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SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and of certain other units

*Unités SI et recommandations pour l'emploi de leurs multiples et de
certaines autres unités*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 1000 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 12, *Quantities, units, symbols, conversion factors*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1000:1981). The major technical changes from the second edition are the following:

- the decision by the International Committee for Weights and Measures (Comité International des Poids et Mesures, CIPM) in 1980 concerning the status of supplementary units has been incorporated;
- quantities and units from ISO 31, parts 9, 10, 12 and 13, have been added to annex A;
- the old definition of the metre in annex B has been replaced by the new definition.

The scope of Technical Committee ISO/TC 12 is standardization of units and symbols for quantities and units (and mathematical symbols) used within the different fields of science and technology, giving, where necessary, definitions of these quantities and units. Standard conversion factors for converting between the various units also come under the scope of the TC. In fulfilment of this responsibility, ISO/TC 12 has prepared ISO 31 and ISO 1000.

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Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annex B is for information only.

SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and of certain other units

1 Scope

This International Standard

- describes the International System of Units¹⁾ (in clauses 3, 4 and 6);
- recommends selected decimal multiples and sub-multiples of SI units for general use and gives certain other units which may be used with the International System of Units (in clauses 5 and 7, and annex A);
- quotes the definitions of the SI base units (in annex B).

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of

1) Full information about the International System of Units is given in a publication by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (Bureau International des Poids et Mesures, BIPM): *Le Système International d'Unités (SI)*, including an authorized English translation.

2) 5th edition, currently being revised.

IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 27-1:1971,²⁾ *Letter symbols to be used in electrical technology — Part 1: General*

3 SI units

The name International System of Units (Système International d'Unités), with the international abbreviation SI, was adopted by the 11th General Conference on Weights and Measures (Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures, CGPM) in 1960.

This system includes:

- base units
 - derived units including supplementary units
- which together form the coherent system of SI units.

3.1 Base units

The International System of Units is based on the seven base units listed in table 1.

Table 1 — SI base units

Base quantity	SI base unit	
	Name	Symbol
length	metre	m
mass	kilogram	kg
time	second	s
electric current	ampere	A
thermodynamic temperature	kelvin	K
amount of substance	mole	mol
luminous intensity	candela	cd

For the definitions of the base units, see annex B.

3.2 Derived units including supplementary units

Derived units are expressed algebraically in terms of base units. Their symbols are obtained by means of the mathematical signs of multiplication and division; for example, the SI unit for velocity is metre per second (m/s).

For some of the SI derived units, special names and symbols exist; those approved by the CGPM are listed in tables 2 and 3.

The SI units radian and steradian are called supplementary units. They are "dimensionless" derived units (more precisely, derived units of dimension one) with special names and symbols. Although the coherent unit for plane angle and for solid angle is expressed by the number 1, it is convenient to use the special names radian (rad) and steradian (sr) respec-

tively instead of the number 1 in many practical cases; for example the SI unit for angular velocity can be written as radian per second (rad/s).

It may sometimes be useful to express derived units in terms of other derived units having special names; for example, the SI unit for electric dipole moment is usually expressed as C · m instead of A · s · m.

4 Multiples of SI units

The prefixes given in table 4 are used to form names and symbols of multiples (decimal multiples and sub-multiples) of the SI units.

The symbol of a prefix is considered to be combined with the kernel symbol³⁾ to which it is directly attached, forming with it a new symbol (for a decimal multiple or sub-multiple) which can be raised to a positive or negative power, and which can be combined with other unit symbols to form symbols for compound units.

EXAMPLES

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ cm}^3 &= (10^{-2} \text{ m})^3 = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3 \\
 1 \mu\text{s}^{-1} &= (10^{-6} \text{ s})^{-1} = 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1} \\
 1 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s} &= (10^{-3} \text{ m})^2/\text{s} = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

Compound prefixes shall not be used; for example, write nm for nanometre, not mµm.

NOTE 1 For historical reasons the name of the base unit for mass, the kilogram, contains the name of the SI prefix "kilo". Names of the decimal multiples and sub-multiples of the unit of mass are formed by adding the prefixes to the word "gram", e.g. milligram (mg) instead of microkilogram (µkg).

