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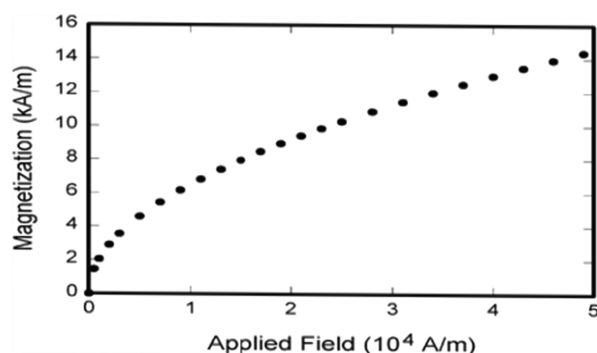


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TABLE 1. Units for magnetic properties.

Symbol	Quantity	Conversion from Gaussian and CGS EMU to SI ^a
Φ	Magnetic flux	$1 \text{ Mx} \rightarrow 10^{-8} \text{ Wb}$ $= 10^{-8} \text{ V} \cdot \text{s}$
B	Magnetic flux density, magnetic induction	$1 \text{ G} \rightarrow 10^{-4} \text{ T}$ $= 10^{-4} \text{ Wb/m}^2$
H	Magnetic field strength	$1 \text{ Oe} \rightarrow 10^{-3}/(4\pi) \text{ A/m}$
m	Magnetic moment	$1 \text{ erg/G} = 1 \text{ emu}$ $\rightarrow 10^{-3} \text{ A} \cdot \text{m}^2 = 10^{-3} \text{ J/T}$
M	Magnetization	$1 \text{ erg}/(\text{G} \cdot \text{cm}^3) = 1 \text{ emu/cm}^3 \rightarrow 10^{-3} \text{ A/m}$
$4\pi M$	Magnetization	$1 \text{ G} \rightarrow 10^{-3}/(4\pi) \text{ A/m}$

^aGaussian units are the same as cg emu for magnetostatics; Mx = maxwell, G = gauss, Oe = oersted; Wb = weber, V = volt, s = second, T = tesla, m = meter, A = ampere, J = joule, kg = kilogram, H = henry.

otherwise, spell out (e.g., 3 months, 25 minutes). Units of measure (such as Kb, MB, kWh) should always be abbreviated when used with a numeral; if used alone, spell out (“16 MB of RAM” but “these values are measured in micrometers”).

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Spell out numerals up to ten that have no unit of measure or time (one, two ten), but always use numerals with units of time and measure. Some examples are as follows: 11 through 999; 1,000; 10,000; 20th century; twofold, tenfold, 20-fold; two times; 0.2 cm; $p = .001$; 25%; 10% to 25%.

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$$A = \pi r^2 \quad (1)$$

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$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2, \quad (2)$$

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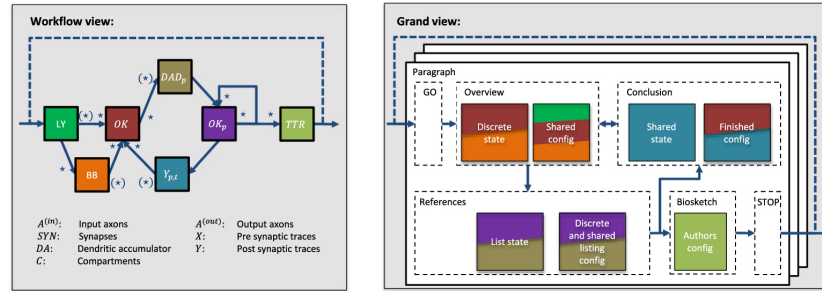


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CONCLUSION

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Acknowledgments is always plural even if there is a single acknowledgment. The author(s) would like to thank A, B, and C. This work was supported by XYZ under Grant ###.

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