IEC 60027-2

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Letter symbols to be used in electrical technology –
Part 2: Telecommunications and electronics

Symboles littéraux à utiliser en électrotechnique –
Partie 2: Télécommunications et électronique

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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LETTER SYMBOLS TO BE USED IN ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY –

Part 2: Telecommunications and electronics

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 60027-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 25: Quantities and units.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2005. This fourth edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) former Subclauses 3.8 and 3.9 are cancelled and replaced by IEC 80000-13:2008;
b) former Subclause 3.10, now 4.8, is revised in accordance with IEC 60050-192:2015;
c) former Subclause 3.11, now 4.9, is revised in accordance with IEC 60050-561:2014;
d) former Subclause 3.13, now 4.11, is revised in accordance with ISO 80000-8:2007, IEC 60050-801:1994 and IEC 60050-802:2011;
e) technical and editorial corrections have been carried out, mainly in Subclause 4.1.
f) tables are simplified, mainly by deleting useless columns.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
25/635/FDIS	25/640/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60027 series, published under the general title *Letter symbols to be used in electrical technology*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

LETTER SYMBOLS TO BE USED IN ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGY –

Part 2: Telecommunications and electronics

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60027 is applicable to telecommunications and electronics. It gives names and symbols for quantities and their units.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60027-1:1992*, Letter symbols to be used in electrical technology – Part 1: General*
IEC 60027-1:1992/AMD1:1997
IEC 60027-1:1992/AMD2:2005

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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

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

4 Introduction to tables

In this part of IEC 60027, complex quantities are in general denoted by underlining their symbols. However, this does not constitute a compulsory rule in applications (see IEC 60027-1).

To avoid any ambiguity, some quantity names are followed by a specific use, enclosed in angle brackets "<...>" after a comma.

When several symbols are indicated for a given quantity, the first is the preferred symbol and the others are reserve symbols, unless otherwise stated.

When several units are indicated for a given quantity, the first is the coherent SI unit, unless otherwise stated. For logarithmic ratios, the first mentioned unit is the decibel.

For quantities defined as a logarithm of the ratio of two power quantities or two root-power quantities (also known as field quantities), the submultiple decibel (dB) of the bel (B) is generally used, rather than the neper (Np). The bel is not explicitly mentioned in the tables. See IEC 60027-3 and ISO 80000-1:2009, Annex C.