3) In this case, the term "kernel symbol" means only a symbol for a base unit or a derived unit with a special name. See, however, note 1 in clause 4 about the base unit the kilogram.

Table 2 — SI derived units with special names, including SI supplementary units

Derived quantity	SI derived unit		
	Special name	Symbol	Expressed in terms of SI base units and SI derived units
plane angle	radian	rad	1 rad = 1 m/m = 1
solid angle	steradian	sr	1 sr = 1 m ² /m ² = 1
frequency	hertz	Hz	1 Hz = 1 s ⁻¹
force	newton	N	1 N = 1 kg · m/s ²
pressure, stress	pascal	Pa	1 Pa = 1 N/m ²
energy, work, quantity of heat	joule	J	1 J = 1 N · m
power, radiant flux	watt	W	1 W = 1 J/s
electric charge, quantity of electricity	coulomb	C	1 C = 1 A · s
electric potential, potential difference, tension, electromotive force	volt	V	1 V = 1 W/A
capacitance	farad	F	1 F = 1 C/V
electric resistance	ohm	Ω	1 Ω = 1 V/A
electric conductance	siemens	S	1 S = 1 Ω ⁻¹
magnetic flux	weber	Wb	1 Wb = 1 V · s
magnetic flux density	tesla	T	1 T = 1 Wb/m ²
inductance	henry	H	1 H = 1 Wb/A
Celsius temperature	degree Celsius ¹⁾	°C	1 °C = 1 K
luminous flux	lumen	lm	1 lm = 1 cd · sr
illuminance	lux	lx	1 lx = 1 lm/m ²

1) Degree Celsius is a special name for the unit kelvin for use in stating values of Celsius temperature. (See also note 6 concerning the kelvin in annex B.)

Table 3 — SI derived units with special names admitted for reasons of safeguarding human health

Derived quantity	SI derived unit		
	Special name	Symbol	Expressed in terms of SI base units and SI derived units
activity (of a radionuclide)	becquerel	Bq	1 Bq = 1 s ⁻¹
absorbed dose, specific energy imparted, kerma, absorbed dose index	gray	Gy	1 Gy = 1 J/kg
dose equivalent, dose equivalent index	sievert	Sv	1 Sv = 1 J/kg

Table 4 — SI prefixes

Factor	Prefix	
	Name	Symbol
10 ²⁴	yotta	Y
10 ²¹	zetta	Z
10 ¹⁸	exa	E
10 ¹⁵	peta	P
10 ¹²	tera	T
10 ⁹	giga	G
10 ⁶	mega	M
10 ³	kilo	k
10 ²	hecto	h
10	deca	da
10 ⁻¹	deci	d
10 ⁻²	centi	c
10 ⁻³	milli	m
10 ⁻⁶	micro	μ
10 ⁻⁹	nano	n
10 ⁻¹²	pico	p
10 ⁻¹⁵	femto	f
10 ⁻¹⁸	atto	a
10 ⁻²¹	zepto	z
10 ⁻²⁴	yocto	y

5 Use of SI units and their multiples

5.1 The choice of the appropriate multiple (decimal multiple or sub-multiple) of an SI unit is governed by convenience, the multiple chosen for a particular application being the one which will lead to numerical values within a practical range.

5.2 The multiple can usually be chosen so that the numerical values will be between 0,1 and 1 000. In the case of a compound unit containing a unit to the second or third power, this is not always possible.

EXAMPLES

1,2 × 10 ⁴ N	can be written as	12 kN
0,003 94 m	can be written as	3,94 mm
1 401 Pa	can be written as	1,401 kPa
3,1 × 10 ⁻⁸ s	can be written as	31 ns

However, in a table of values of the same quantity or in a discussion of such values within a given context, it will generally be better to use the same multiple for all items, even if some of the numerical values will then be outside the range 0,1 to 1 000. For certain quantities in particular applications, the same multiple is customarily used; for example, the millimetre is used for dimensions in most mechanical engineering drawings.

