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Veličine in enote - 10. del: Atomska in jedrska fizika (ISO 80000-10:2019)

Quantities and units - Part 10: Atomic and nuclear physics (ISO 80000-10:2019)

Größen und Einheiten - Teil 10: Atom- und Kernphysik (ISO 80000-10:2019)

Grandeurs et unités - Partie 10: Physique atomique et nucléaire (ISO 80000-10:2019)

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
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October 2019

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Supersedes EN ISO 80000-10:2013

English Version

**Quantities and units - Part 10: Atomic and nuclear physics
(ISO 80000-10:2019)**

Grandeurs et unités - Partie 10: Physique atomique et
nucléaire (ISO 80000-10:2019)

Größen und Einheiten - Teil 10: Atom- und Kernphysik
(ISO 80000-10:2019)

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 80000-10:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 12 "Quantities and units" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/SS F02 "Units and symbols" the secretariat of which is held by CCMC.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2020.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 80000-10:2013.

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The text of ISO 80000-10:2019 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 80000-10:2019 without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
80000-10

Second edition
2019-08

Quantities and units —

**Part 10:
Atomic and nuclear physics**

Grandeurs et unités —

Partie 10: Physique atomique et nucléaire

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ISO 80000-10:2019(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 12, *Quantities and units*, in collaboration with Technical Committee IEC/TC 25, *Quantities and units*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 80000-10:2009), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the table giving the quantities and units has been simplified;
- some definitions and the remarks have been stated physically more precisely;
- definitions in this document have been brought in line with their equivalent ones in ICRU 85a.

A list of all parts in the ISO 80000 and IEC 80000 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

0 Special remarks

0.1 Quantities

Numerical values of physical constants in this document are quoted in the consistent values of the fundamental physical constants published in CODATA recommended values. The indicated values are the last known before publication. The user is advised to refer to the CODATA website for the latest values, <https://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Constants/index.html>.

The symbol \hbar is the reduced Planck constant, it is equal to $\frac{h}{2\pi}$, where h is the Planck constant.

0.2 Special units

1 eV is the energy acquired by an electron in passing a potential difference of 1 V in vacuum.

0.3 Stochastic and non-stochastic quantities

Differences between results from repeated observations are common in physics. These can arise from imperfect measurement systems, or from the fact that many physical phenomena are subject to inherent fluctuations. Quantum-mechanical issues aside, one often needs to distinguish between a *stochastic* quantity, the values of which follow a probability distribution, and a *non-stochastic* quantity with its unique, expected value (expectation) of such distributions. In many instances the distinction is not significant because the probability distribution is very narrow. For example, the measurement of an electric current commonly involves so many electrons that fluctuations contribute negligibly to inaccuracy in the measurement. However, as the limit of zero electric current is approached, fluctuations can become manifest. This case, of course, requires a more careful measurement procedure, but perhaps more importantly illustrates that the significance of stochastic variations of a quantity can depend on the magnitude of the quantity. Similar considerations apply to ionizing radiation; fluctuations can play a significant role, and in some cases need to be considered explicitly. Stochastic quantities, such as the energy imparted and the specific energy imparted (item 10-81.2) but also the number of particle traversals across microscopic target regions and their probability distributions, have been introduced as they describe the discontinuous nature of the ionizing radiations as a determinant of radiochemical and radiobiological effects. In radiation applications involving large numbers of ionizing particles, e.g. in medicine, radiation protection and materials testing and processing, these fluctuations are adequately represented by the expected values of the probability distributions. “Non-stochastic quantities” such as particle fluence (item 10-43), absorbed dose (item 10-81.1) and kerma (item 10-86.1) are based on these expected values.

This document contains definitions based on a differential quotient of the type dA/dB in which the quantity A is of a stochastic nature, a situation common in ionizing radiation metrology. In these cases, quantity A is understood as the expected or mean value whose element ΔA falls into element ΔB . The differential quotient dA/dB is the limit value of the difference quotient $\Delta A/\Delta B$ for $\Delta B \rightarrow 0$. In the remarks of the definitions falling in this category, a reference to this paragraph is made.

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Quantities and units —

Part 10: Atomic and nuclear physics

1 Scope

This document gives names, symbols, definitions and units for quantities used in atomic and nuclear physics. Where appropriate, conversion factors are also given.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

The names, symbols, and definitions for quantities and units used in atomic and nuclear physics are given in [Table 1](#).

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

Table 1 — Quantities and units used in atomic and nuclear physics

Item No.	Quantity			Unit	Remarks
	Name	Symbol	Definition		
10-1.1	atomic number, proton number	Z	number of protons in an atomic nucleus	1	A nuclide is a species of atom with specified numbers of protons and neutrons. Nuclides with the same value of Z but different values of N are called isotopes of an element. The ordinal number of an element in the periodic table is equal to the atomic number. The atomic number equals the quotient of the charge (IEC 80000-6) of the nucleus and the elementary charge (ISO 80000-1).
10-1.2	neutron number	N	number of neutrons in an atomic nucleus	1	Nuclides with the same value of N but different values of Z are called isotones. $N - Z$ is called the neutron excess number.
10-1.3	nucleon number, mass number	A	number of nucleons in an atomic nucleus	1	$A = Z + N$ Nuclides with the same value of A are called isobars.
10-2	rest mass, proper mass	$m(X)$ m_x	for particle X , mass (ISO 80000-4) of that particle at rest in an inertial frame	kg u Da	EXAMPLE $m(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ for a water molecule, m_e for an electron. Rest mass is often denoted m_0 . 1 u is equal to 1/12 times the mass of a free carbon 12 atom, at rest and in its ground state. 1 Da = 1 u
10-3	rest energy	E_0	energy E_0 (ISO 80000-5) of a particle at rest: $E_0 = m_0 c_0^2$ where m_0 is the rest mass (item 10-2) of that particle, and c_0 is speed of light in vacuum (ISO 80000-1)	J Nm kg m ² s ⁻²	

Table 1 (continued)

Item No.	Quantity		Unit	Remarks
	Name	Symbol		
10-4.1	atomic mass	$m(X)$ m_X	kg u Da	$\frac{m(X)}{m_u}$ is called the relative atomic mass. 1 u is equal to 1/12 times the mass of a free carbon 12 atom, at rest and in its ground state. 1 Da = 1 u
10-4.2	nuclidic mass	$m(X)$ m_X	kg u Da	1 u is equal to 1/12 times the mass of a free carbon 12 atom, at rest and in its ground state. 1 Da = 1 u
10-4.3	unified atomic mass constant	m_u	kg u Da	1 u is equal to 1/12 times the mass of a free carbon 12 atom, at rest and in its ground state. 1 Da = 1 u
10-5.1	elementary charge	e	C s A	
10-5.2	charge number, ionization number	c	1	A particle is said to be electrically neutral if its charge number is equal to zero. The charge number of a particle can be positive, negative, or zero. The state of charge of a particle may be presented as a superscript to the symbol of that particle, e.g. H ⁺ , He ⁺⁺ , Al ³⁺ , Cl ⁻ , S ²⁻ , N ³⁻ .