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)

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

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