5.3 The number of prefixes used in forming compound units should be limited as far as is compatible with practical usage.

5.4 Errors in calculations can be avoided more easily if all quantities are expressed in SI units, powers of 10 being used instead of prefixes.

6 Rules for writing unit symbols

6.1 Unit symbols shall be printed in roman (upright) type (irrespective of the type used in the rest of the text), shall remain unaltered in the plural, shall be written without a final full stop (period) except for normal punctuation, e.g. at the end of a sentence, and shall be placed after the complete numerical value in

the expression for a quantity, leaving a space between the numerical value and the unit symbol.

Unit symbols shall in general be written in lower case letters except that the first letter is written in upper case when the name of the unit is derived from a proper name.

EXAMPLES

m	metre
s	second
A	ampere
Wb	weber

6.2 When a compound unit is formed by multiplication of two or more units, this should be indicated in one of the following ways:

$N \cdot m$, $N\ m$

NOTES

2 In systems with limited character sets a dot on the line is used instead of a half-high dot.

3 The latter form may also be written without a space, provided that special care is taken when the symbol for one of the units is the same as the symbol for a prefix, e.g. mN is used only for millinewton, not for metre newton.

When a compound unit is formed by dividing one unit by another, this should be indicated in one of the following ways:

$\frac{m}{s}$, m/s , $m \cdot s^{-1}$.

A solidus (/) shall not be followed by a multiplication sign or a division sign on the same line unless parentheses are inserted to avoid any ambiguity. In complicated cases negative powers or parentheses shall be used.

7 Non-SI units which may be used with SI units and their multiples

7.1 There are certain units, outside the SI, recognized by the CIPM as having to be retained because of their practical importance (see tables 5 and 6).

7.2 Prefixes given in table 4 may be attached to some of the units given in tables 5 and 6; for example, millilitre, ml. (See also annex A, column 6.)

7.3 In a limited number of cases, compound units are formed with the units given in tables 5 and 6 together with SI units and their multiples; for example, kg/h; km/h. (See also annex A, columns 5 and 6.)

NOTE 4 There are some other units outside the SI which are recognized by the CIPM for temporary use. They are given in column 7 of the table in annex A and marked by an asterisk (*).

Table 5 — Units used with the SI

Quantity	Unit		
	Name	Symbol	Definition
time	minute	min	1 min = 60 s
	hour	h	1 h = 60 min
	day	d	1 d = 24 h
plane angle	degree	°	1° = (π/180) rad
	minute	'	1' = (1/60)°
	second	"	1" = (1/60)'
volume	litre	l, L ¹⁾	1 l = 1 dm ³
mass	tonne ²⁾	t	1 t = 10 ³ kg

1) The two symbols for the litre are on an equal footing. The CIPM will, however, make a survey on the development of the use of the two symbols in order to see if one of the two may be suppressed.

2) Also called the metric ton in the English language.

Table 6 — Units used with the SI, whose values in SI units are obtained experimentally

Quantity	Unit		
	Name	Symbol	Definition
energy	electronvolt	eV	The electronvolt is the kinetic energy acquired by an electron in passing through a potential difference of 1 volt in vacuum: 1 eV ≈ 1,602 177 × 10 ⁻¹⁹ J.
mass	unified atomic mass unit	u	The unified atomic mass unit is equal to 1/12 of the mass of an atom of the nuclide ¹² C: 1 u ≈ 1,660 540 × 10 ⁻²⁷ kg.

Annex A (normative)

Examples of decimal multiples and sub-multiples of SI units and of some other units which may be used

For a number of commonly used quantities, examples of decimal multiples and sub-multiples of SI units, as well as of some other units which may be used, are given in this annex. It is suggested that the selection shown, while not intended to be restrictive, will none the less prove helpful in presenting values of quantities in an identical manner in similar contexts within the various sectors of technology. For some needs (for example, in applications in science and education), it is recognized that greater freedom will be required in the choice of decimal multiples and sub-multiples of SI units than is exemplified in the list which follows.

