

## Units

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 <sup>2</sup> is called 'steradian'	rad <sup>2</sup>	○	○		○		○	
	logarithm of Napier's constant	'napier'	napier	○	○	○				
	reciprocal Avogadro constant ( $N_A^{-1}$ )	<i>substance name</i> (ex. Carbon dioxide) or 'natural mole'	<i>substance symbol</i> (ex. CO <sub>2</sub> )  mol	○	○	○				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 'v' is equivalent to '3-' and mol is called 'natural mol.'
	natural unit of impedance	'nohm'	Ω or Z <sub>F</sub>	○	○	○				
base units that are not natural units	harmonic meter	'harmon'	h		○	○		○	○	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'). A square sub harmon(=10 <sup>-4</sup> .h <sup>2</sup> ) is symbolized as .h <sup>2</sup> and a sub square (=10 <sup>-4</sup> .h <sup>2</sup> ) is symbolized as .q. A cubic sub harmon (=10 <sup>-4</sup> .h <sup>3</sup> ) is symbolized as .h <sup>3</sup> and a sub cube (=10 <sup>-4</sup> .h <sup>3</sup> ) is symbolized as .c. 1 <sub>h</sub>
		h <sup>2</sup> is called 'square harmon' or 'harmonic square' h <sup>3</sup> is called 'cubic harmon' or 'harmonic cube'	h <sup>2</sup> or .q h <sup>3</sup> or .c		○		○		○	
	harmonic second	'nie'	n		○		○	○		
	harmonic Joule	'harmonic Joule'	J		○	○				The overline is added when the unit is used for equivalent dose. (ex. effective Joule/lookoh[.Jf,lf])
	harmonic Kelvin (=10 <sup>-4</sup> .h)	'harmonic Kelvin'	K		○	○				
derived units of dynamical quantities	harmonic gram	'lookoh'	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	harmonic Coulomb	'universal Coulomb' or 'harmonic Coulomb'	C		○		○			The prefix harmonic(+) can be called 'universal' because the universal unit is equal to the harmonic unit.
	harmonic Ampere	'harmonic Ampere'	A		○		○			If the context tells you it is a Harmonic System unit, you do not need to pronounce 'A.' The unit of voltage is ".Ω .A," but if you first read ".Ω" as "nohm," you will know that the next unit is not an SI unit but a harmonic system unit so that you can read it as "nohm Ampere" instead of "nohm harmonic Ampere." Similarly, the unit of magnetomotive force, "Ω <sub>2</sub> . A," can be read as "turn Ampere" instead of "turn harmonic Ampere."
	harmonic Ørsted	'harmonic Ørsted'	E		○		○			If the context tells you it is a Harmonic System unit, you do not need to pronounce 'E.' The unit of magnetic flux density is ".Ω.E," but if you first read ".Ω" as "nohm," you will know that the next unit is not an SI unit but a harmonic system unit so that you can read it as "nohm Ørsted" instead of "nohm harmonic Ørsted." Similarly, the unit of electric flux density, "Ω <sub>2</sub> . E," can be read as "turn Ørsted" instead of "turn harmonic Ørsted."
	harmonic Tesla	'harmonic Tesla'	T		○		○			
defining constants	the Rydberg constant	'Rydberg'	R <sub>∞</sub>	○						
	the speed of light in vacuum	'light'	c <sub>0</sub> or c <sub>B</sub>	○						
	the quantum of action	'quantum'	h	○						
	the Boltzmann constant	'Boltzmann'	k <sub>B</sub>	○						
non-coherent supplementary constants	total solid angle of a hypersphere	Ω <sub>1</sub> is called 'cycle'	Ω <sub>1</sub>	○	○				○	
		Ω <sub>2</sub> is called 'turn'	Ω <sub>2</sub>	○	○				○	
	logarithm of an integer	f <sub>k</sub> is called 'bit'		○						In environments where "U" cannot be used, "f" is used as an alias.
		f <sub>k</sub> is called 'figure' (z = log12./log2)	U <sub>k</sub> (k=1,z,4,8,...)	○						
		f <sub>k</sub> is called 'nibble'								
		f <sub>k</sub> is called 'byte'								
	harmonic mol	'harmonic mole' with <i>substance name</i> (ex. harmonic mole Carbon dioxide)	.mol <i>substance symbol</i> (ex. .molCO <sub>2</sub> )							The prefix harmonic(+) can be called 'universal' because the universal unit is equal to the harmonic unit.
	elementary electric charge	'electron'	e	○						
minor prefixes	10 <sup>-4</sup>	'sub'	s							The prefix harmonic(+) is omitted if the expression includes the prefix 'sub'.
	10 <sup>-8</sup>	'atomic'	a							The prefix harmonic(+) is omitted if the expression includes the prefix 'atomic'.
major prefixes	10 <sup>-1</sup>	'dirac'	μ							'dirac' is used only when expressing the unit of the Gravitic System with the Harmonic System.
	10 <sup>-4</sup>	'hyper'	h							The prefix harmonic(+) is omitted if the expression includes the prefix 'hyper'.
	10 <sup>-8</sup>	'cosmic'	c							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'	m <sub>E</sub>						○	the Earth local extension
	the rotation period of the Earth (at the beginning of year 1900.)	'Earth solar' or simply 'solar'	s <sub>E</sub>							
	the gravitational acceleration of the Earth	'gee of Earth' or simply 'gee'	g <sub>E</sub>							
non-coherent Earth local calendar time	units	difference of thermodynamic temperature and the base point (0:°H is correspondent to 118.2354 <sub>h</sub> .K)	'degree H'					○		
		365.31/128. days	'year'						○	
		10 <sup>-1</sup> .year	'month'						○	
		1 Ω <sub>1</sub>	'day'		○				○	
		10 <sup>-1</sup> .day	'unitia'						○	
		10 <sup>-2</sup> .day	'ditia'						○	
		10 <sup>-3</sup> .day	'tertia'						○	
		2 <sup>-7</sup> (1/128.) day	'nodus'						○	
		2 <sup>-6</sup> .years	'hexon'						○	
		10 <sup>-3</sup> .nodus	'ternon'						○	
Social aliases	100; times least valued currency unit	'mon' with <i>country name</i>	mon <i>country name</i>							Least valued currency unit for each country(or economic group) Its value is distinguished by attaching the country code after 'mon'. (ex. 1\$ = 84; mon <sub>us</sub> )
(not part of the Universal Unit System)	10 <sup>-1</sup> .harmon	'uninoh'	.h						○	1 uninoh = 2.2696 centimeter = 0.89354 inch
	10 <sup>-2</sup> .lookoh	'dinol'	.l							1 dinol = 0.91548 gram = 0.03229 ounce
	10 <sup>-8</sup> .E <sub>h</sub>	'atol'	.t						○	1 atol = 1 harmon / nie = 2.509 997 km/hour, 10; atol = 30.120 00 km/hour