

## Tables of SI Units and Prefixes

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### Table I. Basic Units

defined by *Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures (CGPM)* in the latest SI-brochure of 1998.

| Quantity              | Unit     | Symbol     | Definition   |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|--|
| Length                | meter    | <b>m</b>   | 1983, 17th CGPM: The path travelled by light in vacuum during a time interval of $1/299792458$ seconds. This fixes the speed of light to <b>exactly</b> 299792458 m/s.   |
| Mass                  | kilogram | <b>kg</b>  | 1901, 3rd CGPM: Mass of the platinum-iridium prototype at BIPM in Sevres.  |
| Time                  | second   | <b>s</b>   | 1968, 13th CGPM: One second equals 9192631770 periods of the radiation due to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of Cesium 133.   |
| Electric current      | ampere   | <b>A</b>   | 1948, 9th CGPM: Given two parallel, rectilinear conductors of negligible circular cross-section positioned 1 m apart in vacuum, one ampere is the electric current which, passing through both of them, makes them attract each other by the force of $2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ newtons per every meter of length. This fixes the permeability of vacuum to <b>exactly</b> $2\pi \cdot 10^{-7}$ H/m. |
| Temperature           | kelvin   | <b>K</b>   | 1968, 13th CGPM: One degree K equals $1/273.16$ of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of water.   |
| Quantity of substance | mole     | <b>mol</b> | 1971, 14th CGPM: The <b>amount of a substance</b> composed of as many specified elementary units (molecules, atoms) as there are atoms in 0.012 kg of Carbon 12.   |
| Luminosity            | candle   | <b>cd</b>  | 1979, 16th CGPM: The candle (or candela) is the luminous intensity, in a given direction, of a source that emits monochromatic radiation of frequency $540 \cdot 10^{12}$ hertz and that has a radiant intensity in that direction of $1/683$ W/sr.  |

### Table II. Derived units with assigned names

defined by **BIPM** in the latest SI-brochure (1998) and its supplement (2000).

| Quantity                 | Unit      | Symbol         | Equals                 | Definition / Note   |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| <b>Space and time:</b>   |           |                |                        |   |
| Plane angle              | radian    | <b>rad</b>     |                        | The plane angle which, when centered in a circle, cuts off an arc whose length is equal to the circle radius.                     |
| Solid angle              | steradian | <b>sr</b>      |                        | The solid angle which, when centered in a sphere, cuts off a cap whose surface equals that of a square having the radius as side. |
| Frequency                | hertz     | <b>Hz</b>      | 1 s <sup>-1</sup>      | [number of events or cycles]/[time].  |
| <b>Mechanics:</b>        |           |                |                        |   |
| Force                    | newton    | <b>N</b>       | 1 kg.m.s <sup>-2</sup> | [mass].[acceleration].  |
| Pressure                 | pascal    | <b>Pa</b>      | 1 N.m <sup>-2</sup>    | [force]/[area]. Also: stress.   |
| Energy                   | joule     | <b>J</b>       | 1 N.m                  | [force].[length]. Also: Work, Heat  |
| Power                    | watt      | <b>W</b>       | 1 J.s <sup>-1</sup>    | [energy]/[time]. Also: Radiant flux   |
| <b>Thermodynamics:</b>   |           |                |                        |   |
| Temperature              | celsius   | <b>°C</b>      | 1 K                    | T [°C] = T [K] -273.15 (the offset is exact!).  |
| <b>Electromagnetism:</b> |           |                |                        |   |
| Charge                   | coulomb   | <b>C</b>       | 1 A.s                  | [current].[time].   |
| Potential                | volt      | <b>V</b>       | 1 W.A <sup>-1</sup>    | [power]/[current]. Only differences are measurable!   |
| Resistance               | ohm       | <b>Ω</b>       | 1 V.A <sup>-1</sup>    | [Δpotential]/[current].   |
| Conductance              | siemens   | <b>S</b>       | 1 A.V <sup>-1</sup>    | [current]/[Δpotential].   |
| Capacitance              | farad     | <b>F</b>       | 1 C.V <sup>-1</sup>    | [charge]/[Δpotential].  |
| Inductance               | henry     | <b>H</b>       | 1 V.s.A <sup>-1</sup>  | [Δpotential]/[rate of change of current].   |
| Magnetic flux            | weber     | <b>Wb</b>      | 1 J.A <sup>-1</sup>    | [energy]/[current].   |
| Magnetic flux density    | tesla     | <b>T</b>       | 1 Wb.m <sup>-2</sup>   | [magnetic flux]/[area]. Also <b>magnetic induction</b> .  |
| <b>Optics:</b>           |           |                |                        |   |
| Luminous flux            | lumen     | <b>lm</b>      | 1 cd.sr                | [luminosity].[solid angle].   |
| Illuminance              | lux       | <b>lx</b>      | 1 lm.m <sup>-2</sup>   | [luminous flux]/[area].   |
| Convergence              | dioptry   | <b>dioptry</b> | 1 m <sup>-1</sup>      | Inverse of focal length.  |

