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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 7666-2026

Replacing GB/T 7666-2005

Nomenclature and codes for transducers

传感器命名法及代码

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Foreword

GB/T 7666-2026 | Nomenclature and code for transducers

GB/T 7666-2026 English version. Nomenclature and code for transducers ICS

05 National Standards of the People's Republic of China Replaces GB/T 7666-2005 Sensor naming conventions and codes Published on 2026-05-

25 Implemented on December 1, 2026 State Administration for Market Regulation The State Administration for Standardization issued a statement.

1.Scope This document describes the naming and designation methods for sensors, and defines the sensor designation. This document applies to the naming and designation of sensors in production, scientific research, teaching, and other related fields.

4.1 The Structure of Naming Conventions

4.1.1 The name of a sensor product shall consist of a subject term plus a fourth-level modifier.

4.1.3 First-level modifiers

--- the measured quantity, including attributives that modify the measured quantity.

4.1.4 Second-level modifiers

---conversion principle, which can generally be followed by the word "style".

4.1.5 Third-level modifiers - Feature descriptions, which must emphasize the sensor's structure, performance, material characteristics, sensing elements, and application scenarios. Other necessary performance characteristics are generally followed by the word "type".

4.1.6 Fourth-level modifiers

--- main technical indicators (range, measurement range, accuracy, etc.).

4.2 Naming Convention Examples

4.2.1 Usage in the question In special cases such as statistical tables, book indexes, and searches related to sensors, the naming convention should follow the order specified in 4.1.

4.2.2 Usage in the main text In technical documents, product brochures, academic papers, textbooks, and publications, the product name should use the opposite approach as described in section 4.1. order.

5 Sensor designation method

5.1 Composition of Sensor Codes This document stipulates that the complete designation of a sensor should be composed of uppercase Chinese Pinyin letters (or internationally recognized symbols) and Arabic numerals.

5.2 Meaning of the codes for each part

5.2.1 Part One The main term (sensor) is marked with the Chinese pinyin letter "C".

5.2.2 Part Two The measurement is indicated by the first capital letter of one or two Chinese characters' Pinyin (see Table 2). When this set of codes matches the part... If another code is repeated, the second capital letter of its Chinese pinyin is used as the code. And so on. When the measurement has an internationally recognized symbol... When measuring ions, particles, or gases, internationally recognized symbols should be used. The element symbol, particle symbol, or molecular formula can be used with the following symbols. "()"express.

5.2.3 Part Three The conversion principle uses the first capital letter of the pinyin of one or two Chinese characters as a marker (see Table 3). When this set of codes matches the part... If another code is repeated, the second capital letter of its Chinese pinyin is used as the code. And so on. When the conversion principle is internationally accepted... When using signs, internationally recognized signs should be adopted.

5.2.4 Part Four The serial number is marked with a combination of numbers, letters, or symbols, with Arabic numerals used for numbers. The serial number can represent product design features, performance parameters, and production... Product series, etc. If the main performance parameters of a sensor product remain unchanged, and only some parts are improved or modified, its serial number can be appended to the original serial number. Add the uppercase Chinese pinyin letters A, B, C sequentially (excluding I and O). The serial number and its meaning can be generated by the sensor. The manufacturer decides for itself.

6 Sensor Code

6.1 Commonly Used Measured Symbols Examples of commonly used measurand symbols can be found in Table 2.