

International System of Units (SI)

1 SI base units

Table 1 gives the seven base quantities, assumed to be mutually independent, on which the SI is founded; and the names and symbols of their respective units, called “SI base units.” Definitions of the SI base units are given in Appendix A. The kelvin and its symbol K are also used to express the value of a temperature interval or a temperature difference.

Table 1. SI base units

Base quantity	SI base unit	
	Name	Symbol
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

2 SI derived units

Derived units are expressed algebraically in terms of base units or other derived units (including the radian and steradian which are the two supplementary units — see Sec. 3). The symbols for derived units are obtained by means of the mathematical operations of multiplication and division. For example, the derived unit for the derived quantity molar mass (mass divided by amount of substance) is the kilogram per mole, symbol kg/mol. Additional examples of derived units expressed in terms of SI base units are given in Table 2.

Table 2. Examples of SI derived units expressed in terms of SI base units

Derived quantity	SI derived unit	
	Name	Symbol
area	square meter	m ²
volume	cubic meter	m ³
speed, velocity	meter per second	m/s
acceleration	meter per second squared	m/s ²
wave number	reciprocal meter	m ⁻¹
mass density (density)	kilogram per cubic meter	kg/m ³
specific volume	cubic meter per kilogram	m ³ /kg
current density	ampere per square meter	A/m ²
magnetic field strength	ampere per meter	A/m
amount-of-substance concentration (concentration)	mole per cubic meter	mol/m ³
luminance	candela per square meter	cd/m ²

2.1 SI derived units with special names and symbols

Certain SI derived units have special names and symbols; these are given in Tables 3a and 3b. As discussed in Sec. 3, the radian and steradian, which are the two supplementary units, are included in Table 3a.

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Table 3a. SI derived units with special names and symbols, including the radian and steradian

Derived quantity	SI derived unit			
	Special name	Special symbol	Expression in terms of other SI units	Expression in terms of SI base units
plane angle	radian	rad		$\text{m} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} = 1$
solid angle	steradian	sr		$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{m}^{-2} = 1$
frequency	hertz	Hz		s^{-1}
force	newton	N		$\text{m} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$
pressure, stress	pascal	Pa	N/m^2	$\text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$
energy, work, quantity of heat	joule	J	$\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$
power, radiant flux	watt	W	J/s	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-3}$
electric charge, quantity of electricity	coulomb	C		$\text{s} \cdot \text{A}$
electric potential, potential difference, electromotive force	volt	V	W/A	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-3} \cdot \text{A}^{-1}$
capacitance	farad	F	C/V	$\text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^4 \cdot \text{A}^2$
electric resistance	ohm	Ω	V/A	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-3} \cdot \text{A}^{-2}$
electric conductance	siemens	S	A/V	$\text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^3 \cdot \text{A}^2$
magnetic flux	weber	Wb	$\text{V} \cdot \text{s}$	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{A}^{-1}$
magnetic flux density	tesla	T	Wb/m^2	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{A}^{-1}$
inductance	henry	H	Wb/A	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{A}^{-2}$
Celsius temperature ^(a)	degree Celsius	°C		K
luminous flux	lumen	lm	$\text{cd} \cdot \text{sr}$	$\text{cd} \cdot \text{sr}^{(b)}$
illuminance	lux	lx	lm/m^2	$\text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{cd} \cdot \text{sr}^{(b)}$

^(a) See Sec. 2.1.1.

^(b) The steradian (sr) is not an SI base unit. However, in photometry the steradian (sr) is maintained in expressions for units (see Sec. 3).

Table 3b. SI derived units with special names and symbols admitted for reasons of safeguarding human health^(a)

Derived quantity	SI derived unit			
	Special name	Special symbol	Expression in terms of other SI units	Expression in terms of SI base units
activity (of a radionuclide)	becquerel	Bq		s^{-1}
absorbed dose, specific energy (imparted), kerma	gray	Gy	J/kg	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$
dose equivalent, ambient dose equivalent, directional dose equivalent, personal dose equivalent, equivalent dose	sievert	Sv	J/kg	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$

^(a) The derived quantities to be expressed in the gray and the sievert have been revised in accordance with the recommendations of the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements (ICRU).

