SI Unit Posters

Version 1.1 (June 12, 2020)

Created by Glenwing in June of 2020

https://github.com/Glenwing/SI-Unit-Posters



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International license. It may be shared and distributed freely, and modified or used for derivative works, including for commercial purposes, as long as due credit is given and any derivative works are licensed under these same terms.

http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/

This work was compiled from IATEX source code. The source code itself is licensed under the GNU General Public License (GPL). Any modifications to the source code must also be made open-source and licensed under GPL.

Some of the text in this work (particularly the description for the weber and lumen) is based on the text of Wikipedia articles with very little modification. The text of Wikipedia is licensed under the CC BY-SA license. Other portions (such as the candela description) are based on the text of the SI Brochure 9th Edition with very little modification. The SI Brochure is licensed under the CC BY license.

This work uses the following typefaces:

- Computer Modern (Serif) by Donald E. Knuth, licensed under the Knuth License
- IBM Plex (Thin) by IBM, licensed under the SIL Open Font License
- Timeless by Manfred Klein, a freely-distributed font
- Aquiline Two by Manfred Klein, a freely-distributed font, modified by Glenwing
- Times New Roman (Bold) by Monotype, whose proprietary license allows free usage of the font in non-commercial documents and static images

LE SYSTÈME INTERNATIONAL D'UNITÉS

A tous les temps, à tous les peuples

For all times, for all peoples

S

Second

The span of time that passes during 9 192 631 770 unperturbed ground state hyperfine transitions of a caesium-133 atom

 \mathbf{M}

Metre

The distance traveled by light in vacuum over a time interval of exactly $1/299\,792\,458~\mathrm{s}$

kg

Kilogram

The amount of mass such that the Planck constant h is exactly equal to $6.626\,070\,15\times10^{-34}~\mathrm{J\cdot s}~(\mathrm{kg\cdot m^2\cdot s^{-1}})$

Kelvin

The change in temperature which results in a change in thermal energy of exactly $1.380\,649\times10^{-23}$ J and 0 K is the temperature of absolute zero

A

Ampere

The movement of electric charge at a rate of exactly $1/1.602\,176\,634\times 10^{19} \text{ times the elementary charge } e \text{ per second}$

CC

Candela

The luminous intensity, in a given direction, of a source emitting monochromatic light of frequency 540×10^{12} Hz with a radiant intensity of 1/683 W per steradian in that direction

Mole

A collection of atoms, molecules, or particles in the amount of exactly $6.022\,140\,76\times10^{23}$

Newton

The force required to accelerate a 1 kg object to a velocity of 1 m/s at a uniform rate in 1 second

Pa

Pascal

The pressure applied by 1 N of force acting on a 1 m^2 area

Joule

The energy required to accelerate a 1 kg object at 1 m/s 2 through a distance of 1 m

Watt

The transfer of energy at a rate of 1 $\rm J/s$

Coulomb

The electric charge of exactly $1/1.602\,176\,634\times10^{19}$ protons

Volt

The difference in electric potential between two points in an electric field which imparts 1 J of energy to 1 C of charge moving between the two points

Ohm

The electrical resistance between two points such that a 1 V potential difference produces a 1 A electric current

H

Farad

The capacitance between two points such that an electric potential difference of 1 V results in a buildup of 1 C of stored charge

Henry

The inductance between two points such that an electric current changing at a rate of 1 A/s produces an electric potential difference of 1 V $\,$

M

Weber

The magnetic flux that, linking a circuit of one turn, produces an electric potential difference of 1 V when it is reduced to 0 at a uniform rate in 1 s $^{\circ}$

Tesla

The flux density of a magnetic field that applies 1 N of force to a 1 C charge moving through the field at 1 m/s $\,$

Lumen

The concentration of visible light passing through a solid angle of 1 steradian emitted from a source with a luminous intensity of 1 cd

Lux

The concentration of visible light on a surface equal to a luminous flux of 1 lumen spread across an area of 1 $\rm m^2$