**Radioactivity and radiation:**

|                 |           |           |                       |   |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|---|
| Activity        | becquerel | <b>Bq</b> | $1 \text{ s}^{-1}$    | [number of decay events]/[time].                                    |
| Absorbed dose   | gray      | <b>Gy</b> | $1 \text{ J.kg}^{-1}$ | [energy]/[mass].  |
| Dose equivalent | sievert   | <b>Sv</b> | $1 \text{ J.kg}^{-1}$ | [energy]/[mass]. Absorbed dose re-normalized by biological effects. |

**Chemistry:**

|                    |       |            |                        |                                 |
|--------------------|-------|------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Katalytic activity | katal | <b>kat</b> | $1 \text{ mol.s}^{-1}$ | [quantity of substance]/[time]. |
|--------------------|-------|------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|

**Table III a. SI Units prefixes**

with examples of correct usage.

| Prefix | Symbol      | Factor     | Examples of usage       | Origin   |
|--------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|--|
| Yotta  | <b>Y</b>    | $10^{24}$  | 0.2 YW, 1.23Y [W]       | Greek 'octo' (eight, $1000^8$ )                        |
| Zetta  | <b>Z</b>    | $10^{21}$  | 3.33 Zs, 3.33Z [s]      | French 'sept' (seven, $1000^7$ )                       |
| Exa    | <b>E</b>    | $10^{18}$  | 1.23 Ekg, 1.23E [kg]    | Greek 'six' ( $1000^6$ )                               |
| Peta   | <b>P</b>    | $10^{15}$  | 7.5 Ps, 7.5P [s]        | Greek 'five' ( $1000^5$ )                              |
| Tera   | <b>T</b>    | $10^{12}$  | 0.5 Tm, 0.5T [m]        | Greek 'teras' = monster                                |
| Giga   | <b>G</b>    | $10^9$     | 1.2 GΩ, 1.2G [Ω]        | Greek 'gigas' = giant                                  |
| Mega   | <b>M</b>    | $10^6$     | 7 MW, 7M [W]            | Greek 'megas' = large                                  |
| Kilo   | <b>K, k</b> | $10^3$     | 33 km, 33K [m]          | Greek 'kilioi' = thousand                              |
| hecto  | <b>h</b>    | 100        | <b>Deprecated by SI</b> | Greek 'hekaton' = hundred                              |
| deca   | <b>da</b>   | 10         | <b>Deprecated by SI</b> | Greek 'deka' = ten                                     |
| deci   | <b>d</b>    | 0.1        | <b>Deprecated by SI</b> | Latin 'decima pars' = one tenth                        |
| centi  | <b>c</b>    | 0.01       | <b>Deprecated by SI</b> | Latin 'centesima pars' = one hundredth                 |
| milli  | <b>m, k</b> | $10^{-3}$  | 22 mm, 1.2m [m]         | Latin 'millesima pars' = one thousandth                |
| micro  | <b>μ, u</b> | $10^{-6}$  | 2.7 uJ, 2.7μ [J]        | Greek 'mikros' = small                                 |
| nano   | <b>n</b>    | $10^{-9}$  | 2.2 nF, 2.2n [F]        | Latin 'nanus' = dwarf                                  |
| pico   | <b>p</b>    | $10^{-12}$ | 1.5 pA, 1.5p [A]        | Spanish 'pico' = minimal measure                       |
| femto  | <b>f</b>    | $10^{-15}$ | 4.8 fs, 4.8f [s]        | Danish and Norwegian 'femten' = fifteen ( $10^{-15}$ ) |
| atto   | <b>a</b>    | $10^{-18}$ | 1.2 ag, 1.2a [g]        | Danish and Norwegian 'atten' = eighteen ( $10^{-18}$ ) |
| zepto  | <b>z</b>    | $10^{-21}$ | 0.2 zm, 1.2z [m]        | French 'sept' (seven, $1000^{-7}$ )                    |

