

The fundamental physical constants

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Incorporating recent data, a new set of recommended values of the basic constants and conversion factors of physics and chemistry has just been issued.

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The Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) was established in 1966 as an interdisciplinary committee of the International Council of Scientific Unions (now the International Council for Science). Three years later CODATA created the task group on fundamental constants to periodically provide the scientific and technological communities with a self-consistent set of internationally recommended values for the basic constants and conversion factors of physics and chemistry. Under the auspices of the CODATA task group, we have completed a new least-squares adjustment of those values—termed the 2006 adjustment—that takes into account all relevant data available through 31 December 2006. The tables accompanying this article online (available at <http://www.physicstoday.org>) give the 2006 CODATA recommended values resulting from that adjustment, except for some specialized x-ray-related quantities and various natural and atomic units.

The complete 2006 CODATA set of more than 300 recommended values, together with a detailed description of the data and their analysis, is in preparation and will be posted on arXiv.org and submitted for publication later this year. All of the values, as well as the correlation coefficients between any two constants, are available online in a searchable database provided by the NIST fundamental constants data center. The URL is <http://physics.nist.gov/constants>.

The new set of recommended values replaces its immediate predecessor, which resulted from the 2002 adjustment,¹ also carried out under the auspices of the task group. Although only four years have elapsed between the 31 December 2002 and 31 December 2006 closing dates of the two adjustments, a number of advances in experiment and theory have led to significant improvements in our knowledge of the values of the constants.

The new information includes the results on nuclidic masses in the 2003 Atomic Mass Evaluation from the Atomic Mass Data Center in Orsay, France; a significantly improved experimental value of the electron magnetic moment anomaly a_e with a relative standard uncertainty (that is, relative estimated standard deviation) $u_r = 6.5 \times 10^{-10}$ from measurements on a single electron in a cylindrical Penning trap (see figure 1 and PHYSICS TODAY, August 2006, page 15); better measurements of the relative atomic masses of ^2H , ^3H , and ^4He ; improved measurements of the nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) frequencies of the deuteron (d) and proton (p) in the hydrogen–deuterium (HD) molecule and of the triton

(t) and proton in the hydrogen–tritium molecule (HT); and a highly accurate value of the product $K_J^2 R_K = 4/h$ with $u_r = 3.6 \times 10^{-8}$ from measurements with a moving-coil watt balance (see figure 2), where $K_J = 2e/h$ and $R_K = h/e^2$ are the Josephson and von Klitzing constants characteristic of the Josephson and quantum Hall effects, respectively, e is the elementary charge, and h is the Planck constant.

Equally significant, the new information also includes an accurate value of the quotient $h/m(^{87}\text{Rb})$ obtained by measuring the recoil velocity of a rubidium-87 atom of mass $m(^{87}\text{Rb})$ when it absorbs or emits a photon—a result that provides, with a relative uncertainty of 6.6×10^{-9} , a value of the fine-structure constant α independent of quantum electrodynamics (QED) theory; combined x-ray and optical interferometer (XROI) results for d_{220} , the {220} lattice spacing of highly pure, nearly crystallographically perfect single crystals of silicon; measurements of transition frequencies in antiprotonic helium that, together with theoretical expressions for the frequencies, provide a value of the relative atomic mass of the electron, $A_r(e)$; improved theoretical expressions for H and D energy levels; and an improved theoretical expression for a_e .

Consequences of new results

The new information available to the task group led to significant changes in both the values and uncertainties of many of the fundamental constants. A few highlights follow.

► The reduction from 0.038 to 0.0035 of the uncertainty of the eighth-order coefficient $A_1^{(8)}$ in the theoretical expression for the electron magnetic moment anomaly $a_e(\text{th})$ has led to a reduction in u_r of $a_e(\text{th})$ from 9.9×10^{-10} to 2.4×10^{-10} . The improved expression, together with the new experimental value of a_e , leads to a new recommended value of the fine-structure constant α with $u_r = 6.8 \times 10^{-10}$, about five times smaller than the uncertainty for the 2002 value. This reduction of uncertainty leads, in turn, to comparable fractional reductions in the uncertainties of other constants that strongly depend on α , such as the Bohr radius a_0 and Compton wavelength λ_C .