Item No. in ISO 31: 1992	Quantity	SI unit	Selection of multiples and sub-multiples of the SI unit	Units outside the SI recognized by the CIPM as having to be retained, and for special cases some of their combinations with SI units		Remarks and information about units used in special fields
				Units	Multiples or sub-multiples of units given in column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Part 1: Space and time						
1-1	angle, (plane angle)	rad (radian)	mrad µrad	° (degree) $1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ rad}$, (minute) $1' = \frac{1^\circ}{60}$ " (second) $1'' = \frac{1'}{60}$	gon [gon (or grade)], $1 \text{ gon} = \frac{\pi}{200} \text{ rad}$ If the radian is not used, the units degree or gon (or grade) may be used. Decimal subdivisions of degree are preferable to minute and second for most applications. For the units degree, minute and second for plane angle, there shall be no space between the numerical value and the unit symbol.	
1-2	solid angle	sr (steradian)				
1-3.1	length	m (metre)	km cm mm µm nm pm fm		1 nautical mile* = 1 852 m (exactly) * Recognized by the CIPM for temporary use.	

Item No. in ISO 31: 1992	Quantity	SI unit	Selection of multiples and sub-multiples of the SI unit	Units outside the SI recognized by the CIPM as having to be retained, and for special cases some of their combinations with SI units		Remarks and information about units used in special fields
				Units	Multiples or sub-multiples of units given in column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1-4	area	m ²	km ² dm ² cm ² mm ²			ha* (hectare), 1 ha = 10 ⁴ m ² a* (are), 1 a = 10 ² m ² * Recognized by the CIPM for temporary use.
1-5	volume	m ³	dm ³ cm ³ mm ³	l, L (litre) 1 l = 10 ⁻³ m ³ = 1 dm ³	hl 1 hl = 10 ⁻¹ m ³ cl 1 cl = 10 ⁻⁵ m ³ ml 1 ml = 10 ⁻⁶ m ³ = 1 cm ³	In 1964, the CGPM declared that the name litre (l) may be used as a special name for the cubic decimetre (dm ³) and advised against the use of the name litre for high-precision measurements. See also footnote 1) to table 5.
1-7	time		ks s (second) ms µs ns	d (day) 1 d = 24 h (exactly) h (hour) 1 h = 60 min (exactly) min (minute) 1 min = 60 s (exactly)		Other units such as week, month and year (a) are in common use. The definitions of month and year often need to be specified.
1-8	angular velocity	rad/s				
1-10	velocity	m/s			km/h 1 km/h = $\frac{1}{3,6}$ m/s	1 knot* = 1,852 km/h (exactly) = 0,514 444 m/s For the hour, see item No. 1-7. * Recognized by the CIPM for temporary use.
1-11.1	acceleration	m/s ²				

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				Units	Multiples or sub-multiples of units given in column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Part 2: Periodic and related phenomena						
2-3.1	frequency		THz GHz MHz kHz			
		Hz (hertz)				
2-3.2	rotational frequency	s^{-1}		min^{-1}		The designations "revolutions per minute" (r/min) and "revo- lutions per second" (r/s) are widely used for rotational fre- quency in specifications on rotat- ing machinery. (See also IEC 27-1.) For the minute, see item 1-7.
2-4	angular frequency	rad/s				
Part 3: Mechanics						
3-1	mass		Mg	t (tonne) $1 t = 10^3 kg$		See footnote 2) to table 5.
		kg (kilogram)	g mg µg			
3-2	volumic mass, density, mass density	kg/m^3	Mg/m^3 or kg/dm^3 or g/cm^3	t/m^3 or kg/l	g/ml	For the litre, see item No. 1-6. For the tonne, see item No. 3-1.
					g/l	
3-5	lineic mass, linear density	kg/m	mg/m			$1 tex = 10^{-6} kg/m = 1 g/km$ The unit tex is used for textile filaments.
3-7	moment of inertia	$kg \cdot m^2$				
3-8	momentum	$kg \cdot m/s$				
3-9.1	force		MN kN			
		N (newton)	mN µN			

