ρ_v = density at which V_m is measured, pounds per cubic foot.
A = cross-section area of duct, square feet.
A_1 = area of inlet duct, square feet.
A_2 = area of outlet duct, square feet.
A_2' = area of vena contracta, square feet.
a = length of one side of rectangular duct, inches. (Other side is b.)
b = length of one side of rectangular duct, inches. (Other side is a.)
C and C_1 = dynamic loss coefficients, dimensionless.
c_1 = regain constant, dimensionless.
D = inside diameter of duct, feet.
d_e = circular equivalent of a rectangular duct for equal friction and capacity, inches.
e = Naperian base of logarithms = 2.718.
f = non-dimensional friction coefficient.
f_i = surface conductance (inside) Btu per (hour) (square foot) (Fahrenheit degree).
f_o = surface conductance (outside) Btu per (hour) (square foot) (Fahrenheit degree).
g = acceleration due to gravity, 32.17 feet per (second) (second).
H = duct dimension perpendicular to plane of bend, feet.
H/W = aspect ratio, dimensionless.
H_c = pressure loss due to sudden contraction, based on standard air, inches of water.
H_e = pressure loss due to sudden enlargement, based on standard air, inches of water.
H_{ge} = pressure loss due to gradual enlargement, based on standard air, inches of water.
H_v = dynamic loss for standard air, inches of water.
H_1 and H_2 = static pressure head at given points (1) and (2), inches of water.
H_r = regain static pressure for standard air, inches of water.
ΔH = total pressure loss, inches of water.
h_o = friction loss under actual (operating) conditions, any consistent units.
h_c = pressure loss due to sudden contraction, feet of fluid flowing.
h_e = pressure loss due to sudden enlargement, feet of fluid flowing.
h_f = friction loss, feet of fluid flowing.
h_r = regain in static pressure, feet of fluid flowing.
h_s = friction loss under standard conditions, any consistent units.
h_v = total dynamic pressure loss, feet of fluid flowing.
k = conductivity, Btu per (hour) (sq ft) (Fahrenheit degree per inch).
L = additional equivalent length of duct for loss in elbows, feet.
L/W and L/D = additional equivalent length in terms of width and diameter, dimensionless.
l = length of straight duct, feet.
P = perimeter of duct, feet.
Q_s = air quantity, cubic feet per minute.
Q_w = heat loss through duct walls, Btu per hour.
R = centerline radius of elbow, or vane radius as noted, feet.
R/W and R/D = radius ratio, dimensionless.
r = loss through specified duct sections, inches of water.
t_1 = temperature of air entering duct, Fahrenheit degrees.
t_2 = temperature of air leaving duct, Fahrenheit degrees.
t_3 = temperature of air surrounding duct, Fahrenheit degrees.
U = thermal transmittance coefficient, Btu per (hour) (square foot) (Fahrenheit degree).
V = mean velocity of standard air, feet per minute.
V_m = mean velocity of air or fluid, feet per minute.
V_1 = mean velocity of standard air in inlet duct section, feet per minute.
V_2 = mean velocity of standard air in outlet duct section, feet per minute.
v = mean fluid or air velocity, feet per second.
v_1 = mean velocity in inlet duct section, feet per second.
v_2 = mean velocity in outlet duct section, feet per second.
W = duct dimension in plane of bend, feet.
w = weight rate of air flow through duct, pounds per hour.
x = thickness, inches.

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