2.1.1 Degree Celsius In addition to the quantity thermodynamic temperature (symbol T), expressed in the unit kelvin, use is also made of the quantity Celsius temperature (symbol t) defined by the equation

$$t = T - T_0 ,$$

where $T_0 = 273.15$ K by definition. To express Celsius temperature, the unit degree Celsius, symbol °C, which is equal in magnitude to the unit kelvin, is used; in this case, “degree Celsius” is a special name used in place of “kelvin.” An interval or difference of Celsius temperature can, however, be expressed in the unit kelvin as well as in the unit degree Celsius. (Note that the thermodynamic temperature T_0 is exactly 0.01 K below the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of water.)

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2.2 Use of SI derived units with special names and symbols

Examples of SI derived units that can be expressed with the aid of SI derived units having special names and symbols (including the radian and steradian) are given in Table 4.

Table 4. Examples of SI derived units expressed with the aid of SI derived units having special names and symbols

Derived quantity	SI derived unit		
	Name	Symbol	Expression in terms of SI base units
angular velocity	radian per second	rad/s	$\text{m} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} = \text{s}^{-1}$
angular acceleration	radian per second squared	rad/s ²	$\text{m} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} = \text{s}^{-2}$
dynamic viscosity	pascal second	Pa · s	$\text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$
moment of force	newton meter	N · m	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$
surface tension	newton per meter	N/m	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$
heat flux density, irradiance	watt per square meter	W/m ²	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-3}$
radiant intensity	watt per steradian	W/sr	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-3} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$ ^(a)
radiance	watt per square meter steradian	W/(m ² · sr)	$\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-3} \cdot \text{sr}^{-1}$ ^(a)
heat capacity, entropy	joule per kelvin	J/K	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$
specific heat capacity, specific entropy	joule per kilogram kelvin	J/(kg · K)	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$
specific energy	joule per kilogram	J/kg	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$
thermal conductivity	watt per meter kelvin	W/(m · K)	$\text{m} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-3} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$
energy density	joule per cubic meter	J/m ³	$\text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$
electric field strength	volt per meter	V/m	$\text{m} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-3} \cdot \text{A}^{-1}$
electric charge density	coulomb per cubic meter	C/m ³	$\text{m}^{-3} \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{A}$
electric flux density	coulomb per square meter	C/m ²	$\text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{A}$
permittivity	farad per meter	F/m	$\text{m}^{-3} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^4 \cdot \text{A}^2$
permeability	henry per meter	H/m	$\text{m} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{A}^{-2}$
molar energy	joule per mole	J/mol	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
molar entropy, molar heat capacity	joule per mole kelvin	J/(mol · K)	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
exposure (x and γ rays)	coulomb per kilogram	C/kg	$\text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{A}$
absorbed dose rate	gray per second	Gy/s	$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-3}$

^(a) The steradian (sr) is not an SI base unit. However, in radiometry the steradian (sr) is maintained in expressions for units (see Sec. 3).

The advantages of using the special names and symbols of SI derived units are apparent in Table 4. Consider, for example, the quantity molar entropy: the unit J/(mol · K) is obviously more easily understood than its SI base-unit equivalent, $\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. Nevertheless, it should always be recognized that the special names and symbols exist for convenience; either the form in which special names or symbols are used for certain combinations of units or the form in which they are not used is correct. For example, because of the descriptive value implicit in the compound-unit form, communication is sometimes facilitated if magnetic flux (see Table 3a) is expressed in terms of the volt second (V · s) instead of the weber (Wb).

Tables 3a, 3b, and 4 also show that the values of several different quantities are expressed in the same SI unit. For example, the joule per kelvin (J/K) is the SI unit for heat capacity as well as for entropy. Thus the name of the unit is not sufficient to define the quantity measured.

A derived unit can often be expressed in several different ways through the use of base units and derived units with special names. In practice, with certain quantities, preference is given to using certain units with special names, or combinations of units, to facilitate the distinction between quantities whose values have identical expressions in terms of SI base units. For example, the SI unit of frequency is specified as the hertz (Hz) rather than the reciprocal second (s^{-1}), and the SI unit of moment of force is specified as the newton meter (N · m) rather than the joule (J).

Similarly, in the field of ionizing radiation, the SI unit of activity is designated as the becquerel (Bq) rather than the reciprocal second (s^{-1}), and the SI units of absorbed dose and dose equivalent are designated as the gray (Gy) and the sievert (Sv), respectively, rather than the joule per kilogram (J/kg).

3 SI supplementary units

As previously stated, there are two units in this class: the radian, symbol rad, the SI unit of the quantity plane angle; and the steradian, symbol sr, the SI unit of the quantity solid angle. Definitions of these units are given in Appendix A.