► The new NMR measurements on HD have led to a reduction in the uncertainty of the recommended values of the deuteron–electron and deuteron–proton magnetic moment ratios μ_d/μ_e and μ_d/μ_p . Further, the improved measurements of the relative atomic mass of ^3H and the new NMR measurements on HT have for the first time led to the inclusion of recommended values in the CODATA listing for quantities

associated with the triton, including the triton–electron and triton–proton magnetic moment ratios μ_t/μ_e and μ_t/μ_p .

► The experimental problems thought to be present in two of the three XROI determinations of d_{220} for three different silicon crystals considered for inclusion in the 2002 adjustment have been clarified. Although the three values had been included in the 1998 adjustment,² only one was an input datum in the 2002 adjustment. As a result of the new work, which includes additional d_{220} determinations, four d_{220} XROI values were available for inclusion in the 2006 adjustment. However, although three agree among themselves, one disagrees with them but is in reasonable agreement with the value implied by the accurate x-ray measurement of $h/(m_n d_{220})$, where m_n is the neutron mass. Some details about the disagreement and how it is dealt with are presented below.

► The availability for the 2006 adjustment, as for the 2002 adjustment, of a credible result for the molar volume of highly pure, nearly crystallographically perfect silicon, $V_m(\text{Si})$, that disagrees with five other credible results for other constants, including the product $K_J^2 R_K$, indicates a problem with one or more of the six results. Some details about the disagreement and how it is dealt with are presented below.

Data analysis

The 2006 adjustment is similar to the 2002 adjustment in many key respects. First, we treated all of the input data on an essentially equal footing. Doing so allowed us to properly consider all components of uncertainty and all significant correlations among the data. It also eliminated any arbitrary division of the data into different categories—such divisions generally occurred in adjustments before that of 1998.

Second, to analyze the data we used the standard least-squares algorithm rather than an extended algorithm that tries to take into account the “uncertainty of the uncertainty” assigned to an input datum. An extended algorithm was applied as part of the 1986 adjustment,³ but the complexity of the measurements and calculations in the field of fundamental constants makes it difficult enough to evaluate uncertainties in a meaningful way, let alone the uncertainties of those uncertainties.

Third, we continued to use an innovation from the 1998 adjustment to properly take into account the uncertainties of various theoretical expressions—for example, the energy levels of H and D required to obtain the Rydberg constant R_∞ from measurements of transition frequencies in those atoms. Thus we employed once again an additive correction δ_i for each such expression, included those corrections among the variables of the least-squares adjustment, and took their estimated values as input data. The best a priori estimate of each δ_i was zero but with an uncertainty equal to the uncertainty of the theoretical expression as obtained from estimates of the magnitudes of the uncalculated terms.

Fourth, we analyzed the data using the method of least squares for correlated input data. Although the need to consider correlations among the input data in the evaluation of the fundamental constants was first emphasized well over half a century ago, the 1998 adjustment was the first time it was actually done.

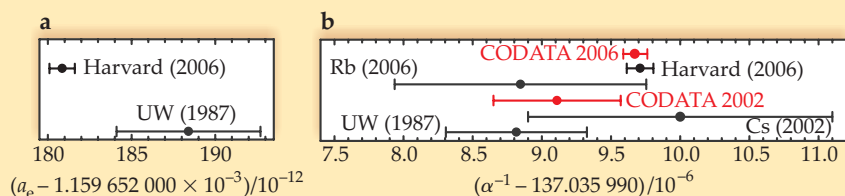


Figure 1. (a) A new measurement of the electron’s anomalous magnetic moment a_e by Gerald Gabrielse’s group at Harvard University significantly improves on the 1987 measurement done at the University of Washington. **(b)** The new value of a_e is the key input datum for determining the fine structure constant α . Shown here are the values of α^{-1} calculated from the a_e measurements using current quantum electrodynamics theory, along with the values determined from atomic recoil experiments with rubidium and cesium and the recommended value from the 2002 and 2006 CODATA adjustments. (Adapted from B. Odom et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **97**, 030801, 2006.)

