

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	○	○	○			○	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 'H' is equivalent to '3·' and 'mol' is called 'natural mol.'
	logarithm of Napier's constant	rad ² is called 'steradian'	rad ²	○	○		○		○	
		napier'	napier	○	○	○				
	reciprocal Avogadro constant (N_A^{-1})	substance name (ex. Carbon dioxide) or 'natural mole'	substance symbol (ex. CO ₂) nmol	○	○	○				
	natural unit of impedance	hohm'	Ω _h or Z _p	○	○	○				
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 ⁻⁴ ·h ²) is symbolized as h ² and a sub square (=10 ⁻⁴ ·h ²) is symbolized as q. A cubic sub harmon (=10 ⁻⁴ ·h ³) is symbolized as h ³ and a sub cube (=10 ⁻⁴ ·h ³) is symbolized as c. 1 _c =0.97424 cc.
	harmonic second	'nic'	n		○	○		○		
	harmonic Joule	'harmonic Joule'	J		○	○				
	harmonic Kelvin (=10 ⁻⁴ ·H)	'harmonic Kelvin'	K		○	○				
derived units of dynamical quantities	harmonic gram	'looloh'	l		○		○	○		The overline is added when the unit is used for equivalent dose. (ex. effective Joule/looloh[J _e l])
	harmonic Watt	'harmonic Watt'	W		○		○			
	harmonic Newton	'harmonic Newton'	N		○		○			
	harmonic Pascal	'harmonic Pascal'	P		○		○			
derived units of electro-magnetic quantities	universal Coulomb	'universal Coulomb'	C		○		○			The prefix 'harmonic'(±) should 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'	R _∞	○						10 ⁻⁸ light is called 'átol'(γ). 1 átol = 1 harmon / nic = 2.509 997 km/hour
	the speed of light in vacuum	'light'	c _γ or c _g	○						
	the quantum of action	'quantum'	h	○						
	the Boltzmann constant	'Boltzmann'	k _B	○						
non-coherent supplementary constants	total solid angle of a hypersphere	Ω ₁ is called 'cycle'	Ω ₁	○					○	
		Ω ₂ is called 'turn'	Ω ₂	○					○	
		f ₁ is called 'bit'		○						
		f _d is called 'figure' (d = log12./log2)	f _k (k = 1,d,4,8,...)	○						
	logarithm of an integer	f ₁ is called 'nibble'								
		f ₄ is called 'byte'								
		'universal mole' with substance name (ex. universal mole Carbon dioxide)	mol substance symbol (ex. molCO ₂)							
minor prefixes	10 ⁻⁴	'sub'	sub							The prefix 'harmonic'(±) is omitted if the expression includes the prefix 'sub'.
	10 ⁻⁸	'atomic'	atomic							
major prefixes	10 ⁻¹	'dirac'	D							'dirac' is used only when expressing the unit of the Gravitic System with the Harmonic System.
	10 ⁻⁴	'hyper'	H							
	10 ⁻⁵	'cosmic'	c							
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'	m _E						○	
	the rotation period of the Earth (at the beginning of year 1900.)	'Earth solar'	s _E							
	the gravitational acceleration of the Earth	'gee of Earth'	g _E							
non-coherent Earth local calendar time	units	difference of thermodynamic temperature and the base point (0 ^o ·H is correspondent to 118,2354 ₁ ·K)	'degree H'					○		the Earth local extension
		365.31./128. days	'year'	☿					○	
		10 ⁻¹ year	'month'	J					○	
		1 Ω ₁	'day'	S	○				○	
		1 Ω ₁	'unitia'	?					○	
		10 ⁻¹ day	'ditia'	?					○	
		10 ⁻² day	'tertia'	?					○	
		10 ⁻³ day	'nodus'	★					○	
		2 ^o (1/128.) day	'hexon'	☿					○	
		2 ^o years	'termon'	☿					○	
		10 ⁻³ nodus		☿					○	
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'	ph						○	
	10 ⁻¹ harmon	'uninoh'	h						○	
	10 ⁻² harmon	'dinoh'	h						○	
	10 ⁻³ looloh	'dimol'	h						○	