Bohr magneton	$\mu_B = e\hbar/2m_e$	$5.788\ 382\ 63(52)\times10^{-11}$ MeV T^{-1}	0.089
nuclear magneton	$\mu_N = e\hbar/2m_p$	$3.152\ 451\ 66(28)\times10^{-14}$ MeV T^{-1}	0.089
electron cyclotron freq./field	$\omega^e_{\mathrm{cycl}}/B = e/m_e$	$1.758\ 819\ 62(53)\times10^{11}$ rad s^{-1} T^{-1}	0.30
proton cyclotron freq./field	$\omega^p_{\mathrm{cycl}}/B = e/m_p$	$9.578\ 830\ 9(29)\times10^{7}$ rad s^{-1} T^{-1}	0.30
gravitational constant	G_N	$6.672\ 59(85)\times10^{-11}$ m^3 kg^{-1} s^{-2}	128
		$= 6.707\ 11(86)\times10^{-39}$ $\hbar c$ $(\mathrm{GeV}/c^2)^{-2}$	128
standard grav. accel., sea level	g	$9.806\ 65$ m s^{-2}	exact
Avogadro constant	N_A	$6.022\ 136\ 7(36)\times10^{23}$ mol^{-1}	0.59
Boltzmann constant	k	$1.380\ 658(12)\times10^{-23}$ J K^{-1}	8.5
		$= 8.617\ 385(73)\times10^{-5}$ eV K^{-1}	8.4
molar volume, ideal gas at STP	$N_A k(273.15\ \mathrm{K})/(101\ 325\ \mathrm{Pa})$	$22.414\ 10(19)\times10^{-3}$ m^3 mol^{-1}	8.4
Wien displacement law constant	$b = \lambda_{\mathrm{max}}T$	$2.897\ 756(24)\times10^{-3}$ m K	8.4
Stefan-Boltzmann constant	$\sigma = \pi^2k^4/60\hbar^3c^2$	$5.670\ 51(19)\times10^{-8}$ W m^{-2} K^{-4}	34
Fermi coupling constant‡	$G_F/(\hbar c)^3$	$1.166\ 39(2)\times10^{-5}$ GeV^{-2}	20
weak mixing angle	$\sin^2\widehat{\theta}(M_Z)$ ($\overline{\mathrm{MS}}$)	0.2319(5)	2200
$W^{\pm}$ boson mass	m_W	80.22(26) GeV/c^2	3200
Z^0 boson mass	m_Z	91.187(7) GeV/c^2	77
strong coupling constant	$\alpha_s(m_Z)$	0.117(5)	43000

$\pi = 3.141\ 592\ 653\ 589\ 793\ 238$ $e = 2.718\ 281\ 828\ 459\ 045\ 235$ $\gamma = 0.577\ 215\ 664\ 901\ 532\ 861$

$1\ \mathrm{in} \equiv 0.0254\ \mathrm{m}$	$1\ \mathrm{G} \equiv 10^{-4}\ \mathrm{T}$	$1\ \mathrm{eV} = 1.602\ 177\ 33(49) \times 10^{-19}\ \mathrm{J}$	kT at $300\ \mathrm{K} = [38.681\ 49(33)]^{-1}\ \mathrm{eV}$
$1\ \text{Å} \equiv 0.1\ \mathrm{nm}$	$1\ \mathrm{dyne} \equiv 10^{-5}\ \mathrm{N}$	$1\ \mathrm{eV}/c^2 = 1.782\ 662\ 70(54) \times 10^{-36}\ \mathrm{kg}$	$0^\circ\ \mathrm{C} \equiv 273.15\ \mathrm{K}$
$1\ \mathrm{barn} \equiv 10^{-28}\ \mathrm{m}^2$	$1\ \mathrm{erg} \equiv 10^{-7}\ \mathrm{J}$	$2.997\ 924\ 58 \times 10^9\ \mathrm{esu} = 1\ \mathrm{C}$	$1\ \mathrm{atmosphere} \equiv 760\ \mathrm{torr} \equiv 101\ 325\ \mathrm{Pa}$

* The meter is defined to be the length of path traveled by light in vacuum in 1/299 792 458 s. See B.W. Petley, Nature **303**, 373 (1983).

† At $Q^2 = 0$. At $Q^2 \approx m_W^2$ the value is approximately 1/128.

‡ See discussion in Sec. 26 “Standard Model of electroweak interactions.”