NUMERICAL AND ALGEBRAIC

Gain in decibels of P_2 relative to P_1

$$G = 10 \log_{10}(P_2/P_1).$$

To within two percent

$$(2\pi)^{1/2} \approx 2.5;\ \pi^2 \approx 10;\ e^3 \approx 20;\ 2^{10} \approx 10^3.$$

Euler-Mascheroni constant[1] $\gamma = 0.57722$

Gamma Function $\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\Gamma(1/6) = 5.5663 & \Gamma(3/5) = 1.4892 \\
\Gamma(1/5) = 4.5908 & \Gamma(2/3) = 1.3541 \\
\Gamma(1/4) = 3.6256 & \Gamma(3/4) = 1.2254 \\
\Gamma(1/3) = 2.6789 & \Gamma(4/5) = 1.1642 \\
\Gamma(2/5) = 2.2182 & \Gamma(5/6) = 1.1288 \\
\Gamma(1/2) = 1.7725 = \sqrt{\pi} & \Gamma(1) \quad = 1.0
\end{array}$$

Binomial Theorem (good for $\mid x \mid < 1$ or $\alpha =$ positive integer):

$$(1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} x^k \equiv 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{3!}x^3 + \ldots.$$

Rothe-Hagen identity[2] (good for all complex x, y, z except when singular):

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{x}{x+kz}\binom{x+kz}{k}\frac{y}{y+(n-k)z}\binom{y+(n-k)z}{n-k} = \frac{x+y}{x+y+nz}\binom{x+y+nz}{n}.$$

Newberger's summation formula[3] [good for μ nonintegral, $\mathrm{Re}\,(\alpha+\beta) > -1$]:

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n J_{\alpha-\gamma n}(z) J_{\beta+\gamma n}(z)}{n+\mu} = \frac{\pi}{\sin \mu\pi} J_{\alpha+\gamma\mu}(z) J_{\beta-\gamma\mu}(z).$$

VECTOR IDENTITIES[4]

Notation: f, g, are scalars; $\mathbf{A}$, $\mathbf{B}$, etc., are vectors; T is a tensor; I is the unit dyad.

(1) $\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}\cdot\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{B}\cdot\mathbf{C}\times\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C}\cdot\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{C}\cdot\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C}\times\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B}$

(2) $\mathbf{A}\times(\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C}) = (\mathbf{C}\times\mathbf{B})\times\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{C})\mathbf{B} - (\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B})\mathbf{C}$

(3) $\mathbf{A}\times(\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C}) + \mathbf{B}\times(\mathbf{C}\times\mathbf{A}) + \mathbf{C}\times(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}) = 0$

(4) $(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B})\cdot(\mathbf{C}\times\mathbf{D}) = (\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{C})(\mathbf{B}\cdot\mathbf{D}) - (\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{D})(\mathbf{B}\cdot\mathbf{C})$

(5) $(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B})\times(\mathbf{C}\times\mathbf{D}) = (\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}\cdot\mathbf{D})\mathbf{C} - (\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}\cdot\mathbf{C})\mathbf{D}$

(6) $\nabla(fg) = \nabla(gf) = f\nabla g + g\nabla f$

(7) $\nabla\cdot(f\mathbf{A}) = f\nabla\cdot\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}\cdot\nabla f$

(8) $\nabla\times(f\mathbf{A}) = f\nabla\times\mathbf{A} + \nabla f\times\mathbf{A}$

(9) $\nabla\cdot(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B}\cdot\nabla\times\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A}\cdot\nabla\times\mathbf{B}$

(10) $\nabla\times(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A}(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B}) - \mathbf{B}(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{B}\cdot\nabla)\mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{A}\cdot\nabla)\mathbf{B}$

(11) $\mathbf{A}\times(\nabla\times\mathbf{B}) = (\nabla\mathbf{B})\cdot\mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{A}\cdot\nabla)\mathbf{B}$

(12) $\nabla(\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A}\times(\nabla\times\mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{B}\times(\nabla\times\mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{A}\cdot\nabla)\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{B}\cdot\nabla)\mathbf{A}$

(13) $\nabla^2 f = \nabla\cdot\nabla f$

(14) $\nabla^2\mathbf{A} = \nabla(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{A}) - \nabla\times\nabla\times\mathbf{A}$