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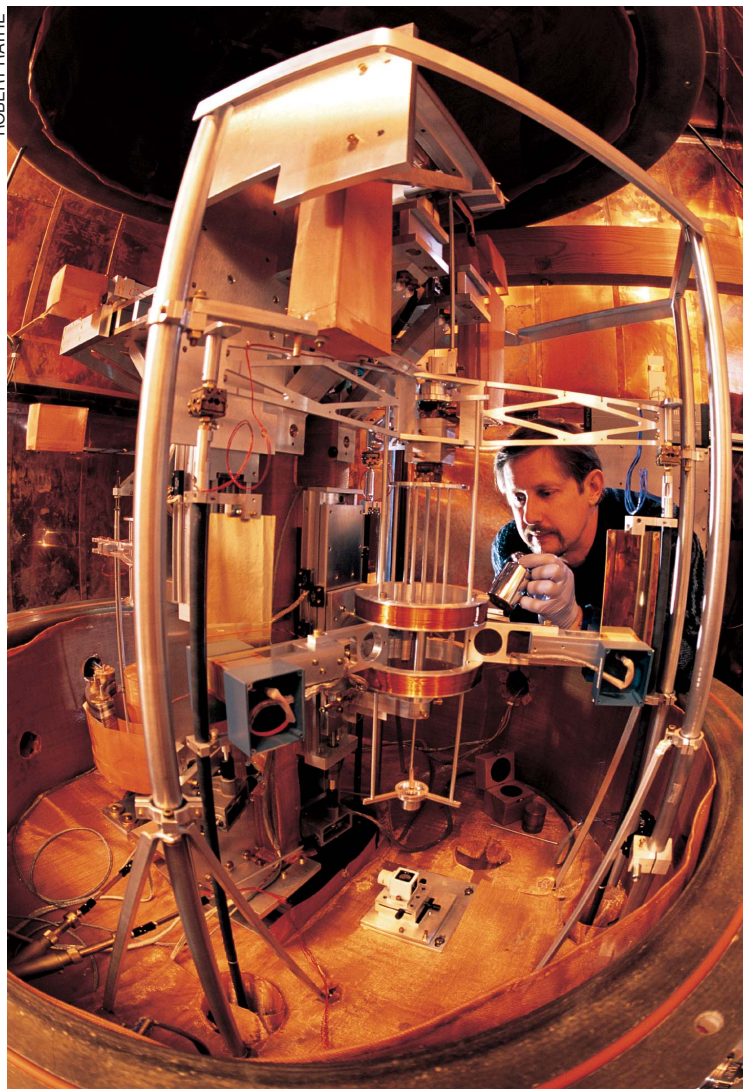


Figure 2. Moving-coil watt balance at NIST. By comparing mechanical power measured in terms of the meter, kilogram, and second to electrical power measured in terms of the Josephson and quantum Hall effects, watt-balance experiments have provided the best value for the Planck constant h . Richard Steiner is shown here placing a 1-kg test mass onto the mass pan.

As in the 2002 adjustment, the analysis of the input data proceeded in several stages. First, we compared the directly measured values of the same quantity, for example, the five calculable capacitor measurements of R_K . Next, by comparing values of a common inferred constant, principally α or h , we examined whether measured values of different quantities were consistent. Finally, we used the least-squares method as described above to carry out a multivariate analysis of the data. The focus of all these investigations was the compatibility of the data and the extent to which a particular datum would contribute to the 2006 recommended values of the constants.