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				Units	Multiples or sub-multiples of units given in column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3-11	moment of momentum, angular momentum	$kg \cdot m^2/s$				
3-12.1	moment of force	$N \cdot m$	MN · m kN · m mN · m µN · m			
3-15.1	pressure		GPa MPa kPa hPa			bar* (bar), 1 bar = 100 kPa (exactly) 1 mbar = 1 hPa The use of the bar shall be re- stricted to existing uses in the field of fluid pressure. * Recognized by the CIPM for temporary use.
		Pa (pascal)	mPa µPa			
3-15.2	normal stress		GPa MPa kPa			
		Pa				
3-23	viscosity, (dynamic viscosity)	$Pa \cdot s$	mPa · s			P (poise) 1 cP = 1 mPa · s The poise and stokes are special names for CGS units. They and their multiples and sub-multiples shall not be used together with SI units.
3-24	kinematic viscosity	m^2/s	mm^2/s			St (stokes) 1 cSt = 1 mm^2/s See remark on item 3-23.
3-25	surface tension	N/m	mN/m			
3-26.1 and 3-26.2	energy, work		EJ PJ TJ GJ MJ kJ			
		J (joule)	mJ			

Item No. in ISO 31: 1992	Quantity	SI unit	Selection of multiples and sub- multiples of the SI unit	Units outside the SI recognized by the CIPM as having to be retained, and for special cases some of their combinations with SI units		Remarks and information about units used in special fields
				Units	Multiples or sub-multiples of units given in column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3-27	power	W (watt)	GW MW kW mW μW			
Part 4: Heat						
4-1	thermo- dynamic temperature	K (kelvin)				
4-2	Celsius temperature	°C (degree Celsius)				The Celsius temperature t is equal to the difference $(T - T_0)$ between two thermodynamic temperatures T and T_0 , where $T_0 = 273,15$ K (exactly). For the definition and the use of the degree Celsius (°C), see note 6 under the definition of the kelvin in annex B.
4-3.1	linear expansion coefficient	K ⁻¹				For the degree Celsius, see item 4-2.
4-6	heat	J	EJ PJ TJ GJ MJ kJ mJ			
4-7	heat flow rate	W	kW			
4-9	thermal conductivity	W/(m · K)				For the degree Celsius, see item 4-2.
4-10.1	coefficient of heat transfer	W/(m ² · K)				For the degree Celsius, see item 4-2.
4-11	thermal insulance	m ² · K/W				For the degree Celsius, see item 4-2.
4-15	heat capacity	J/K	kJ/K			For the degree Celsius, see item 4-2.

Item No. in ISO 31: 1992	Quantity	SI unit	Selection of multiples and sub- multiples of the SI unit	Units outside the SI recognized by the CIPM as having to be retained, and for special cases some of their combinations with SI units		Remarks and information about units used in special fields
				Units	Multiples or sub-multiples of units given in column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4-16.1	massic heat capacity	J/(kg · K)	kJ/(kg · K)			For the degree Celsius, see item 4-2.
4-18	entropy	J/K	kJ/K			For the degree Celsius, see item 4-2.
4-19	massic entropy	J/(kg · K)	kJ/(kg · K)			For the degree Celsius, see item 4-2.
4-21.2	massic thermo- dynamic energy	J/kg	MJ/kg kJ/kg			
Part 5: Electricity and magnetism						
5-1	electric current	A (ampere)	kA mA μA nA pA			
5-2	electric charge, quantity of electricity	C (coulomb)	kC μC nC pC	A · h 1 A · h = 3,6 kC		For the hour, see item No. 1-7.
5-3	volumic charge, volume density of charge, charge density	C/m ³	C/mm ³ or GC/m ³ MC/m ³ or C/cm ³ kC/m ³ mC/m ³ μC/m ³			
5-4	areic charge, surface density of charge	C/m ²	MC/m ² or C/mm ² C/cm ² kC/m ² mC/m ² μC/m ²			

