

## Empirical Data [lam16]

### Atomic polarizabilities

$\alpha/(4\pi\epsilon_0)$ in units of $10^{-30} \text{ m}^3$			
H	0.667	He	0.205
Li	24.3	Ne	0.396
Na	23.6	Ar	1.64
K	43.4	Kr	2.48
Rb	47.3	Xe	4.04
Cs	59.6		

[from Pollack and Stump 2002]

### Dielectric properties of insulators

Material	Dielectric constant $\kappa$	Dielectric strength $E_{\text{max}}$ in $10^6 \text{ V/m}$
air	1.00059	3
polystyrene	2.5	20
Lucite	2.8	20
Plexiglas	3.4	40
Teflon	2.1	60
Mylar	3.1	
paper	3.7	16
fused quartz	3.8 to 4.1	
Pyrex	4 to 6	14
water	80	
strontium titanate	332	8

[from Pollack and Stump 2002]

Resistivity of some conducting materials:

Material	Resistivity $\rho$ ( $\Omega$ m)
<i>pure metals<sup>a</sup> (0° C)</i>	
Ag	$1.47 \times 10^{-8}$
Cu	$1.54 \times 10^{-8}$
Al	$2.43 \times 10^{-8}$
Be	$2.71 \times 10^{-8}$
W	$4.82 \times 10^{-8}$
Zn	$5.59 \times 10^{-8}$
Fe	$8.64 \times 10^{-8}$
Pt	$9.8 \times 10^{-8}$
Cs	$18.0 \times 10^{-8}$
Pb	$19.2 \times 10^{-8}$
Ti	$45 \times 10^{-8}$
<i>Hg<sup>b</sup> (liq., 20° C)</i>	
Bi	$127 \times 10^{-8}$
$\alpha$ -Mn	$137 \times 10^{-8}$
sea water	0.21
<i>semiconductors (20° C)</i>	
Ge	$\sim 0.5$
Si	$\sim 2300$
<i>insulators</i>	
wood	$10^8$ to $10^{11}$
glass	$10^{10}$ to $10^{15}$

<sup>a</sup>J. Bass, Landolt-Börnstein Volume 15. *Metals: Electronic Transport Phenomena* (Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1982).

<sup>b</sup>*American Institute of Physics Handbook*, 2nd ed. (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1963).

[from Pollack and Stump 2002]

Magnetic susceptibilities of some elements and compounds:

Diamagnetic elements	$\chi_m^a$
H <sub>2</sub> (STP)	$-2.2 \times 10^{-9}$
He (STP)	$-1.1 \times 10^{-9}$
N <sub>2</sub> (STP)	$-6.7 \times 10^{-9}$
Si	$-3.3 \times 10^{-6}$
Ar (STP)	$-1.1 \times 10^{-8}$
Cu	$-9.6 \times 10^{-6}$
Xe (STP)	$-2.6 \times 10^{-8}$
Au	$-3.4 \times 10^{-5}$
Pb	$-1.6 \times 10^{-5}$
Paramagnetic elements	$\chi_m$
O <sub>2</sub> (STP)	$+1.9 \times 10^{-6}$
Na	$+8.5 \times 10^{-6}$
Al	$+2.1 \times 10^{-5}$
K	$+5.7 \times 10^{-6}$
Cr	$+2.9 \times 10^{-4}$
Rb	$+3.7 \times 10^{-6}$
W	$+7.0 \times 10^{-5}$
Nd	$+2.8 \times 10^{-4}$
Gd	$+8.7 \times 10^{-3}$
Compounds	$\chi_m$
H <sub>2</sub> O( <i>l</i> , 293 K)	$-9.0 \times 10^{-6}$
CO (STP)	$-5.5 \times 10^{-9}$
NO (STP)	$+8.2 \times 10^{-7}$
CO <sub>2</sub> (STP)	$-1.2 \times 10^{-8}$
SiO <sub>2</sub>	$-1.4 \times 10^{-5}$

[from Pollack and Stump 2002]

## Spectrum of electromagnetic waves:

Frequency (Hz)	Description	Wavelength
$10^2$	super low frequency (SLF) radio waves submarine communication	3000 km
$10^3$	ultra low frequency (ULF) radio waves	300 km
$10^4$	very low frequency (VLF) radio waves	30 km
$10^5$	low frequency (LF) radio waves marine radio	3 km
$10^6$	medium frequency (MF) radio waves AM radio is $0.53 \times 10^6$ to $1.60 \times 10^6$ Hz.	300 m
$10^7$	high frequency (HF) short-wave radio	30 m
$10^8$	(VHF) aircraft radio and navigation FM radio is $0.87 \times 10^8$ to $1.08 \times 10^8$ Hz. TV channels 2–13	3 m
$10^9$	(UHF) cellular telephones, radar, microwave ovens, TV channels 14–83	30 cm
$10^{10}$	(SHF) microwaves, radar, mobile radio	3 cm
$10^{11}$	extremely high frequency (EHF) Cosmic microwave background maximum is at $3 \times 10^{11}$ Hz.	3 mm
$10^{12}$	far infrared	0.3 mm
$10^{13}$	far infrared	$30 \mu\text{m}$
$10^{14}$	near infrared Visible light is $3.9 \times 10^{14}$ to $7.6 \times 10^{14}$ Hz.	$3 \mu\text{m}$
$10^{15}$	near ultraviolet	$0.3 \mu\text{m}$
$10^{16}$	vacuum ultraviolet	30 nm
$10^{17}$	soft X rays	3 nm
$10^{18}$	soft X rays	0.3 nm
$10^{19}$	hard X rays	30 pm
$10^{20}$	gamma rays	3 pm
$10^{21}$	gamma rays	0.3 pm
$10^{22}$	cosmic gamma rays	30 fm

[from Pollack and Stump 2002]

Periodic table:

IA		IIA		VIII										IIIB		IVB		VB		VIB		VIIB		VIII																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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1	H	2	He	3	Li	4	Be	5	B	6	C	7	N	8	O	9	F	10	Ne	11	Na	12	Mg	13	Al	14	Si	15	P	16	S	17	Cl	18	Ar	19	K	20	Ca	21	Sc	22	Ti	23	V	24	Cr	25	Mn	26	Fe	27	Co	28	Ni	29	Cu	30	Zn	31	Ga	32	Ge	33	As	34	Se	35	Br	36	Kr	37	Rb	38	Sr	39	Y	40	Zr	41	Nb	42	Mo	43	Tc	44	Ru	45	Rh	46	Pd	47	Ag	48	Cd	49	In	50	Sn	51	Sb	52	Te	53	I	54	Xe	55	Cs	56	Ba	57	La	58	Ce	59	Pr	60	Nd	61	Pm	62	Sm	63	Eu	64	Gd	65	Tb	66	Dy	67	Ho	68	Er	69	Tm	70	Yb	71	Lu	72	Hf	73	Ta	74	W	75	Re	76	Os	77	Ir	78	Pt	79	Au	80	Hg	81	Tl	82	Pb	83	Bi	84	Po	85	At	86	Rn	87	Fr	88	Ra	89	Ac	90	Th	91	Pa	92	U	93	Np	94	Pu	95	Am	96	Cm	97	Bk	98	Cf	99	Es	100	Fm	101	Md	102	No	103	Lr	104	Rf	105	Db	106	Sg	107	Bh	108	Hs	109	Mt	110	Ds	111	Rg	112	Cn	113	Nh	114	Fl	115	Mc	116	Lv	117	Ts	118	Og

For atomic weight, a number in brackets indicates the mass number of the most stable isotope.

[from Blundell 2011]