The final least-squares adjustment used 135 of the 150 input data that were initially considered and 79 variables or adjusted constants whose values were determined by the least-squares algorithm. The input data included, for example, 23 H and D transition frequencies and frequency differences. Among the adjusted constants were R_∞ , α , h , and $A_r(e)$. Although a number of the recommended values were adjusted constants, most were calculated from the adjusted constants. For example, the elementary charge follows from the expression $e = (2\alpha h/\mu_0 c)^{1/2}$ and the mass of the electron from $m_e = 2R_\infty h/c\alpha^2$, where $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ N A}^{-2}$ and $c = 299\,792\,458 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ are, respectively, the exactly defined magnetic constant and speed of light in vacuum. The uncertainties of the derived values are obtained from the uncertainties and covariances of the adjusted constants on which they depend.

Discrepant data

The data analysis uncovered two major inconsistencies with the input data, as mentioned above. One of the d_{220} absolute values disagrees with the other three but agrees with an implied value from $h/(m_p d_{220})$. And the measured value of the molar volume of silicon, $V_m(\text{Si})$, disagrees with five measurements involving the Josephson constant $K_J = 2e/h$ and the von Klitzing constant $R_K = h/e^2$: three moving-coil watt-balance results for the product $K_J^2 R_K$, a mercury-electrometer result for K_J , and a capacitor volt-balance result for K_J . As in 2002, we were led to consider whether relaxing either one or both assumptions that $K_J = 2e/h$ and $R_K = h/e^2$ would reduce or possibly even eliminate the latter inconsistencies. Although both theory and experiment support the exactness of these relations, we would have deemed our data analysis incomplete had we not investigated that possibility.

To that end, as in the 2002 adjustment, we temporarily assumed $K_J = (2e/h)(1 + \varepsilon_J)$ and $R_K = (h/e^2)(1 + \varepsilon_K)$, where ε_J and ε_K are unknown correction factors to be taken as additional adjusted constants. If we found that the adjusted values of the correction factors ε_J and ε_K were statistically compatible with zero, then we could conclude that the experimental evidence supported the validity of the relations $K_J = 2e/h$ and $R_K = h/e^2$. On the other hand, an adjusted value of either of the correction factors that differed from zero in a statistically significant way would engender doubt about the corresponding relation. We found no statistically significant deviations from zero for either ε_J or ε_K .

The task group ultimately decided that, in the final least-squares adjustment from which the 2006 recommended values were to be obtained, the a priori assigned uncertainties of the input data involved in the two discrepancies would be weighted by the multiplicative factor 1.5. This weighting reduced the discrepancies to a level comfortably below two standard uncertainties. As a consequence, the uncertainty of the 2006 recommended value of h is larger by this factor than otherwise would be the case. Still, its u_r of 5.0×10^{-8} is significantly smaller than that of the 2002 recommended value, $u_r = 1.7 \times 10^{-7}$. There are comparable decreases in the uncertainties of the recommended values of other constants that

Comparison of the 2006 and 2002 CODATA recommended values of various constants

Constant	Relative standard uncertainty u_r 2006	2002	Ratio	D_r
α	6.8×10^{-10}	3.3×10^{-9}	4.9	-1.3
α_0	6.8×10^{-10}	3.3×10^{-9}	4.9	-1.3
λ_C	1.4×10^{-9}	6.7×10^{-9}	4.9	-1.3
h	5.0×10^{-8}	1.7×10^{-7}	3.4	-0.3
N_A	5.0×10^{-8}	1.7×10^{-7}	3.4	0.3
e	2.5×10^{-8}	8.5×10^{-8}	3.4	-0.3
R	1.7×10^{-6}	1.7×10^{-6}	1.0	0.0
k	1.7×10^{-6}	1.8×10^{-6}	1.0	0.0
σ	7.0×10^{-6}	7.0×10^{-6}	1.0	0.0
G	1.0×10^{-4}	1.5×10^{-4}	1.5	0.1
R_∞	6.6×10^{-12}	6.6×10^{-12}	1.0	0.0
m_e/m_p	4.3×10^{-10}	4.6×10^{-10}	1.1	0.2
$A_r(e)$	4.2×10^{-10}	4.4×10^{-10}	1.0	-0.1

The relative standard uncertainty of y is defined as $u_r(y) \equiv u(y)/|y|$, if $y \neq 0$, where $u(y)$ is the standard uncertainty of y . D_r is the 2006 value minus the 2002 value divided by the standard uncertainty of the 2002 value. The various constants are defined in the tables of recommended values that accompany this article online.

depend strongly on h , such as e and the Avogadro constant N_A . Reduction of the uncertainties of recommended values from one adjustment to the next due to new information is usually the case. The table above presents a comparison of the 2006 and 2002 values.