(15) $\nabla\times\nabla f = 0$

(16) $\nabla\cdot\nabla\times\mathbf{A} = 0$

If $\mathbf{e}_1$, $\mathbf{e}_2$, $\mathbf{e}_3$ are orthonormal unit vectors, a second-order tensor T can be written in the dyadic form

(17) $\mathsf{T} = \sum_{i,j} T_{ij}\mathbf{e}_i\mathbf{e}_j$

In cartesian coordinates the divergence of a tensor is a vector with components

(18) $(\nabla\cdot\mathsf{T})_i = \sum_j (\partial T_{ji}/\partial x_j)$

[This definition is required for consistency with Eq. (29)]. In general

(19) $\nabla\cdot(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}) = (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{A})\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{A}\cdot\nabla)\mathbf{B}$

(20) $\nabla\cdot(f\mathsf{T}) = \nabla f\cdot\mathsf{T} + f\nabla\cdot\mathsf{T}$

Let $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{i}x + \mathbf{j}y + \mathbf{k}z$ be the radius vector of magnitude r, from the origin to the point x, y, z. Then

(21) $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{r} = 3$

(22) $\nabla \times \mathbf{r} = 0$

(23) $\nabla r = \mathbf{r}/r$

(24) $\nabla(1/r) = -\mathbf{r}/r^3$

(25) $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{r}/r^3) = 4\pi\delta(\mathbf{r})$

(26) $\nabla \mathbf{r} = \mathsf{I}$

If V is a volume enclosed by a surface S and $d\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{n}dS$, where $\mathbf{n}$ is the unit normal outward from V,

(27) $$\int_V dV \nabla f = \int_S d\mathbf{S} f$$

(28) $$\int_V dV \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \int_S d\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{A}$$

(29) $$\int_V dV \nabla \cdot \mathsf{T} = \int_S d\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathsf{T}$$

(30) $$\int_V dV \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \int_S d\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{A}$$

(31) $$\int_V dV (f\nabla^2 g - g\nabla^2 f) = \int_S d\mathbf{S} \cdot (f\nabla g - g\nabla f)$$

(32) $$\int_V dV (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \int_S d\mathbf{S} \cdot (\mathbf{B} \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A} \times \nabla \times \mathbf{B})$$

If S is an open surface bounded by the contour C, of which the line element is $d\mathbf{l}$,

(33) $$\int_S d\mathbf{S} \times \nabla f = \oint_C d\mathbf{l} f$$

$$(34)\quad \int_S d\mathbf{S} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \oint_C d\mathbf{l} \cdot \mathbf{A}$$

$$(35)\quad \int_S (d\mathbf{S} \times \nabla) \times \mathbf{A} = \oint_C d\mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{A}$$

$$(36)\quad \int_S d\mathbf{S} \cdot (\nabla f \times \nabla g) = \oint_C f dg = -\oint_C g df$$

DIFFERENTIAL OPERATORS IN CURVILINEAR COORDINATES[5]

Cylindrical Coordinates

Divergence

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rA_r) + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

Gradient

$$(\nabla f)_r = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}; \quad (\nabla f)_\phi = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi}; \quad (\nabla f)_z = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$$

Curl

$$(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_r = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial z}$$

$$(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_\phi = \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r}$$

$$(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_z = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rA_\phi) - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \phi}$$

Laplacian

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial f}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

Laplacian of a vector

$$(\nabla^2 \mathbf{A})_r = \nabla^2 A_r - \frac{2}{r^2}\frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} - \frac{A_r}{r^2}$$

$$(\nabla^2 \mathbf{A})_\phi = \nabla^2 A_\phi + \frac{2}{r^2}\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{A_\phi}{r^2}$$

$$(\nabla^2 \mathbf{A})_z = \nabla^2 A_z$$

Components of $(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B}$

$$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{B})_r = A_r \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial r} + \frac{A_\phi}{r}\frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \phi} + A_z \frac{\partial B_r}{\partial z} - \frac{A_\phi B_\phi}{r}$$

$$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{B})_\phi = A_r \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial r} + \frac{A_\phi}{r}\frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial \phi} + A_z \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial z} + \frac{A_\phi B_r}{r}$$

$$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{B})_z = A_r \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial r} + \frac{A_\phi}{r}\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial \phi} + A_z \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z}$$

