category	description	called	symbol	natural	coherent	base	derived	core	geometrical	remarks
base units that are natural units	plane angle	rad is called 'radian'	**rad**	○	○	○			○	
		rad^2 is called 'steradian'	$\mathbf{rad}^2$	○	○		○		○	
	logarithm of Napier's constant	'naper'	**naper**	○	○	○				
	reciprocal Avogadro constant (N_A^{-1})	*substance name* (ex.Carbon dioxide)	*substance symbol* (ex. CO_2)	○	○	○				The SI noted "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." In this context 'ŧ' is equivalent to '3-' and ₤mol is called 'natural mol.'
		or 'natural mole'	**₤mol**							
	natural unit of impedance	'nohm'	**₦Ω or Z_P**	○	○	○				
base units that are not natural units	harmonic meter	'harmon'	**₥**		○	○		○	○	If a unit is omitted after square or cube, the unit shall be deemed to as harmon.(ex. 'square' expresses 'square harmon'(₥q, 'q' comes from Latin 'quadrata'), and 'cube' expresses 'cubic harmon'(₥c, 'c' comes from Latin 'cubus').
		₥h² is called 'square harmon' or 'harmonic square'	**₥h² or ₥q**		○		○		○	A square sub harmon(=(10;⁻⁴₥h)²) is symbolized as ₥h² and a sub square (=10⁻⁴₥h²) is symbolized as ₥q. A cubic
		₥h³ is called 'cubic harmon' or 'harmonic cube'	**₥h³ or ₥c**		○		○		○	sub harmon (=(10;⁻⁴₥h)³) is symbolized as ₥h³ and a sub cube (=10;⁻⁴₥h³) is symbolized as ₥c. 1₥c=0.97424 cc.
	harmonic second	'nic'	**₥n**		○		○	○		
	harmonic Joule	'harmonic Joule'	**₥J**		○	○				The overline is added when the unit is used for equivalent dose. (ex. effective Joule/looloh[₥J/₥l])
	harmonic Kelvin (=10;⁻⁴₥H)	'harmonic Kelvin'	**₥K**		○	○				
derived units of dynamical quantities	harmonic gram	'looloh'	**₥l**		○		○	○		
	harmonic Watt	'harmonic Watt'	**₥W**		○		○			The overline is added when the unit is used for luminous flux. (ex. effective Watt[₥W])
	harmonic Newton	'harmonic Newton'	**₥N**		○		○			
	harmonic Pascal	'harmonic Pascal'	**₥P**		○		○			The overline is added when the unit is used for phone pressure. (ex. effective Pascal[₥P])
derived units of electro-magnetic quantities	universal Coulomb	'universal Coulomb'	**₥C**		○		○			The prefix 'harmonic'(±) shoud be called 'universal' if the universal unit is equal to the harmonic unit.
	harmonic Ampere	'harmonic Ampere'	**₥A**		○		○			
	harmonic Ørsted	'harmonic Ørsted'	**₥E**		○		○			
	harmonic Tesla	'harmonic Tesla'	**₥T**		○		○			
defining constants	the Rydberg constant	'Rydberg'	$\boldsymbol{R_\infty}$	○						
	the speed of light in vacuum	'light'	**₰γ or c_0**	○						10;⁻⁸ light is called 'átol'(₹γ). 1 átol = 1 harmon / nic = 2.509 997 km/hour
	the quantum of action	'quantum'	$\boldsymbol{\hbar}$	○						
	the Boltzmann constant	'Boltzmann'	$\boldsymbol{k_B}$	○						
non-coherent supplementary constants	total solid angle of a hypersphere	Ω_1 is called 'cycle'	$\boldsymbol{\Omega_1}$	○					○	
		Ω_2 is called 'turn'	$\boldsymbol{\Omega_2}$	○					○	
	logarithm of an integer	f_1 is called 'bit'	$\mathbf{f_k}$ (k =1,d,4,8,..)	○						
		f_d is called 'figure' (d = log12./log2)		○						
		f_4 is called 'nibble'								
		f_8 is called 'byte'								
	universal mol	'universal mole' with *substance name* (ex. universal mole Carbon dioxide)	**₤mol** *substance symbol* (ex. ₤molCO_2)							
	elementary electric charge	'electron'	$\boldsymbol{e}$	○						
minor prefixes	10;⁻⁴	'sub'	**₎**							The prefix 'harmonic'(±) is omitted if the expression includes the prefix 'sub'.
	10;⁻⁸	'atomic'								The prefix 'harmonic'(±) is omitted if the expression includes the prefix 'atomic'.
major prefixes	10;¹	'dirac'	**₰**							'dirac' is used only when expressing the unit of the Gravitic System with the Harmonic System.
	10;⁴	'hyper'	**₰**							The prefix 'harmonic'(±) is omitted if the expression includes the prefix 'hyper'.
	10;⁸	'cosmic'	**₹**							The prefix 'harmonic'(±) is omitted if the expression includes the prefix 'cosmic'.
power prefixes	2nd power	'di-'	₂							
	3rd power	'ter-'	₃							
	4th power	'tetra-'	₄							
	5th power	'penta-'	₅							
	6th power	'hexa-'	₆							
	7th power	'hepta-'	₇							
non-coherent Earth local unit and supplementary constants	the meridian length of the Earth	'Earth meridian' or simply 'meridian'	$\boldsymbol{m_E}$						○	the Earth local extension
	the rotation period of the Earth (at the beginning of year 1900.)	'Earth solar' or simply 'solar'	$\boldsymbol{s_E}$							
	the gravitational acceleration of the Earth	'gee of Earth' or simply 'gee'	$\boldsymbol{g_E}$							
	difference of thermodynamic temperature and the base point (0;°H is correspondent to 118,2354;₰K)	'degree H'	**°H**					○		
non-coherent Earth local calendar time units	365. 31./128. days	'year'	☼						○	
	10;⁻¹ year	'month'	☽						○	
	1 Ω_1	'day'	♁	○					○	
	10;⁻¹ day	'unitia'	☉						○	
	10;⁻² day	'ditia'	☉̈						○	
	10;⁻³ day	'tertia'	☉̈̈						○	
	2⁻⁷(1/128.) day	'nodus'	☆						○	
	2⁻⁶ years	'hexon'	⌬						○	
	10;⁻³ nodus	'ternon'	▽						○	
The units out of the Universal Unit System (not part of the Universal Unit System)	100; times least valued currency unit	'mon' with *country name*	**mon** *country name*							100; times least valued currency unit for each country(or economic group) Its value is distinguished by attaching the country code after 'mon'. (ex. 1; mon_{us} = 1.44$)
	10;⁻⁴ harmon	'league'	**₰h**						○	1 league = 5.6475 kilo meter =3.5092 mile
	10;⁻³ harmon	'uninoh'	**:'₥h**						○	1 uninoh = 2.2696 centi meter = 0.89354 inch
	10;⁻² harmon	'dinoh'	**:"₥h**						○	1 dínoh = 1.8913 milli meter = 6.2052 mil
	10;⁻² looloh	'dinól'	**:"₥l**							1 dinól = 0.91548 gram = 0.03229 ounce