Limited redundancy

Because there is little redundancy among some of the key input data, the 2006 CODATA set of recommended values, like its 2002 predecessor, does not rest on as solid a foundation as one might wish. The constants α and h and the molar gas constant R play a critical role in determining many other constants, yet the recommended value of each is largely determined by a severely limited number of input data. Moreover, some of those data have rather different uncertainties u and hence rather different weights $1/u^2$.

The key input datum that determines α is the experimentally measured electron magnetic moment anomaly a_e with $u_r = 6.5 \times 10^{-10}$, which is significantly smaller than the uncertainty $u_r = 37 \times 10^{-10}$ of the next most accurate experimental value of this important quantity. Furthermore, there is only a single value of the eighth-order coefficient $A_1^{(8)}$; the coefficient plays a critical role in the theoretical expression for a_e from which α is obtained, but requires lengthy QED calculations.

The watt-balance result for $K_J^2 R_K$ with $u_r = 3.6 \times 10^{-8}$ is the key input datum that determines h , since the uncertainty of the next most accurate value of $K_J^2 R_K$ is 2.4 times larger. Further, as already discussed, the three measurements of $K_J^2 R_K$ are inconsistent with the measurement of $V_m(\text{Si})$.

For the molar gas constant R , the key input data are the two values based on speed-of-sound measurements in argon: One measurement used a spherical acoustic resonator; the other, an acoustic interferometer. The uncertainties of the two measurements differ by a factor of 4.7.

If our knowledge of the values of the constants is to advance, we need additional input data that can provide values for α , h , and R with uncertainties that, at the very least, are no larger than the current uncertainties.

Four-year cycle for adjustments

New experimental and theoretical data that influence our knowledge of the values of the constants appear nearly continuously. And thanks to the World Wide Web, it is easy to distribute new recommended values of the fundamental constants. Indeed, the first appearance of the 2007 CODATA recommended values was on the NIST fundamental constants data center's website in March 2007. The Web has also engendered new modes of work and thought—users expect that the information they find online is up-to-date. For these reasons, the CODATA task group on fundamental constants decided at the time of the 1998 adjustment to take advantage of the high degree of computerization that had been incorporated in the 1998 compilation and to provide a new CODATA set of recommended values every four years: The 12–13 years separating the first CODATA set⁴ of 1973 from the second set of 1986 and the 1986 set from the third set of 1998 was no longer acceptable. The 2006 set is the second one on the new schedule.

Based on the experience gained in the last eight years, we expect to maintain the new schedule in the future. The reader may therefore anticipate an updated fundamental constants article in PHYSICS TODAY in four years.

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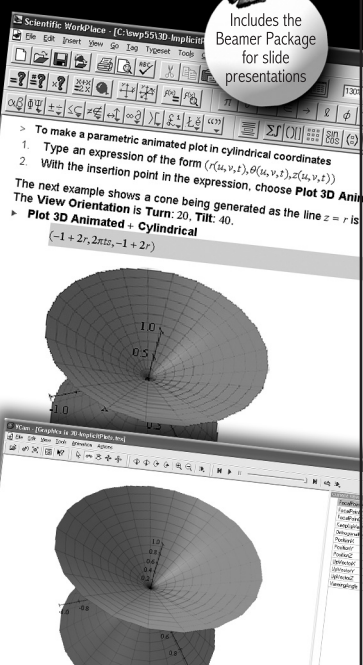
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