Divergence of a tensor

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathsf{T})_r = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r T_{rr}) + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial T_{\phi r}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial T_{zr}}{\partial z} - \frac{T_{\phi\phi}}{r}$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathsf{T})_\phi = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r T_{r\phi}) + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial T_{\phi\phi}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial T_{z\phi}}{\partial z} + \frac{T_{\phi r}}{r}$$

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathsf{T})_z = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r T_{rz}) + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial T_{\phi z}}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial T_{zz}}{\partial z}$$

Spherical Coordinates

Divergence

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta A_\theta) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial\phi}$$

Gradient

$$(\nabla f)_r = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}; \quad (\nabla f)_\theta = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial f}{\partial\theta}; \quad (\nabla f)_\phi = \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial f}{\partial\phi}$$

Curl

$$(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_r = \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta A_\phi) - \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial\phi}$$

$$(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_\theta = \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial\phi} - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rA_\phi)$$

$$(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_\phi = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rA_\theta) - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial\theta}$$

Laplacian

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r^2\frac{\partial f}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\left(\sin\theta\frac{\partial f}{\partial\theta}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial\phi^2}$$

Laplacian of a vector

$$(\nabla^2\mathbf{A})_r = \nabla^2 A_r - \frac{2A_r}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r^2}\frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial\theta} - \frac{2\cot\theta A_\theta}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r^2\sin\theta}\frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial\phi}$$

$$(\nabla^2\mathbf{A})_\theta = \nabla^2 A_\theta + \frac{2}{r^2}\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial\theta} - \frac{A_\theta}{r^2\sin^2\theta} - \frac{2\cos\theta}{r^2\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial\phi}$$

$$(\nabla^2\mathbf{A})_\phi = \nabla^2 A_\phi - \frac{A_\phi}{r^2\sin^2\theta} + \frac{2}{r^2\sin\theta}\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial\phi} + \frac{2\cos\theta}{r^2\sin^2\theta}\frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial\phi}$$

Components of $(\mathbf{A}\cdot\nabla)\mathbf{B}$

$$(\mathbf{A}\cdot\nabla\mathbf{B})_r = A_r\frac{\partial B_r}{\partial r} + \frac{A_\theta}{r}\frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{A_\phi}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial B_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{A_\theta B_\theta + A_\phi B_\phi}{r}$$

$$(\mathbf{A}\cdot\nabla\mathbf{B})_\theta = A_r\frac{\partial B_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{A_\theta}{r}\frac{\partial B_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{A_\phi}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial B_\theta}{\partial \phi} + \frac{A_\theta B_r}{r} - \frac{\cot\theta A_\phi B_\phi}{r}$$

$$(\mathbf{A}\cdot\nabla\mathbf{B})_\phi = A_r\frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial r} + \frac{A_\theta}{r}\frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial \theta} + \frac{A_\phi}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{A_\phi B_r}{r} + \frac{\cot\theta A_\phi B_\theta}{r}$$

Divergence of a tensor

$$(\nabla\cdot \mathsf{T})_r = \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2 T_{rr}) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta T_{\theta r}) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial T_{\phi r}}{\partial\phi} - \frac{T_{\theta\theta}+T_{\phi\phi}}{r}$$

$$(\nabla\cdot \mathsf{T})_\theta = \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2 T_{r\theta}) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta T_{\theta\theta}) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial T_{\phi\theta}}{\partial\phi} + \frac{T_{\theta r}}{r} - \frac{\cot\theta T_{\phi\phi}}{r}$$

$$(\nabla\cdot \mathsf{T})_\phi = \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2 T_{r\phi}) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta T_{\theta\phi}) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial T_{\phi\phi}}{\partial\phi} + \frac{T_{\phi r}}{r} + \frac{\cot\theta T_{\phi\theta}}{r}$$

DIMENSIONS AND UNITS

To get the value of a quantity in Gaussian units, multiply the value expressed in SI units by the conversion factor. Multiples of 3 in the conversion factors result from approximating the speed of light $c = 2.9979 \times 10^{10}$ cm/sec $\approx 3 \times 10^{10}$ cm/sec.