The SI supplementary units are now interpreted as so-called dimensionless derived units for which the CGPM allows the freedom of using or not using them in expressions for SI derived units.³ Thus the radian and steradian are not given in a separate table but have been included in Table 3a together with other derived units with special names and symbols (see Sec. 2.1). This interpretation of the supplementary units implies that plane angle and solid angle are considered derived quantities of dimension one (so-called dimensionless quantities), each of which has the unit one, symbol 1, as its coherent SI unit. However, in practice, when one expresses the values of derived quantities involving plane angle or solid angle, it often aids understanding if the special names (or symbols) “radian” (rad) or “steradian” (sr) are used in place of the number 1. For example, although values of the derived quantity angular velocity (plane angle divided by time) may be expressed in the unit s^{-1} , such values are usually expressed in the unit rad/s.

Because the radian and steradian are now viewed as so-called dimensionless derived units, the Consultative Committee for Units (CCU, *Comité Consultatif des Unités*) of the CIPM as result of a 1993 request it received from ISO/TC12, recommended to the CIPM that it request the CGPM to abolish the class of supplementary units as a separate class in the SI. The CIPM accepted the CCU recommendation, and if the abolishment is approved by the CGPM as is likely (the question will be on the agenda of the 20th CGPM, October 1995), the SI will consist of only two classes of units: base units and derived units, with the radian and steradian subsumed into the class of derived units of the SI. (The option of using or not using them in expressions for SI derived units, as is convenient, would remain unchanged.)

4 Decimal multiples and submultiples of SI units: SI prefixes

Table 5 gives the SI prefixes that are used to form decimal multiples and submultiples of SI units. They allow very large or very small numerical values to be avoided. A prefix attaches directly to the name of a unit, and a prefix symbol attaches directly to the symbol for a unit. For example, one kilometer, symbol 1 km, is equal to one thousand meters, symbol 1000 m or 10^3 m. When prefixes are attached to SI units, the units so formed are called “multiples and submultiples of SI units” in order to distinguish them from the coherent system of SI units.

Note: Alternative definitions of the SI prefixes and their symbols are not permitted. For example, it is unacceptable to use kilo (k) to represent $2^{10} = 1024$, mega (M) to represent $2^{20} = 1\,048\,576$, or giga (G) to represent $2^{30} = 1\,073\,741\,824$.

³ This interpretation was given in 1980 by the CIPM. It was deemed necessary because Resolution 12 of the 11th CGPM, which established the SI in 1960, did not specify the nature of the supplementary units. The interpretation is based on two principal considerations: that plane angle is generally expressed as the ratio of two lengths and solid angle as the ratio of an area and the square of a length, and are thus quantities of dimension one (so-called dimensionless quantities); and that treating the radian and steradian as SI base units — a possibility not disallowed by Resolution 12 — could compromise the internal coherence of the SI based on only seven base units. (See ISO 31-0 for a discussion of the concept of dimension.)

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Table 5. SI prefixes

Factor	Prefix	Symbol	Factor	Prefix	Symbol
$10^{24} = (10^3)^8$	yotta	Y	10^{-1}	deci	d
$10^{21} = (10^3)^7$	zetta	Z	10^{-2}	centi	c
$10^{18} = (10^3)^6$	exa	E	$10^{-3} = (10^3)^{-1}$	milli	m
$10^{15} = (10^3)^5$	peta	P	$10^{-6} = (10^3)^{-2}$	micro	μ
$10^{12} = (10^3)^4$	tera	T	$10^{-9} = (10^3)^{-3}$	nano	n
$10^9 = (10^3)^3$	giga	G	$10^{-12} = (10^3)^{-4}$	pico	p
$10^6 = (10^3)^2$	mega	M	$10^{-15} = (10^3)^{-5}$	femto	f
$10^3 = (10^3)^1$	kilo	k	$10^{-18} = (10^3)^{-6}$	atto	a
10^2	hecto	h	$10^{-21} = (10^3)^{-7}$	zepto	z
10^1	deka	da	$10^{-24} = (10^3)^{-8}$	yocto	y

5 Units Outside the SI

Units that are outside the SI may be divided into three categories:

- those units that are accepted for use with the SI;
- those units that are temporarily accepted for use with the SI; and
- those units that are not accepted for use with the SI and thus must strictly be avoided.

5.1 Units accepted for use with the SI

The following sections discuss in detail the units that are acceptable for use with the SI.

