


TABLE 2-1 SI Base Units

| Quantity | Quantity symbol | Unit name | Unit abbreviation | Defined standard |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|---|
| Length | <i>l</i> | meter | m | the length of the path traveled by light in a vacuum during a time interval of 1/299 792 458 of a second |
| Mass | <i>m</i> | kilogram | kg | the unit of mass equal to the mass of the international prototype of the kilogram |
| Time | <i>t</i> | second | s | 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 cesium-133 atom |
| Temperature | <i>T</i> | kelvin | K | the fraction 1/273.16 of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of water |
| Amount of substance | <i>n</i> | mole | mol | the amount of substance of a system which contains as many elementary entities as there are atoms in 0.012 kilogram of carbon-12 |
| Electric current | <i>I</i> | ampere | A | the constant current which, if maintained in two straight parallel conductors of infinite length, of negligible circular cross section, and placed 1 meter apart in vacuum, would produce between these conductors a force equal to 2×10^{-7} newton per meter of length |
| Luminous intensity | <i>I_v</i> | candela | cd | the luminous intensity, in a given direction, of a source that emits monochromatic radiation of frequency 540×10^{12} hertz and that has a radiant intensity in that direction of 1/683 watt per steradian |

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SI Base Units

The seven SI base units and their standard abbreviated symbols are listed in Table 2-1. All the other SI units can be derived from the fundamental units.

Prefixes added to the names of SI base units are used to represent quantities that are larger or smaller than the base units. Table 2-2 lists SI prefixes using units of length as examples. For example, the prefix *centi-*, abbreviated *c*, represents an exponential factor of 10^{-2} , which equals 1/100. Thus, 1 centimeter, 1 cm, equals 0.01 m, or 1/100 of a meter.

Mass

As you learned in Chapter 1, mass is a measure of the quantity of matter. The SI standard unit for mass is the kilogram. The standard for mass defined in Table 2-1 is used to calibrate balances all over the world.