Physical Quantity	Symbol	Dimensions		SI Units	Conversion Factor	Gaussian Units
		SI	Gaussian			
Capacitance	C	$\frac{t^2q^2}{ml^2}$	l	farad	9×10^{11}	cm
Charge	q	q	$\frac{m^{1/2}l^{3/2}}{t}$	coulomb	3×10^9	statcoulomb
Charge density	ρ	$\frac{q}{l^3}$	$\frac{m^{1/2}}{l^{3/2}t}$	coulomb /m^3	3×10^3	statcoulomb /cm^3
Conductance		$\frac{tq^2}{ml^2}$	$\frac{l}{t}$	siemens	9×10^{11}	cm/sec
Conductivity	σ	$\frac{tq^2}{ml^3}$	$\frac{1}{t}$	siemens /m	9×10^9	sec^{-1}
Current	I, i	$\frac{q}{t}$	$\frac{m^{1/2}l^{3/2}}{t^2}$	ampere	3×10^9	statampere
Current density	$\mathbf{J}, \mathbf{j}$	$\frac{q}{l^2t}$	$\frac{m^{1/2}}{l^{1/2}t^2}$	ampere /m^2	3×10^5	statampere /cm^2
Density	ρ	$\frac{m}{l^3}$	$\frac{m}{l^3}$	kg/m^3	10^{-3}	g/cm^3
Displacement	$\mathbf{D}$	$\frac{q}{l^2}$	$\frac{m^{1/2}}{l^{1/2}t}$	coulomb /m^2	$12\pi \times 10^5$	statcoulomb /cm^2
Electric field	$\mathbf{E}$	$\frac{ml}{t^2q}$	$\frac{m^{1/2}}{l^{1/2}t}$	volt/m	$\frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-4}$	statvolt/cm
Electromotance	$\mathcal{E}$, Emf	$\frac{ml^2}{t^2q}$	$\frac{m^{1/2}l^{1/2}}{t}$	volt	$\frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-2}$	statvolt
Energy	U, W	$\frac{ml^2}{t^2}$	$\frac{ml^2}{t^2}$	joule	10^7	erg
Energy density	w, ϵ	$\frac{m}{lt^2}$	$\frac{m}{lt^2}$	joule/m^3	10	erg/cm^3

Physical Quantity	Symbol	Dimensions SI	Dimensions Gaussian	SI Units	Conversion Factor	Gaussian Units
Force	$\mathbf{F}$	$\frac{ml}{t^2}$	$\frac{ml}{t^2}$	newton	10^5	dyne
Frequency	f, ν	$\frac{1}{t}$	$\frac{1}{t}$	hertz	1	hertz
Impedance	Z	$\frac{ml^2}{tq^2}$	$\frac{t}{l}$	ohm	$\frac{1}{9} \times 10^{-11}$	sec/cm
Inductance	L	$\frac{ml^2}{q^2}$	$\frac{t^2}{l}$	henry	$\frac{1}{9} \times 10^{-11}$	$\mathrm{sec}^2/\mathrm{cm}$
Length	l	l	l	meter (m)	10^2	centimeter (cm)
Magnetic intensity	$\mathbf{H}$	$\frac{q}{lt}$	$\frac{m^{1/2}}{l^{1/2}t}$	ampere–turn/m	$4\pi \times 10^{-3}$	oersted
Magnetic flux	Φ	$\frac{ml^2}{tq}$	$\frac{m^{1/2}l^{3/2}}{t}$	weber	10^8	maxwell
Magnetic induction	$\mathbf{B}$	$\frac{m}{tq}$	$\frac{m^{1/2}}{l^{1/2}t}$	tesla	10^4	gauss
Magnetic moment	m, μ	$\frac{l^2q}{t}$	$\frac{m^{1/2}l^{5/2}}{t}$	ampere–m^2	10^3	oersted–cm^3
Magnetization	$\mathbf{M}$	$\frac{q}{lt}$	$\frac{m^{1/2}}{l^{1/2}t}$	ampere–turn/m	10^{-3}	oersted
Magneto-motance	$\mathcal{M}$, Mmf	$\frac{q}{t}$	$\frac{m^{1/2}l^{1/2}}{t^2}$	ampere–turn	$\frac{4\pi}{10}$	gilbert
Mass	m, M	m	m	kilogram (kg)	10^3	gram (g)
Momentum	$\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{P}$	$\frac{ml}{t}$	$\frac{ml}{t}$	kg–m/s	10^5	g–cm/sec
Momentum density		$\frac{m}{l^2t}$	$\frac{m}{l^2t}$	kg/m^2–s	10^{-1}	g/cm^2–sec
Permeability	μ	$\frac{ml}{q^2}$	1	henry/m	$\frac{1}{4\pi} \times 10^7$	—

