

Table of Dimensionalities for Physical Quantities

in objective units (g, cm, s) [1] and Bartini Space-Time System LT (cm, s) [2]

	L^{-2}	L^{-1}	L^0	L^1	L^2	L^3	L^4	L^5	L^6		
T^{-6}	$G=(\omega_g)^2/4\pi\epsilon_0$, where $\omega_g=9.15814 \cdot 10^4 s^{-1}$ is the fundamental frequency of gravitational field of elementary particles, $\epsilon_0=1 g/cm^2$ is the absolute unit density. $\alpha=v_g/c$ is the scale correlation between oscillatory and wave speeds in wave processes (v_g is limiting oscillatory speed, equal to the first Bohr speed, c is the basis wave speed, equal to the speed of light). $\Delta=2\pi l g e$ is Fundamental Period of the Decimal Code of the Universe.					$L^3 T^{-6}$	$L^4 T^{-6}$	Rate of change of power of exchange, dN/dt $g \cdot cm^2 \cdot s^{-4}$	Rate of transfer of power of exchange, Nv $g \cdot cm^3 \cdot s^{-4}$		
T^{-5}						$L^2 T^{-5}$	Rate of change of current (electric, dI/dt) $g \cdot s^{-3}$ Sound strength, Irradiance Heat flux density, W/S	Rate of change of kinema, dF/dt $g \cdot cm \cdot s^{-3}$	Power of exchange, $N=dW/dt$ ("Power") $g \cdot cm^2 \cdot s^{-3}$ Heat transfer rate Radiant flux	Rate of transfer of energy, Wv $g \cdot cm^3 \cdot s^{-3}$	
T^{-4}					$L^0 T^0$	Current density, $j=I/S$ Specific weight, $\gamma=F/v$ $g \cdot cm^{-2} \cdot s^{-2}$ Rate of change of conductance, dG/dt	Pressure, $P=F/S$ Energy density, W/v $g \cdot cm^{-1} \cdot s^{-2}$ Rate of change of circulation, $d\Gamma/dt$	Rate of change of exchange charge (electric current), $I=dq/dt$ $g \cdot s^{-2}$ Surface tension	Kinema of exchange, $F=qv=m(dv/dt)$ ("Force") $g \cdot cm \cdot s^{-2}$	Energy, Work, $W=Fdl$ Quantity of heat $g \cdot cm^2 \cdot s^{-2}$ Moment of force. Heat flow	Rate of transfer of action $g \cdot cm^3 \cdot s^{-2}$
T^{-3}				Acoustic resistance $g \cdot cm^{-4} \cdot s^{-1}$	Charge density, q/v Conductivity, $\sigma=1/\rho$ $g \cdot cm^{-3} \cdot s^{-1}$ Rate of change of angular acceleration: s^{-2}	Surface charge density, q/S Momentum density, mv/v D and H fields Conductance, $G=1/R$ $g \cdot cm^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$	Circulation, $\Gamma=I/c$ $g \cdot cm^{-1} \cdot s^{-1}$ Dynamic viscosity, Ft/S	Exchange charge, $q=dq/dt$ ("electric", "magnetic", and gravitational charge) $g \cdot s^{-1}$ Mechanical resistance	Dipole moment, qr Magnetic moment, $(v/c)qr$ $g \cdot cm \cdot s^{-1}$ Momentum, mv	Moment of momentum, mvr (angular momentum, action) $g \cdot cm^2 \cdot s^{-1}$	Moment of action $g \cdot cm^3 \cdot s^{-1}$
T^{-2}		$L^{-1} T^{-2}$	Mass density, m/v $g \cdot cm^{-3}$ Angular acceleration s^{-2}	Acceleration, $a=dv/dt$ $cm \cdot s^{-2}$ Capacitance, $C=q/U$ $g \cdot cm^{-2}$	Absorbed dose (Gy) Specific energy, W/m $cm^2 \cdot s^{-2}$ Linear mass density $g \cdot cm^{-1}$	Associated mass, m g Rate of change of flux (magnetic, $d\Phi/dt$) $cm^3 \cdot s^{-2}$	State, mr $g \cdot cm$	Moment of inertia, mr^2 $g \cdot cm^2$			
T^{-1}	$L^{-2} T^{-1}$	Inverse value for duration of distance $cm^{-1} \cdot s^{-1}$	Frequency, $\nu=1/T$ Ionizing radiations (Bq) s^{-1} Rate of change of angular displacement	Speed, $v=dI/dt$ $cm \cdot s^{-1}$ Velocity-strength of B and E fields	Potential, Voltage, $U=W/q$ $cm^2 \cdot s^{-1}$ Kinematic viscosity Thermal diffusivity	Flux (magnetic, $\Phi=B \cdot S$) $cm^3 \cdot s^{-1}$ Volume speed	Rate of volume displacement, vv $cm^4 \cdot s^{-1}$				
T^0	Specific capacitance, C/m cm^{-2}	Wave number, $k=2\pi/\lambda$ cm^{-1} Wave discreteness density	Gravitational constant, G $g^{-1} \cdot cm^3 \cdot s^{-2}$ Fine-structure constant, α Fundamental period, Δ	Length, l cm Wave radius, $\lambda/2\pi=c/\omega$	Surface area, S cm^2	Spatial volume, v cm^3			[1] Kreidik L.G., Shpenkov G.P. <i>Atomic Structure of Matter-Space</i> , Geo. S., Bydgoszcz, 2001		
T^1	$L^{-2} T^1$	Inverse value for speed $cm^{-1} \cdot s$	Time, t Period, T s Volume density flow rate $g^{-1} \cdot cm^3 \cdot s^{-1}$	Duration of distance, lt $cm \cdot s$	$L^2 T^1$				[2] Bartini R.O., Kuznetsov P.G. <i>On the geometry multiplicity and physics multiplicity/Problems and peculiarities of modern scientific methodology</i> , Sverdlovsk, Academy of Sciences USSR, Ural Scientific Centre, 1978, pp. 55-65		
T^2	$L^{-2} T^2$	$L^{-1} T^2$	Volume density, v/m $g^{-1} \cdot cm^3$	$L^1 T^2$					The LT dimensionality of mass $[M]=L^3 T^{-2}$ ($[g]=cm^3 \cdot s^{-2}$) is interpreted in [2] as "the constancy of acceleration of cosmic substance of unit volume and average density guarantees the conservation of the standard of mass". It reminds of Kepler's T^2/R^3 law: "the ratio of the squares of the periods of any two planets is equal to the ratio of the cubes of their average distances from the sun"(The Law of Harmonies). Thus Bartini had defined the key for his system.		
T^3	$L^{-2} T^3$	Resistance, $R=U/I$ $g^{-1} \cdot cm^2 \cdot s$	Resistivity, $\rho=1/\sigma=RS/l$ (specific resistance) $g^{-1} \cdot cm^3 \cdot s$								
T^4	$L^{-2} T^4$	Inductance, $L=U/(dI/dt)$ $g^{-1} \cdot cm^2 \cdot s^2$							In the LT system, Gravitational constant G is the dimensionless fundamental physical constant just as Fine-Structure constant α and Fundamental Period $\Delta=2\pi l g e = 2.7287527\dots$, which are dimensionless in both systems.		