## Symbols, Dimensions, and Units

## Base dimensions and their SI unit symbols

$$M=$$
 mass (kg),  $L=$  length (m),  $T=$  time (s),  $Q=$  charge (C),  $\tau=$  temperature (K or  $^{\circ}$ C)

**TABLE A.1** Electromagnetics

Parameter and its Symbol	Dimensions	Unit Name	Unit Symbol
Charge Q	Q	coulombs	С
Electric field intensity E	$MLT^{-2}Q^{-1}$	volts/m	V/m
Electric flux density <b>D</b>	$\mathrm{QL}^{-2}$	coulombs/m <sup>2</sup>	C/m <sup>2</sup>
Electric scalar potential $\phi_{\nu}$	$ML^2T^{-2}Q^{-1}$	volts	V
Current I	$QT^{-1}$	amperes	A
Current density <b>J</b>	$\mathrm{QL}^{-2}\mathrm{T}^{-1}$	amperes/m <sup>2</sup>	$A/m^2$
Conductivity $\sigma$	$M^{-1}L^{-2}TQ^2$	siemens/m	S/m
Resistance R	$ML^2T^{-1}Q^{-2}$	ohms	Ω
Permittivity $\varepsilon$	$M^{-1}L^{-3}T^2Q^{-2}$	farads/m	F/m
Capacitance C	$M^{-1}L^{-2}T^2Q^{-2}$	farads	F
Magnetic field intensity H	$L^{-1}T^{-1}Q$	amperes/m	A/m
Magnetic flux density B	$MT^{-1}Q^{-1}$	webers/ $m^2$ = teslas	$Wb/m^2 = T$
Magnetic vector potential A	$MLT^{-1}Q^{-1}$	webers/m	Wb/m
Magnetization M	$L^{-1}T^{-1}Q$	amperes/m	A/m
Permeability $\mu$	$MLQ^{-2}$	henrys/m	H/m
Inductance $L$	$ML^2Q^{-2}$	henrys	Н
Flux $\phi$	$ML^2T^{-1}Q^{-1}$	webers	Wb
Reluctance $\mathcal R$	$M^{-1}L^{-2}Q^2$	amperes/weber	A/Wb

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**TABLE A.2** Mechanics

Parameter and its Symbol	Dimensions	Unit Name	Unit Symbol
Mass M	M	kilograms	kg
Length l	L	meters	m
Time t	T	seconds	S
Velocity V	$LT^{-1}$	meters/second	m/s
Force <b>F</b>	$\mathrm{MLT}^{-2}$	newtons	N
Pressure <i>p</i>	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$	$newtons/m^2 = pascals$	$N/m^2 = Pa$
Density $\rho$	$\mathrm{ML}^{-3}$	kilogram/m <sup>3</sup>	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Energy or work W	$ML^2T^{-2}$	newton meters = joules	Nm = J
Power P	$ML^2T^{-3}$	watts	W
Stiffness K	$\mathrm{MT}^{-2}$	kilogram/second <sup>2</sup>	kg/s <sup>2</sup>
Damping B	$\mathrm{MT}^{-1}$	kilogram/second	kg/s
Modulus of elasticity $E$	$\mathrm{ML}^{-1}\mathrm{T}^{-2}$	newtons/ $m^2$ = pascals	$N/m^2 = Pa$

TABLE A.3 Hydraulics

Parameter and its Symbol	Dimensions	Unit Name	Unit Symbol
Pressure p	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$	newtons/m <sup>2</sup> = pascals = 1.E-5 bar	$N/m^2 = Pa = 1.E-5 \text{ bar}$
Flow rate Q	$L^3T^{-1}$	$m^3/s = 1000$ liters/s	$m^3/s = 1000 L/s$
Laminar orifice resistance <i>R</i> Turbulent orifice coefficient <i>K</i> Hydraulic capacitance <i>C</i>	$\begin{array}{l} M^{-2}L^{-1}T^{-1} \\ M^{-2}L^{9}T^{3} \\ M^{-1}L^{4}T^{2} \end{array}$	pascal s/m³ m³/(N²s) m³/pascal	Pa s/m <sup>3</sup> m <sup>7</sup> /(N <sup>2</sup> s) m <sup>3</sup> /Pa

TABLE A.4 Heat

Parameter and its Symbol	Dimensions	Unit Name	Unit Symbol
Temperature $T$ Quantity of heat energy $W$ Heat flow or heat flux $Q$ Heat flux density $q$ Thermal conductivity $k$ Film coefficient $h$	$ au$ ML $^2$ T $^{-2}$ ML $^2$ T $^{-3}$ MT $^{-3}$ MLT $^{-3}\tau^{-1}$ MT $^{-3}\tau^{-1}$	kelvin = 273 + degree celsius newton meters = joules watts watts/m <sup>2</sup> watts/(m °C) watts/(°C m <sup>2</sup> )	$K = 273 + {}^{\circ}C$ $N m = J$ $W$ $W/m^{2}$ $W/(m {}^{\circ}C)$ $W/({}^{\circ}C m^{2})$