Physical Quantity	Symbol	Dimensions SI	Dimensions Gaussian	SI Units	Conversion Factor	Gaussian Units
Permittivity	ϵ	$\frac{t^2q^2}{ml^3}$	1	farad/m	$36\pi \times 10^9$	—
Polarization	$\mathbf{P}$	$\frac{q}{l^2}$	$\frac{m^{1/2}}{l^{1/2}t}$	coulomb/m^2	3×10^5	statcoulomb /cm^2
Potential	V, ϕ	$\frac{ml^2}{t^2q}$	$\frac{m^{1/2}l^{1/2}}{t}$	volt	$\frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-2}$	statvolt
Power	P	$\frac{ml^2}{t^3}$	$\frac{ml^2}{t^3}$	watt	10^7	erg/sec
Power density		$\frac{m}{lt^3}$	$\frac{m}{lt^3}$	watt/m^3	10	erg/cm^3–sec
Pressure	p, P	$\frac{m}{lt^2}$	$\frac{m}{lt^2}$	pascal	10	dyne/cm^2
Reluctance	$\mathcal{R}$	$\frac{q^2}{ml^2}$	$\frac{1}{l}$	ampere–turn /weber	$4\pi \times 10^{-9}$	cm^{-1}
Resistance	R	$\frac{ml^2}{tq^2}$	$\frac{t}{l}$	ohm	$\frac{1}{9} \times 10^{-11}$	sec/cm
Resistivity	η, ρ	$\frac{ml^3}{tq^2}$	t	ohm–m	$\frac{1}{9} \times 10^{-9}$	sec
Thermal conductivity	κ, k	$\frac{ml}{t^3}$	$\frac{ml}{t^3}$	watt/m–deg (K)	10^5	erg/cm–sec–deg (K)
Time	t	t	t	second (s)	1	second (sec)
Vector potential	$\mathbf{A}$	$\frac{ml}{tq}$	$\frac{m^{1/2}l^{1/2}}{t}$	weber/m	10^6	gauss–cm
Velocity	$\mathbf{v}$	$\frac{l}{t}$	$\frac{l}{t}$	m/s	10^2	cm/sec
Viscosity	η, μ	$\frac{m}{lt}$	$\frac{m}{lt}$	kg/m–s	10	poise
Vorticity	ζ	$\frac{1}{t}$	$\frac{1}{t}$	s^{-1}	1	sec^{-1}
Work	W	$\frac{ml^2}{t^2}$	$\frac{ml^2}{t^2}$	joule	10^7	erg

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM (SI) NOMENCLATURE[6]

Physical Quantity	Name of Unit	Symbol for Unit	Physical Quantity	Name of Unit	Symbol for Unit
*length	meter	m	electric potential	volt	V
*mass	kilogram	kg	electric resistance	ohm	Ω
*time	second	s	electric conductance	siemens	S
*current	ampere	A	electric capacitance	farad	F
*temperature	kelvin	K	magnetic flux	weber	Wb
*amount of substance	mole	mol	magnetic inductance	henry	H
*luminous intensity	candela	cd	magnetic intensity	tesla	T
†plane angle	radian	rad	luminous flux	lumen	lm
†solid angle	steradian	sr	illuminance	lux	lx
frequency	hertz	Hz	activity (of a radioactive source)	becquerel	Bq
energy	joule	J	absorbed dose (of ionizing radiation)	gray	Gy
force	newton	N			
pressure	pascal	Pa			
power	watt	W			
electric charge	coulomb	C			