Item No. in ISO 31: 1992	Quantity	SI unit	Selection of multiples and sub- multiples of the SI unit	Units outside the SI recognized by the CIPM as having to be retained, and for special cases some of their combinations with SI units		Remarks and information about units used in special fields
				Units	Multiples or sub-multiples of units given in column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5-5	electric field strength	V/m	MV/m kV/m or V/mm V/cm mV/m μ V/m			
5-6.1	electric potential	V (volt)	MV kV			
5-6.2	potential difference, tension		mV μ V			
5-6.3	electromotive force					
5-7	electric flux density	C/m ²	C/cm ² kC/m ² mC/m ² μ C/m ²			
5-8	electric flux	C	MC kC mC			
5-9	capacitance	F (farad)	mF μ F nF pF			
5-10.1	permittivity	F/m	μ F/m nF/m pF/m			
5-13	electric polarization	C/m ²	C/cm ² kC/m ² mC/m ² μ C/m ²			
5-14	electric dipole moment	C · m				

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				Units	Multiples or sub-multiples of units given in column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5-15	areic electric current, electric current density	A/m ²	MA/m ² or A/mm ² A/cm ² kA/m ²			
5-16	lineic electric current, linear electric current density	A/m	kA/m or A/mm A/cm			
5-17	magnetic field strength	A/m	kA/m or A/mm A/cm			
5-18.1	magnetic potential difference	A	kA mA			
5-19	magnetic flux density, magnetic induction	T (tesla)	mT μ T nT			
5-20	magnetic flux	Wb (weber)	mWb			
5-21	magnetic vector potential	Wb/m	kWb/m or Wb/mm			
5-22.1	self- inductance	H (henry)	mH μ H nH pH			
5-22.2	mutual inductance					
5-24	permeability	H/m	μ H/m nH/m			
5-27	magnetic moment, electro- magnetic moment	A · m ²				

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				Units	Multiples or sub-multiples of units given in column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5-28	magnetization	A/m	kA/m or A/mm			
5-29	magnetic polarization	T	mT			
(IEC 27-1:1971, item 86)	magnetic dipole moment	N · m ² /A or Wb · m				
5-33	resistance (to direct current)	Ω (ohm)	GΩ MΩ kΩ mΩ μΩ			
5-34	conductance (of direct current)	S (siemens)	kS mS μS			
5-36	resistivity	Ω · m	GΩ · m MΩ · m kΩ · m Ω · cm mΩ · m μΩ · m nΩ · m		$\frac{\Omega \cdot \text{mm}^2}{\text{m}} (= 10^{-6} \Omega \cdot \text{m} = \mu\Omega \cdot \text{m})$ is also used.	
5-37	conductivity	S/m	MS/m kS/m			
5-38	reluctance	H ⁻¹				
5-39	permeance	H				
5-44.1	impedance, (complex impedance)	Ω	MΩ kΩ			
5-44.2	modulus of impedance, (impedance)		mΩ			
5-44.3	resistance					
5-44.4	reactance					

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				Units	Multiples or sub-multiples of units given in column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5-45.1	admittance, (complex admittance)	S	kS mS μS			
5-45.2	modulus of admittance, (admittance)					
5-45.3	conductance					
5-45.4	susceptance					
5-49	active power	W	TW GW MW kW mW μW nW			In electric power technology, active power is expressed in watts (W), apparent power in volt amperes (V · A) and reactive power in vars (var).
5-52	active energy		J	TJ GJ MJ kJ	W · h 1 W · h = 3,6 kJ (exactly)	TW · h GW · h MW · h kW · h
Part 6: Light and related electromagnetic radiations						
6-3	wavelength	m	μm nm pm			Å* (ångström), 1 Å = 10 ⁻¹⁰ m = 10 ⁻¹ nm = 10 ⁻⁴ μm * Recognized by the CIPM for temporary use.
6-7	radiant energy	J				
6-10	radiant power, radiant energy flux	W				
6-13	radiant intensity	W/sr				