|       |          |                   |              |   |
|-------|----------|-------------------|--------------|---|
| yocto | <b>y</b> | 10 <sup>-24</sup> | 1 ys, 1y [s] | Greek 'octo' (eight, 1000 <sup>-8</sup> ) |
|-------|----------|-------------------|--------------|---|

### Table III b. Binary prefixes for Bytes

which are **not a part of SI** but which are in common use in informatics [see the note].

| Prefix | Symbol    | Factor          | Value                             | Examples  |
|--------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Kilo   | <b>KB</b> | 2 <sup>10</sup> | 1024                              | 12345 KB = 12 641 280 bytes                       |
| Mega   | <b>MB</b> | 2 <sup>20</sup> | 1 048 576                         | 420 MB fits in my PC's dynamic RAM                |
| Giga   | <b>GB</b> | 2 <sup>30</sup> | 1 073 741 824                     | 16 GB flash-memory pen drive costs \$20           |
| Tera   | <b>TB</b> | 2 <sup>40</sup> | 1 099 511 627 776                 | 3.9 TB hard disks are a reality                   |
| Peta   | <b>PB</b> | 2 <sup>50</sup> | 1 125 899 906 842 624             | 13.5 PB is the CIA total memory capacity          |
| Exa    | <b>EB</b> | 2 <sup>60</sup> | 1 152 921 504 606 846 976         | 1 EB is still a bit out of reach (AD 2010)        |
| Zetta  | <b>ZB</b> | 2 <sup>70</sup> | 1 180 591 620 717 411 303 424     | How many ZB to hard-copy a human being ???        |
| Yotta  | <b>YB</b> | 2 <sup>80</sup> | 1 208 925 819 614 629 174 706 176 | 1 YYB is still nothing compared with the Universe |

### Table IV. Accepted non-SI units

compiled according to the US Federal Register (ref.4).

| Unit          | of          | Symbol      | Equals                | Definition / Note  |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| Degree of arc | plane angle | <b>°</b>    | ( $\pi/180$ ) rad     |  |
| Minute of arc | plane angle | <b>'</b>    | (1/60) °              |  |
| Second of arc | plane angle | <b>"</b>    | (1/60)'               |  |
| Minute        | time        | <b>min</b>  | 60 s                  |  |
| Hour          | time        | <b>h</b>    | 60 min                |  |
| Day           | time        | <b>d</b>    | 24 h                  | Notice that the duration of a day is not linked to Earth motion!                               |
| Liter         | volume      | <b>L, l</b> | 0.001 m <sup>3</sup>  | Often used sub-units are <b>deciliter (dl)</b> and <b>centiliter (cl)</b> .                    |
| Gram          | mass        | <b>g</b>    | 0.001 kg              | A tolerated <b>anomaly</b> : the <i>basic unit</i> of mass ( <b>kg</b> ) has a <i>prefix</i> . |
| Ton           | mass        | <b>t</b>    | 1000 kg               | More precise term: <b>metric ton</b> .   |
| Bit           | information | <b>bit</b>  | -                     | The smallest, dimensionless quantum of information   |
| Baud rate     | info flux   | <b>Baud</b> | 1 bit.s <sup>-1</sup> | [amount of information]/[time]   |
| Neper         | ratio       | <b>Np</b>   | log(A/B)              | Measure of a ratio A/B. The logarithms are in base 10.   |
| Bel           | ratio       | <b>B</b>    | 0.5 Np                | Mostly used as <b>decibel (dB)</b> : 1 dB = (1/20) Np.   |

**Table V. Accepted non-SI units with experimental values.**

For the most recent values of these constantly improving units, see [Constants of Physics](#).

