4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c$	α	$7.297\,352\,533(27) \times 10^{-3}$		3.7×10^{-9}
	$1/\alpha$	$137.036\,999\,76(83)$		3.7×10^{-9}
Ruhemasse des Elektrons	m_e	$9.109\,381\,88(72) \times 10^{-31}$	kg	7.9×10^{-8}
		$5.485\,799\,110(12) \times 10^{-4}$	u	2.1×10^{-9}
Ruheenergie des Elektrons	$m_e c^2$	$5.109\,989\,02(21) \times 10^5$	eV	4.0×10^{-8}
Ruhemasse des Protons	m_p	$1.672\,621\,58(13) \times 10^{-27}$	kg	7.9×10^{-8}

Fortsetzung auf nächster Seite

Fortsetzung von letzter Seite

Physikalische Konstante	Symbol	Wert	Einheit	rel. Fehler
		1.007 276 466 88(13)	u	1.3×10^{-10}
Ruheenergie des Protons	$m_p c^2$	$9.382\,719\,98(38) \times 10^8$	eV	4.0×10^{-8}
Ruhemasse des Neutrons	m_n	$1.674\,927\,16(13) \times 10^{-27}$	kg	7.9×10^{-8}
		1.008 664 915 78(55)	u	5.4×10^{-10}
Ruheenergie des Neutrons	$m_n c^2$	$9.395\,653\,30(38) \times 10^8$	eV	4.0×10^{-8}
Magnetisches Moment des Elektrons	μ_e	$9.284\,763\,62(37) \times 10^{-24}$	J/T	4.0×10^{-8}
	μ_e/μ_B	1.001 159 652 1869(41)		4.1×10^{-12}
Magnetisches Moment des Protons	μ_p	$1.410\,606\,633(58) \times 10^{-26}$	J/T	4.1×10^{-8}
	μ_p/μ_B	1.521 032 203(15)		1.0×10^{-8}
	μ_p/μ_N	2.792 847 337(29)		1.0×10^{-8}
Massenverhältnis Proton/Elektron	m_p/m_e	1836.152 6675(39)		2.1×10^{-9}
spezifische Ladung des Elektrons	e/m_e	$1.758\,820\,174(71) \times 10^{11}$	C/kg	4.0×10^{-8}
Rydberg-Konstante $\alpha^2 m_e c / 2h$	R_∞	10 973 731.568 549(83)	1/m	7.6×10^{-12}
		$2.179\,871\,90(17) \times 10^{-18}$	J	7.8×10^{-8}
		13.605 691 72(53)	eV	3.9×10^{-8}
Bohrscher Radius $\alpha/4\pi R_\infty = 4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2/m_e e^2$	a_B	$5.291\,772\,083(19) \times 10^{-11}$	m	3.7×10^{-9}
Klassischer Elektronenradius $\alpha^2 a_B$	r_e	$2.817\,940\,285(31) \times 10^{-15}$	m	1.1×10^{-8}
Compton Wellenlänge des Elektrons $h/m_e c$	λ_C	$2.426\,310\,215(18) \times 10^{-12}$	m	7.3×10^{-9}
physikalisch-chemische Konstanten				
Loschmidtsche Zahl, Avogadro Konstante	N_A	$6.022\,141\,99(47) \times 10^{23}$	1/mol	7.9×10^{-8}
Atomare Masseneinheit $\frac{1}{12} m(^{12}\text{C})$	u	$1.660\,538\,73(13) \times 10^{-27}$	kg	7.9×10^{-8}
Faradaysche Konstante $N_A e$	F	96 485.3415(39)	C/mol	4.0×10^{-8}
Gaskonstante	R	8.314 472(15)	J/mol K	1.7×10^{-6}
Boltzmann-Konstante	k_B	$1.380\,6503(24) \times 10^{-23}$	J/K	1.7×10^{-6}
Molvolumen eines idealen Gases RT/p (bei $T = 273.15\text{ K}$, $p = 101\,325\text{ Pa}$)	V_m	$22.413\,996(39) \times 10^3$	m ³ /mol	1.7×10^{-6}

Fortsetzung auf nächster Seite

Fortsetzung von letzter Seite

Physikalische Konstante	Symbol	Wert	Einheit	rel. Fehler
Tripelpunkt des Wassers	T_t	273.15	K	
	T_0	272.16	K	
		0	°C	
Stefan-Boltzmannsche Strahlungskonstante $(\pi^2/60)k_B^4/\hbar^3c^2$	σ	$5.670\,400(40) \times 10^{-8}$	W/m ² K ⁴	7.0×10^{-6}
Wiensche Verschiebungskon- stante $b = \lambda_{\max}T$	b	$2.897\,7686(51) \times 10^{-3}$	m K	1.7×10^{-6}
fundamentale physikalische Konstanten – angenommene Werte				
Normaldruck	p_0	101 325	Pa	exakt
Standard Fallbeschleunigung	g	9.806 65	m/s ²	exakt
konventioneller Wert der Josephson-Konstante	K_{J-90}	483 597.9	Hz/V	exakt
konventioneller Wert der von Klitzing-Konstante	R_{K-90}	25 812.807	Ω	exakt