Item No. in ISO 31: 1992	Quantity	SI unit	Selection of multiples and sub- multiples of the SI unit	Units outside the SI recognized by the CIPM as having to be retained, and for special cases some of their combinations with SI units		Remarks and information about units used in special fields
				Units	Multiples or sub-multiples of units given in column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6-14	radiance	W/(sr · m ²)				
6-15	radiant exitance	W/m ²				
6-16	irradiance	W/m ²				
6-29	luminous intensity	cd (candela)				
6-30	luminous flux	lm (lumen)				
6-31	quantity of light			lm · h 1 lm · h = 3 600 lm · s (exactly)		For the hour, see item 1-7.
6-32	luminance	cd/m ²				
6-33	luminous exitance	lm/m ²				
6-34	illuminance	lx (lux)				
6-35	light exposure	lx · s				
6-36.1	luminous efficacy	lm/W				
Part 7: Acoustics						
7-1	period, periodic time	s	ms μs			
7-2	frequency	Hz	MHz kHz			
7-5	wavelength	m	mm			
7-8	volumic mass, mass density, density	kg/m ³				

Item No. in ISO 31: 1992	Quantity	SI unit	Selection of multiples and sub- multiples of the SI unit	Units outside the SI recognized by the CIPM as having to be retained, and for special cases some of their combinations with SI units		Remarks and information about units used in special fields
				Units	Multiples or sub-multiples of units given in column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7-9.1	static pressure	Pa	mPa μPa			
7-9.2	(instantaneous) sound pressure					
7-11	(instantaneous) sound particle velocity	m/s	mm/s			
7-13	(instantaneous) volume flow rate	m ³ /s				
7-14.1	velocity of sound	m/s				
7-16	sound power	W	kW mW μW pW			
7-17	sound intensity	W/m ²	mW/m ² μW/m ² pW/m ²			
7-18	acoustic impedance	Pa · s/m ³				
7-19	mechanical impedance	N · s/m				
7-20.1	surface density of mechanical impedance	Pa · s/m				
7-21	sound pressure level					B (bel) dB (decibel), 1 dB = 10 ⁻¹ B
7-22	sound power level					B dB

Item No. in ISO 31: 1992	Quantity	SI unit	Selection of multiples and sub- multiples of the SI unit	Units outside the SI recognized by the CIPM as having to be retained, and for special cases some of their combinations with SI units		Remarks and information about units used in special fields
				Units	Multiples or sub-multiples of units given in column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7-28	sound reduction index					B dB
7-29	equivalent absorption area of a surface or object	m ²				
7-30	reverberation time	s				
Part 8: Physical chemistry and molecular physics						
8-3	amount of substance	mol (mole)	kmol mmol μmol			
8-5	molar mass	kg/mol	g/mol			
8-6	molar volume	m ³ /mol	dm ³ /mol cm ³ /mol	l/mol		For the litre, see item 1-6.
8-7	molar thermo- dynamic energy	J/mol	kJ/mol			
8-8	molar heat capacity	J/(mol · K)				For the degree Celsius, see item 4-2.
8-9	molar entropy	J/(mol · K)				For the degree Celsius, see item 4-2.
8-13	concentration of B, amount-of- substance concentration of B	mol/m ³	mol/dm ³ or kmol/m ³	mol/l		For the litre, see item 1-6.
8-16	molality of solute B	mol/kg	mmol/kg			
8-39	diffusion coefficient	m ² /s				

Item No. in ISO 31: 1992	Quantity	SI unit	Selection of multiples and sub- multiples of the SI unit	Units outside the SI recognized by the CIPM as having to be retained, and for special cases some of their combinations with SI units		Remarks and information about units used in special fields
				Units	Multiples or sub-multiples of units given in column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8-41	thermal diffusion coefficient	m ² /s				
Part 9: Atomic and nuclear physics						
9-28.2	mass defect	kg		u (unified atomic mass unit), 1 u ≈ 1,660 540 × 10 ⁻²⁷ kg		
9-33	activity	Bq	MBq kBq			Ci* (curie), 1 Ci = 3,7 × 10 ¹⁰ Bq (exactly) * Recognized by the CIPM for temporary use.
9-34	massic activity, specific activity	Bq/kg	MBq/kg kBq/kg			
9-37	half-life	s	ms	d h		a (year) For the hour and the day, see item 1-7.
Part 10: Nuclear reactions and ionizing radiations						
10-1	reaction energy	J		eV (electronvolt), 1 eV ≈ 1,602 177 × 10 ⁻¹⁹ J	GeV MeV keV	
10-51.2	absorbed dose	Gy	mGy			rad* (rad), 1 rad = 10 ⁻² Gy * Recognized by the CIPM for temporary use.
10-52	dose equivalent	Sv	mSv			rem* (rem), 1 rem = 10 ⁻² Sv * Recognized by the CIPM for temporary use.