5.1.1 Hour, degree, liter, and the like

Certain units that are not part of the SI are essential and used so widely that they are accepted by the CIPM for use with the SI. These units are given in Table 6. The combination of units of this table with SI units to form derived units should be restricted to special cases in order not to lose the advantages of the coherence of SI units.

Additionally, it is recognized that it may be necessary on occasion to use time-related units other than those given in Table 6; in particular, circumstances may require that intervals of time be expressed in weeks, months, or years. In such cases, if a standardized symbol for the unit is not available, the name of the unit should be written out in full.

Table 6. Units accepted for use with the SI

Name	Symbol	Value in SI units
minute	min	1 min = 60 s
hour	h	1 h = 60 min = 3600 s
day	d	1 d = 24 h = 86 400 s
degree	°	1° = ($\pi/180$) rad
minute	'	1' = $(1/60)^\circ = (\pi/10\ 800)$ rad
second	"	1" = $(1/60)'$ = $(\pi/648\ 000)$ rad
liter	l, L ^(b)	1 L = 1 dm ³ = 10 ⁻³ m ³
metric ton ^(c)	t	1 t = 10 ³ kg

^(b) The alternative symbol for the liter, L, was adopted by the CGPM in order to avoid the risk of confusion between the letter l and the number 1. Thus, although both l and L are internationally accepted symbols for the liter, to avoid this risk the symbol to be used in the United States is L. The script letter ℓ is not an approved symbol for the liter.

^(c) This is the name to be used for this unit in the United States; it is also used in some other English-speaking countries. However, “tonne” is used in many countries.

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5.1.2 Neper, bel, shannon, and the like

There are a few highly specialized units not listed in Table 6 that are given by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) or the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and which are also acceptable for use with the SI. They include the neper (Np), bel (B), octave, phon, and sone, and units used in information technology, including the baud (Bd), bit (bit), erlang (E), hartley (Hart), and shannon (Sh).⁴ It is the position of NIST that the only such additional units that may be used with the SI are those given in either the International Standards on quantities and units of ISO or of IEC .

5.1.3 Electronvolt and unified atomic mass unit

The CIPM also finds it necessary to accept for use with the SI the two units given in Table 7. These units are used in specialized fields; their values in SI units must be obtained from experiment and, therefore, are not known exactly.

Note: In some fields the unified atomic mass unit is called the dalton, symbol Da; however, this name and symbol are not accepted by the CGPM, CIPM, ISO, or IEC for use with the SI. Similarly, AMU is not an acceptable unit symbol for the unified atomic mass unit. The only allowed name is “unified atomic mass unit” and the only allowed symbol is u.

Table 7. Units accepted for use with the SI whose values in SI units are obtained experimentally

Name	Symbol	Definition
electronvolt	eV	(a)
unified atomic mass unit	u	(b)

(a) The electronvolt is the kinetic energy acquired by an electron in passing through a potential difference of 1 V in vacuum; $1 \text{ eV} = 1.602\,177\,33 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ with a combined standard uncertainty of $0.000\,000\,49 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$.

(b) The unified atomic mass unit is equal to 1/12 of the mass of an atom of the nuclide ^{12}C ; $1 \text{ u} = 1.660\,540\,2 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ with a combined standard uncertainty of $0.000\,001\,0 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$.

5.1.4 Natural and atomic units

In some cases, particularly in basic science, the values of quantities are expressed in terms of fundamental constants of nature or so-called natural units. The use of these units with the SI is permissible when it is necessary for the most effective communication of information. In such cases, the specific natural units that are used must be identified. This requirement applies even to the system of units customarily called “atomicunits” used in theoretical atomic physics and chemistry, inasmuch as there are several different systems that have the appellation “atomic units.” Examples of physical quantities used as natural units are given in Table 8.

NIST also takes the position that while theoretical results intended primarily for other theorists may be left in natural units, if they are also intended for experimentalists, they must also be given in acceptable units.

⁴ The symbol in parentheses following the name of the unit is its internationally accepted unit symbol, but the octave, phon, and sone have no such unit symbols. For additional information on the neper and bel, see Sec. 0.5 of ISO 31-2. The question of the byte (B) is under international consideration.

