3. INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS (SI)

See "The International System of Units (SI)," NIST Special Publication 330, B.N. Taylor, ed. (USGPO, Washington, DC, 1991); and "Guide for the Use of the International System of Units (SI)," NIST Special Publication 811, 1995 edition, B.N. Taylor (USGPO, Washington, DC, 1995).

SI prefixes		
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)

${\it 2}$ 3. International system of units (SI)

Physical	Name		
quantity	of unit	Symbol	
$Base\ units$			
length	meter	m	
mass	kilogram	kg	
time	second	s	
electric current	ampere	A	
thermodynamic	kelvin	K	
temperature			
amount of substance	mole	mol	
luminous intensity	candela	cd	
Derived units with special names			
plane angle	radian	rad	
solid angle	steradian	sr	
frequency	hertz	${ m Hz}$	
energy	joule	J	
force	newton	N	
pressure	pascal	Pa	
power	watt	W	
electric charge	coulomb	\mathbf{C}	
electric potential	volt	V	
electric resistance	ohm	Ω	
electric conductance	siemens	\mathbf{S}	
electric capacitance	farad	F	
magnetic flux	weber	Wb	
inductance	henry	Н	
magnetic flux density	tesla	${ m T}$	
luminous flux	lumen	lm	
illuminance	lux	lx	
celsius temperature	degree celsius	$^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$	
activity (of a	becquerel	Bq	
radioactive source)*			
absorbed dose (of	gray	Gy	
ionizing radiation)*			
dose equivalent*	sievert	Sv	

*See our section 28, on "Radioactivity and radiation protection," p. 1.