

Table 1: Basic relationships in Magnetism :**(Sommerfeld system)**

In free space

$$\mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{H}$$

Internal to a magnetised material in zero field,

$$\mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{M}$$

Internal to a magnetised material in field, H,

$$\mathbf{B} = \mu_0 (\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{M})$$

If the material is linear, i.e. $\mathbf{M} = \chi \mathbf{H}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{B} &= \mu_0 (\mathbf{H} + \chi \mathbf{H}) \\ &= \mu_0 \mathbf{H} (1 + \chi) \end{aligned}$$

Defining the relative permeability as, $\mu_r = 1 + \chi$ and $\mu = \mu_0 \mu_r$ we then have,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{B} &= \mu_0 \mathbf{H} \mu_r \\ &= \mu_0 \mu_r \mathbf{H} \\ &= \mu \mathbf{H} \end{aligned}$$

(Kennelly system)In addition to M and H, the magnetic polarisation, \mathbf{J} , and \mathbf{B}_0 are also often used for convenience. These are defined from,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{B} &= \mu_0 (\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{M}) \\ &= \mu_0 \mathbf{H} + \mu_0 \mathbf{M} \\ &= \mu_0 \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{J} \\ &= \mathbf{B}_0 + \mathbf{J} \end{aligned}$$

(Gaussian c.g.s system)In c.g.s. units we have a similar system, except that effectively $\mu_0 = 1$ and

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{H} + 4\pi\mathbf{M} \quad \text{or} \quad \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_0 + \mathbf{M}' \quad \text{where} \quad \mathbf{M}' = 4\pi\mathbf{M}$$

Here H is measured in oersteds, M in emu/cc and B in gauss. Hence (rather confusingly),
 $4\pi \text{ emu/cc} = 1 \text{ oersted} = 1 \text{ gauss}$.

(See accompanying tables summarising the inter relationships between units.)

Table 2. Comparison of principal units used in magnetism:

Quantity		SI (Sommerfeld)	SI (Kennelly)	EMU (Gaussian)
moment	m	A m^2	weber metre	emu
Magnetisation	M	A/m	-	emu/cc
Field	H	A/m	A/m	oersted (Oe)
Induction (Flux density)	B	tesla (T)	tesla (T)	gauss (G)
Intensity of magn. /polrn.	J	-	tesla (T)	-
Flux	Φ	weber (Wb)	weber (Wb)	maxwell
		$\mathbf{B} = \mu_0(\mathbf{H}+\mathbf{M})$	$\mathbf{B} = \mu_0\mathbf{H}+\mathbf{J}$ $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_0 + \mathbf{J}$	$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{H}+4\pi\mathbf{M}$

Table 3. Conversion Table:

B	10,000 gauss	= 1 tesla	or	10 kG	= 1 T
H & M	1 emu/cc	= 1,000 A/m	or	1 emu/cc	= 1 kA/m
m	1,000 emu	= 1 A m ²			
σ	1 emu/grm	= 1 A/m/kg	or	1 emu/grm	= 1 J/T/kg

General working conversions:

$$4\pi \text{ emu/cc} = 1 \text{ gauss} \quad 1 \text{ gauss} = (10^3/4\pi) \text{ A/m} = 79.58 \text{ A/m}$$

$$1 \text{ mT} = 10 \text{ gauss} \quad 1 \text{ T} = (10^7/4\pi) \text{ A/m} = 795.8 \text{ kA/m}$$