*SI base unit   †Supplementary unit

METRIC PREFIXES

Multiple	Prefix	Symbol	Multiple	Prefix	Symbol
10^{-1}	deci	d	10	deca	da
10^{-2}	centi	c	10^{2}	hecto	h
10^{-3}	milli	m	10^{3}	kilo	k
10^{-6}	micro	μ	10^{6}	mega	M
10^{-9}	nano	n	10^{9}	giga	G
10^{-12}	pico	p	10^{12}	tera	T
10^{-15}	femto	f	10^{15}	peta	P
10^{-18}	atto	a	10^{18}	exa	E

PHYSICAL CONSTANTS (SI)[7]

Physical Quantity	Symbol	Value	Units
Boltzmann constant	k	1.3807×10^{-23}	$\mathrm{J\,K^{-1}}$
Elementary charge	e	1.6022×10^{-19}	C
Electron mass	m_e	9.1094×10^{-31}	kg
Proton mass	m_p	1.6726×10^{-27}	kg
Gravitational constant	G	6.6726×10^{-11}	$\mathrm{m^3 s^{-2} kg^{-1}}$
Planck constant	h $\hbar = h/2\pi$	6.6261×10^{-34} 1.0546×10^{-34}	J s J s
Speed of light in vacuum	c	2.9979×10^{8}	$\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$
Permittivity of free space	ϵ_0	8.8542×10^{-12}	$\mathrm{F\,m^{-1}}$
Permeability of free space	μ_0	$4\pi \times 10^{-7}$	$\mathrm{H\,m^{-1}}$
Proton/electron mass ratio	m_p/m_e	1.8362×10^{3}	
Electron charge/mass ratio	e/m_e	1.7588×10^{11}	$\mathrm{C\,kg^{-1}}$
Rydberg constant	$R_\infty = \dfrac{me^4}{8{\epsilon_0}^2 ch^3}$	1.0974×10^{7}	$\mathrm{m^{-1}}$
Bohr radius	$a_0 = \epsilon_0 h^2/\pi m e^2$	5.2918×10^{-11}	m
Atomic cross section	$\pi {a_0}^2$	8.7974×10^{-21}	$\mathrm{m^2}$
Classical electron radius	$r_e = e^2/4\pi\epsilon_0 mc^2$	2.8179×10^{-15}	m
Thomson cross section	$(8\pi/3){r_e}^2$	6.6525×10^{-29}	$\mathrm{m^2}$
Compton wavelength of electron	$h/m_e c$ $\hbar/m_e c$	2.4263×10^{-12} 3.8616×10^{-13}	m m
Fine-structure constant	$\alpha = e^2/2\epsilon_0 hc$ α^{-1}	7.2974×10^{-3} 137.04	
First radiation constant	$c_1 = 2\pi hc^2$	3.7418×10^{-16}	$\mathrm{W\,m^2}$
Second radiation constant	$c_2 = hc/k$	1.4388×10^{-2}	m K
Stefan-Boltzmann constant	σ	5.6705×10^{-8}	$\mathrm{W\,m^{-2}K^{-4}}$

Physical Quantity	Symbol	Value	Units
Wavelength associated with 1 eV	$\lambda_0 = hc/e$	1.2398×10^{-6}	m
Frequency associated with 1 eV	$\nu_0 = e/h$	2.4180×10^{14}	Hz
Wave number associated with 1 eV	$k_0 = e/hc$	8.0655×10^{5}	m^{-1}
Energy associated with 1 eV	$h\nu_0$	1.6022×10^{-19}	J
Energy associated with 1 m^{-1}	hc	1.9864×10^{-25}	J
Energy associated with 1 Rydberg	$me^3/8\epsilon_0{}^2h^2$	13.606	eV
Energy associated with 1 Kelvin	k/e	8.6174×10^{-5}	eV
Temperature associated with 1 eV	e/k	1.1604×10^{4}	K
Avogadro number	N_A	6.0221×10^{23}	mol^{-1}
Faraday constant	$F = N_A e$	9.6485×10^{4}	$\mathrm{C\,mol}^{-1}$
Gas constant	$R = N_A k$	8.3145	$\mathrm{J\,K}^{-1}\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$
Loschmidt's number (no. density at STP)	n_0	2.6868×10^{25}	m^{-3}
Atomic mass unit	m_u	1.6605×10^{-27}	kg
Standard temperature	T_0	273.15	K
Atmospheric pressure	$p_0 = n_0 k T_0$	1.0133×10^{5}	Pa
Pressure of 1 mm Hg (1 torr)		1.3332×10^{2}	Pa
Molar volume at STP	$V_0 = RT_0/p_0$	2.2414×10^{-2}	m^3
Molar weight of air	M_{air}	2.8971×10^{-2}	kg
calorie (cal)		4.1868	J
Gravitational acceleration	g	9.8067	$\mathrm{m\,s}^{-2}$