Item No. in ISO 31: 1992	Quantity	SI unit	Selection of multiples and sub- multiples of the SI unit	Units outside the SI recognized by the CIPM as having to be retained, and for special cases some of their combinations with SI units		Remarks and information about units used in special fields
				Units	Multiples or sub-multiples of units given in column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10-58	exposure	C/kg	mC/kg			R* (röntgen), 1 R = 2,58 × 10 ⁻⁴ C/kg (exactly) * Recognized by the CIPM for temporary use.
Part 12: Characteristic numbers						
12-1	Reynolds number	1				As prefixes cannot be used, powers of 10 may be used, e.g. <i>Re</i> = 1,32 × 10 ³
12-6	Mach number	1				
Part 13: Solid state physics						
13-17	density of states	J ⁻¹ /m ³		eV ⁻¹ /m ³		For the electronvolt, see item 10-1.
13-20	Hall coefficient	m ³ /C				
13-21	thermo- electromotive force	V	mV			
13-24	Thomson coefficient	V/K	mV/K			For the degree Celsius, see item 4-2.
13-28.2	gap energy	J	fJ aJ			For the electronvolt, see item 10-1.
13-36.1	Curie temperature	K				For the degree Celsius, see item 4-2.

Annex B (informative)

Definitions of the base units of the international system of units

metre: The metre is the length of the path travelled by light in vacuum during a time interval of 1/299 792 458 of a second.

[17th CGPM (1983), Resolution 1]

kilogram: The kilogram is the unit of mass; it is equal to the mass of the international prototype of the kilogram.

[3rd CGPM (1901)]

second: The second is the duration of 9 192 631 770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the caesium-133 atom.

[13th CGPM (1967), Resolution 1]

ampere: The ampere is that constant current which, if maintained in two straight parallel conductors of infinite length, of negligible circular cross-section, and placed 1 metre apart in vacuum, would produce between these conductors a force equal to 2 × 10⁻⁷ newton per metre of length.

[CIPM (1946), Resolution 2 approved by the 9th CGPM (1948)]

kelvin: The kelvin, unit of thermodynamic temperature, is the fraction 1/273,16 of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of water.

[13th CGPM (1967), Resolution 4]

NOTES

5 The 13th CGPM (1967, Resolution 3) also decided that the unit kelvin and its symbol K should be used to express an interval or a difference of temperature.

6 In addition to the thermodynamic temperature (symbol *T*), expressed in kelvins, use is also made of Celsius temperature (symbol *t*) defined by the equation $t = T - T_0$, where $T_0 = 273,15$ K by definition. To express Celsius temperature, the unit "degree Celsius", which is equal to the unit "kelvin", is used; in this case, "degree Celsius" is a special name used in place of "kelvin". An interval or difference of Celsius temperature can, however, be expressed in kelvins as well as in degrees Celsius.

mole: The mole is the amount of substance of a system which contains as many elementary entities as there are atoms in 0,012 kilograms of carbon-12. When the mole is used, the elementary entities must be specified and may be atoms, molecules, ions, electrons, other particles, or specified groups of such particles.

[14th CGPM (1971), Resolution 3]

candela: The candela is the luminous intensity, in a given direction, of a source that emits monochromatic radiation of frequency 540 × 10¹² hertz and that has a radiant intensity in that direction of 1/683 watt per steradian.

[16th CGPM (1979), Resolution 3]

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Descriptors: units of measurement, metric system, international system of units, symbols, definitions, multiples, utilization.

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