\( n \)  = Planck's constant/2 \( \pi \)

\( I \)  = electrical current

\( I_2 \)  = Integral in Callaway theory

\( I_3 \)  = Integral in Callaway theory

\( i \)  = 1, 2, 3 defines principal axes or \( i^{th} \) impurity

\( j \)  = polarization

\( k \)  = Boltzmann's constant

\( L \)  = sample length, Casimir length, or wire length

\( l_1 \)  = width of sample

\( l_2 \)  = breadth of sample

\( M \)  = molecular weight

\( \bar{M} \)  = average molecular weight

\( M_E \)  = molecular weight of species \( E \)

\( M_i \)  = molecular weight of the \( i^{th} \) impurity

\( N \)  = number of molecules or normal phonon scattering process

\( N(q,j) \)  = Bose-Einstein distribution function

\( n \)  = exponent of \( w \)

\( Q \)  = heat transfer rate

\( Q_i \)  = heat transfer rate in \( i^{th} \) direction

\( Q_J \)  = heat transfer rate due to Joulean heating

\( q \)  = wave vector

\( q \)  = internal generation per unit length

\( R \)  = electrical resistance

\( R_H \)  = electrical resistance of sample heater

\( R_{STD} \)  = electrical resistance of standard resistor

\( r_i \)  = \( r^{th} \) chemical bond along principal axis \( i \)