PHYSICAL CONSTANTS (cgs)[7]

Physical Quantity	Symbol	Value	Units
Boltzmann constant	k	1.3807×10^{-16}	erg/deg (K)
Elementary charge	e	4.8032×10^{-10}	statcoulomb (statcoul)
Electron mass	m_e	9.1094×10^{-28}	g
Proton mass	m_p	1.6726×10^{-24}	g
Gravitational constant	G	6.6726×10^{-8}	dyne-cm^2/g^2
Planck constant	h $\hbar = h/2\pi$	6.6261×10^{-27} 1.0546×10^{-27}	erg-sec erg-sec
Speed of light in vacuum	c	2.9979×10^{10}	cm/sec
Proton/electron mass ratio	m_p/m_e	1.8362×10^{3}	
Electron charge/mass ratio	e/m_e	5.2728×10^{17}	statcoul/g
Rydberg constant	$R_\infty = \dfrac{2\pi^2 me^4}{ch^3}$	1.0974×10^{5}	cm^{-1}
Bohr radius	$a_0 = \hbar^2/me^2$	5.2918×10^{-9}	cm
Atomic cross section	$\pi {a_0}^2$	8.7974×10^{-17}	cm^2
Classical electron radius	$r_e = e^2/mc^2$	2.8179×10^{-13}	cm
Thomson cross section	$(8\pi/3){r_e}^2$	6.6525×10^{-25}	cm^2
Compton wavelength of electron	$h/m_e c$ $\hbar/m_e c$	2.4263×10^{-10} 3.8616×10^{-11}	cm cm
Fine-structure constant	$\alpha = e^2/\hbar c$ α^{-1}	7.2974×10^{-3} 137.04	
First radiation constant	$c_1 = 2\pi hc^2$	3.7418×10^{-5}	erg-cm^2/sec
Second radiation constant	$c_2 = hc/k$	1.4388	cm-deg (K)
Stefan-Boltzmann constant	σ	5.6705×10^{-5}	erg/cm^2-sec-deg^4
Wavelength associated with 1 eV	λ_0	1.2398×10^{-4}	cm

Physical Quantity	Symbol	Value	Units
Frequency associated with 1 eV	ν_0	2.4180×10^{14}	Hz
Wave number associated with 1 eV	k_0	8.0655×10^{3}	cm^{-1}
Energy associated with 1 eV		1.6022×10^{-12}	erg
Energy associated with 1 cm^{-1}		1.9864×10^{-16}	erg
Energy associated with 1 Rydberg		13.606	eV
Energy associated with 1 deg Kelvin		8.6174×10^{-5}	eV
Temperature associated with 1 eV		1.1604×10^{4}	deg (K)
Avogadro number	N_A	6.0221×10^{23}	mol^{-1}
Faraday constant	$F = N_A e$	2.8925×10^{14}	statcoul/mol
Gas constant	$R = N_A k$	8.3145×10^{7}	erg/deg-mol
Loschmidt's number (no. density at STP)	n_0	2.6868×10^{19}	cm^{-3}
Atomic mass unit	m_u	1.6605×10^{-24}	g
Standard temperature	T_0	273.15	deg (K)
Atmospheric pressure	$p_0 = n_0 k T_0$	1.0133×10^{6}	$\mathrm{dyne/cm}^2$
Pressure of 1 mm Hg (1 torr)		1.3332×10^{3}	$\mathrm{dyne/cm}^2$
Molar volume at STP	$V_0 = RT_0/p_0$	2.2414×10^{4}	cm^3
Molar weight of air	M_{air}	28.971	g
calorie (cal)		4.1868×10^{7}	erg
Gravitational acceleration	g	980.67	$\mathrm{cm/sec}^2$