| Unit              | of     | Symbol            | Equals                                    | Note  |
|-------------------|--------|-------------------|---|---|
| Electronvolt      | energy | <b>eV</b>         | $1.60217733(49) \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ | Energy to move an electron across a potential difference of 1 V.          |
| Astronomical unit | length | <b>au, AU, ua</b> | $1.49597870(30) \cdot 10^{11} \text{ m}$  | Mean Earth-to-Sun distance. Also denoted as <b>ua</b> .                   |
| Atomic mass unit  | mass   | <b>u</b>          | $1.6605402(10) \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ | 1/12 of the rest mass of an unbound $^{12}\text{C}$ atom in ground state. |

**Table VI. Units deprecated by the SI**

which are still in current use in most countries.

| Unit                                | of              | Symbol      | Equals                                     | Note   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|--|
| Nautical mile                       | length          | <b>mile</b> | 1852 m                                     |  |
| Knot                                | velocity        | <b>knot</b> | $1 \text{ mile} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$       | A nautical unit.                                     |
| Are                                 | area            | <b>are</b>  | $100 \text{ m}^2$                          |  |
| Hectar                              | area            | <b>ha</b>   | 100 are                                    | $10000 \text{ m}^2$                                  |
| Bar                                 | pressure        | <b>bar</b>  | 100000 Pa                                  | Almost 1 atm = 101325 Pa (an obsolete unit)          |
| Calory                              | energy          | <b>cal</b>  | 4.1868 J                                   | Note: the conversion factor is fixed by convention.  |
| Ångström                            | length          | <b>Å</b>    | $10^{-10} \text{ m}$                       | Used in atomic and molecular physics.                |
| Barn                                | area            | <b>b</b>    | $10^{-28} \text{ m}^2$                     | Used in particle physics (collision cross-sections). |
| <b>Radioactivity and radiation:</b> |                 |             |  |  |
| Curie                               | Radioactivity   | <b>B</b>    | $3.7 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ Bq}$             | Note: the conversion factor is fixed by convention.  |
| Röntgen                             | Radiation dose  | <b>R</b>    | $0.000258 \text{ Ci} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ | Note: the conversion factor is fixed by convention.  |
| Rad                                 | Radiation dose  | <b>rad</b>  | 0.01 Gy                                    |  |
| Rem                                 | Equivalent dose | <b>rem</b>  | 0.01 Sv                                    |  |

### Spelling differences

The symbols of various units are international. This, however, is not true about the names of the units. Thus, for example, the US **meter** corresponds to the French **metre**, Italian **metro**, Czech **metr**, etc. In particular, UK English uses the French spelling. Consequently, the US terms **meter**, **gram** and **liter** become, respectively, **metre**, **gramm** and **litre** in the British Commonwealth. Throughout this document, I have used the US spelling.

### Note on binary prefixes

These prefixes are so far NOT defined by the SI system, but they are widely used when specifying amounts of information or that of an information storage capacity. This stems from the ubiquitous use of the binary system in electronics information-

handling devices. The prefixes themselves are a combination of binary and decimal concepts (2 as the base, elevated to a decimal exponent) stemming from the approximate equality of  $10^3$  (1000) and  $2^{10}$  (1024). They are used exclusively in combination with the letter "B" standing for "Bytes". Sometimes, a distinction is made between capital "B" (when the prefix is binary) and small "b" (when the prefix is decadic). In such contexts, therefore, 1 KB equals 1.024 Kb. However, be careful because this convention is not universally accepted and can not be counted upon.

## References

- *The International System of Units (SI)*, Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (**BIPM**), **7th** Edition, 1998. Better known as the **SI brochure**, this document is publicly available from the **BIPM** site.
- Taylor B.N, *The International System of Units (SI)*, NIST Special Publication **330**, 2001 Edition (supersedes the 1991 Edition).
- *Metric System of Measurement: Interpretation of the International System of Units for the United States*, Federal Register **63**, No.144, July 28, 1998.
- For more, see [References on Systems of Units of Measurements](#)

## Web links

- [BIPM](#). The home page of the SI System of Units.
- [NIST Units of Measurements](#) page.
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