

SI Base Units

MEASURE	SI UNIT	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
mass	kilogram	kg	quantity of matter
length	meter	m	distance between 2 points
temperature	kelvin	K	average kinetic energy
amount	mole	mol	6.0221415×10^{23}
time	second	s	interval between 2 occurrences
electric current	ampere	A	flow of electrons
luminous intensity	candela	cd	brightness

Common SI Derived Units

MEASURE	UNIT	ABBREV.	BASE UNITS	DEFINITION
volume (V)	cubic meter	m ³	m ³	length in 3-dimensions
density (D)	kg/L	ρ ("rho")	kg/m ³	mass per volume
concentration	mol/L	M	mol/m ³	amount per volume
force	newton	N	kg·m/s ²	attraction between 2 bodies
work	Joule	J	N·m	force acting through a distance
energy	Joule	J	kg·m ² /s ²	Total E = kinetic + potential
frequency	Hertz	Hz	s ⁻¹	cycles per second
activity (radioactivity)	Becquerel	Bq	s ⁻¹	decays per second
pressure	Pascal	Pa	N/m ²	force per area
<i>electric:</i>				
charge	Coulomb	C	s·A	charge of 1-A current in 1-sec
potential	Volt	V	W/A	electric potential difference
resistance	Ohm	Ω	V/A	electrical resistance

Other non-SI Units and Equalities

MEASURE	CONVERSIONS
mass	1 ounce (oz.) = 28.349 g; 1 pound (lbs) = 453.59 g; 2.2046 lbs = 1 kg;
length	1 mile (mi) = 1.6093 km; 1 inch (in) = 2.54 cm (<i>exact</i>); 1 Ångstrom = 10 ⁻¹⁰ cm
volume	1.0567 quart (qt.) = 1 Liter (L); 1 gal = 3.7854 L; 1 mL = 1 cm ³
temperature	K = °C + 273.15
energy	1 calorie (cal) = 4.1840 J; 1,000 cal = 1 kcal = 1 ("food") Calorie
pressure	1 atmosphere (atm) = 101,325.0 Pa = 760.00 mm Hg (torr) = 1.0133 bar = 14.696 lb/in ²