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Table 8. Examples of physical quantities sometimes used as natural units

Kind of quantity	Physical quantity used as a unit	Symbol
action	Planck constant divided by 2π	$ \hbar $
electric charge	elementary charge	e
energy	Hartree energy	E_h
length	Bohr radius	a_0
length	Compton wavelength (electron)	λ_C
magnetic flux	magnetic flux quantum	Φ_0
magnetic moment	Bohr magneton	μ_B
magnetic moment	nuclear magneton	μ_N
mass	electron rest mass	m_e
mass	proton rest mass	m_p
speed	speed of electromagnetic waves in vacuum	c

5.2 Units temporarily accepted for use with the SI

Because of existing practice in certain fields or countries, in 1978 the CIPM considered that it was permissible for the units given in Table 9 to continue to be used with the SI until the CIPM considers that their use is no longer necessary. However, these units must not be introduced where they are not presently used. Further, NIST strongly discourages the continued use of these units except for the nautical mile, knot, are, and hectare; and except for the curie, roentgen, rad, and rem until the year 2000 (the cessation date suggested by the Committee for Interagency Radiation Research and Policy Coordination or CIRRPC, a United States Government interagency group).⁵

Table 9. Units temporarily accepted for use with the SI^(a)

Name	Symbol	Value in SI units
nautical mile		1 nautical mile = 1852 m
knot		1 nautical mile per hour = (1852/3600) m/s
ångström	Å	1 Å = 0.1 nm = 10^{-10} m
are ^(b)	a	1 a = 1 dam ² = 10^2 m ²
hectare ^(b)	ha	1 ha = 1 hm ² = 10^4 m ²
barn	b	1 b = 100 fm ² = 10^{-28} m ²
bar	bar	1 bar = 0.1 MPa = 100 kPa = 1000 hPa = 10^5 Pa
gal	Gal	1 Gal = 1 cm/s ² = 10^{-2} m/s ²
curie	Ci	1 Ci = 3.7×10^{10} Bq
roentgen	R	1 R = 2.58×10^{-4} C/kg
rad	rad ^(c)	1 rad = 1 cGy = 10^{-2} Gy
rem	rem	1 rem = 1 cSv = 10^{-2} Sv

^(a) See Sec. 5.2 regarding the continued use of these units.

^(b) This unit and its symbol are used to express agrarian areas.

^(c) When there is risk of confusion with the symbol for the radian, rd may be used as the symbol for rad.

⁵ In 1993 the CCU (see Sec. 3) was requested by ISO/TC 12 to consider asking the CIPM to deprecate the use of the units of Table 9 except for the nautical mile and knot, and possibly the are and hectare. The CCU discussed this request at its February 1995 meeting.

Appendix A. Definitions of the SI Base Units and the Radian and Steradian

A.1 Introduction

The following definitions of the SI base units are taken from NIST SP 330; the definitions of the SI supplementary units, the radian and steradian, which are now interpreted as SI derived units (see Sec. 3), are those generally accepted and are the same as those given in ANSI/IEEE Std 268-1992. SI derived units are uniquely defined only in terms of SI base units; for example, $1 \text{ V} = 1 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-3} \cdot \text{A}^{-1}$.

A.2 Meter (17th CGPM, 1983)

The meter is the length of the path travelled by light in vacuum during a time interval of 1/299 792 458 of a second.

A.3 Kilogram (3d CGPM, 1901)

The kilogram is the unit of mass; it is equal to the mass of the international prototype of the kilogram.

A.4 Second (13th CGPM, 1967)

The second is the duration of 9 192 631 770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the cesium-133 atom.

A.5 Ampere (9th CGPM, 1948)

The ampere is that constant current which, if maintained in two straight parallel conductors of infinite length, of negligible circular cross section, and placed 1 meter apart in vacuum, would produce between these conductors a force equal to 2×10^{-7} newton per meter of length.

A.6 Kelvin (13th CGPM, 1967)

The kelvin, unit of thermodynamic temperature, is the fraction 1/273.16 of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of water.

A.7 Mole (14th CGPM, 1971)

1. *The mole is the amount of substance of a system which contains as many elementary entities as there are atoms in 0.012 kilogram of carbon 12.*

2. *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 the definition of the mole, it is understood that unbound atoms of carbon 12, at rest and in their ground state, are referred to.

Note that this definition specifies at the same time the nature of the quantity whose unit is the mole.

A.8 Candela (16th CGPM, 1979)

The candela is the luminous intensity, in a given direction, of a source that emits monochromatic radiation of frequency 540×10^{12} hertz and that has a radiant intensity in that direction of (1/683) watt per steradian.

A.9 Radian

The radian is the plane angle between two radii of a circle that cut off on the circumference an arc equal in length to the radius.

A.10 Steradian

The steradian is the solid angle that, having its vertex in the center of a sphere, cuts off an area of the surface of the sphere equal to that of a square with sides of length equal to the radius of the sphere.