FORMULA CONVERSION[8]

Here $\alpha = 10^2\,\mathrm{cm\,m^{-1}}$, $\beta = 10^7\,\mathrm{erg\,J^{-1}}$, $\epsilon_0 = 8.8542 \times 10^{-12}\,\mathrm{F\,m^{-1}}$, $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}\,\mathrm{H\,m^{-1}}$, $c = (\epsilon_0\mu_0)^{-1/2} = 2.9979 \times 10^8\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$, and $\hbar = 1.0546 \times 10^{-34}\,\mathrm{J\,s}$. To derive a dimensionally correct SI formula from one expressed in Gaussian units, substitute for each quantity according to $\bar{Q} = \bar{k}Q$, where $\bar{k}$ is the coefficient in the second column of the table corresponding to Q (overbars denote variables expressed in Gaussian units). Thus, the formula $\bar{a}_0 = \bar{\hbar}^2/\bar{m}\bar{e}^2$ for the Bohr radius becomes $\alpha a_0 = (\hbar\beta)^2/[(m\beta/\alpha^2)(e^2\alpha\beta/4\pi\epsilon_0)]$, or $a_0 = \epsilon_0 h^2/\pi m e^2$. To go from SI to natural units in which $\hbar = c = 1$ (distinguished by a circumflex), use $Q = \hat{k}^{-1}\hat{Q}$, where $\hat{k}$ is the coefficient corresponding to Q in the third column. Thus $\hat{a}_0 = 4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar^2/[(\hat{m}\hbar/c)(\hat{e}^2\epsilon_0\hbar c)] = 4\pi/\hat{m}\hat{e}^2$. (In transforming *from* SI units, do not substitute for ϵ_0, μ_0, or c.)

Physical Quantity	Gaussian Units to SI	Natural Units to SI
Capacitance	$\alpha/4\pi\epsilon_0$	${\epsilon_0}^{-1}$
Charge	$(\alpha\beta/4\pi\epsilon_0)^{1/2}$	$(\epsilon_0\hbar c)^{-1/2}$
Charge density	$(\beta/4\pi\alpha^5\epsilon_0)^{1/2}$	$(\epsilon_0\hbar c)^{-1/2}$
Current	$(\alpha\beta/4\pi\epsilon_0)^{1/2}$	$(\mu_0/\hbar c)^{1/2}$
Current density	$(\beta/4\pi\alpha^3\epsilon_0)^{1/2}$	$(\mu_0/\hbar c)^{1/2}$
Electric field	$(4\pi\beta\epsilon_0/\alpha^3)^{1/2}$	$(\epsilon_0/\hbar c)^{1/2}$
Electric potential	$(4\pi\beta\epsilon_0/\alpha)^{1/2}$	$(\epsilon_0/\hbar c)^{1/2}$
Electric conductivity	$(4\pi\epsilon_0)^{-1}$	${\epsilon_0}^{-1}$
Energy	β	$(\hbar c)^{-1}$
Energy density	β/α^3	$(\hbar c)^{-1}$
Force	β/α	$(\hbar c)^{-1}$
Frequency	1	c^{-1}
Inductance	$4\pi\epsilon_0/\alpha$	${\mu_0}^{-1}$
Length	α	1
Magnetic induction	$(4\pi\beta/\alpha^3\mu_0)^{1/2}$	$(\mu_0\hbar c)^{-1/2}$
Magnetic intensity	$(4\pi\mu_0\beta/\alpha^3)^{1/2}$	$(\mu_0/\hbar c)^{1/2}$
Mass	β/α^2	$c/\hbar$
Momentum	β/α	$\hbar^{-1}$
Power	β	$(\hbar c^2)^{-1}$
Pressure	β/α^3	$(\hbar c)^{-1}$
Resistance	$4\pi\epsilon_0/\alpha$	$(\epsilon_0/\mu_0)^{1/2}$
Time	1	c
Velocity	α	c^{-1}