

Definitions of the SI Base Units

Metre (m): The metre, symbol m, is the SI unit of length. It is defined by taking the fixed numerical value of the speed of light in vacuum c to be 299792458 when expressed in the unit ms^{-1} , where the second is defined in terms of the caesium frequency.

Kilogram (kg): The kilogram, symbol kg, is the SI unit of mass. It is defined by taking the fixed numerical value of the planck constant h to be $6.62607015 \times 10^{-34}$ when expressed in the unit Js , which is equal to $\text{kgm}^2\text{s}^{-1}$, where the metre and the second are defined in terms of c and $\Delta \nu_{\text{Cs}}$.

Second (s): The symbol s, is the SI unit of time. It is defined by taking the fixed numerical value of the caesium frequency $\Delta \nu_{\text{Cs}}$, the unperturbed ground-state hyperfine transition frequency of the caesium-133 atom, to be 9192631770 when expressed in the unit Hz, which is equal to s^{-1} .

Ampere (A): The ampere, symbol A, is the SI unit of electric current. It is defined by taking the fixed numerical value of the elementary charge e to be $1.602176634 \times 10^{-19}$ when expressed in the unit C , which is equal to A s , where the second is defined in terms of $\Delta \nu_{\text{Cs}}$.

Kelvin (K): The Kelvin, symbol K, is the SI unit of thermodynamic temperature. It is defined by taking the fixed numerical value of the Boltzmann constant K to be 1.380649×10^{-23} when expressed in the unit JK^{-1} , which is equal to $\text{kgm}^2\text{s}^{-2}\text{K}^{-1}$, where the kilogram, metre and second are defined in terms of h , c and $\Delta \nu_{\text{Cs}}$.

Mole (mol): The mole, symbol mol, is the SI unit of amount of substance. One mole contains exactly $6.02214076 \times 10^{23}$ elementary entities. This number is the fixed numerical value of the Avogadro constant, N_{A} , when expressed in the unit mol^{-1} and is called the Avogadro number. The amount of substance, symbol n , of a system is a measure of the number of specified elementary entities. An elementary entity may be an atom, a molecule, an ion, an electron, any other particle or specified group of particles.

Candela (cd): The candela, symbol cd is the SI unit of luminous intensity in a given direction. It is defined by taking the fixed numerical value of the luminous efficacy of monochromatic radiation of frequency 540×10^{12} Hz, K_{cd} , to be 683 when expressed in the unit $\text{lm} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$, which is equal to $\text{cd} \cdot \text{sr} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$, or $\text{cd sr kg}^{-1}\text{m}^{-2}\text{s}^3$, where the kilogram, metre and second are defined in terms of h , c and $\Delta \nu_{\text{Cs}}$.

(The symbols listed here are internationally agreed and should not be changed in other languages and scripts.)

Appendix II

Elements, their Atomic Number and Molar Mass

Element	Symbol	Atomic Number	Molar mass/ (g mol ⁻¹)	Element	Symbol	Atomic Number	Molar mass/ (g mol ⁻¹)
Actinium	Ac	89	227.03	Mercury	Hg	80	200.59
Aluminium	Al	13	26.98	Molybdenum	Mo	42	95.94
Americium	Am	95	(243)	Neodymium	Nd	60	144.24
Antimony	Sb	51	121.75	Neon	Ne	10	20.18
Argon	Ar	18	39.95	Neptunium	Np	93	(237.05)
Arsenic	As	33	74.92	Nickel	Ni	28	58.71
Astatine	At	85	210	Niobium	Nb	41	92.91
Barium	Ba	56	137.34	Nitrogen	N	7	14.0067
Berkelium	Bk	97	(247)	Nobelium	No	102	(259)
Beryllium	Be	4	9.01	Osmium	Os	76	190.2
Bismuth	Bi	83	208.98	Oxygen	O	8	16.00
Bohrium	Bh	107	(264)	Palladium	Pd	46	106.4
Boron	B	5	10.81	Phosphorus	P	15	30.97
Bromine	Br	35	79.91	Platinum	Pt	78	195.09
Cadmium	Cd	48	112.40	Plutonium	Pu	94	(244)
Caesium	Cs	55	132.91	Polonium	Po	84	210
Calcium	Ca	20	40.08	Potassium	K	19	39.10
Californium	Cf	98	251.08	Praseodymium	Pr	59	140.91
Carbon	C	6	12.01	Promethium	Pm	61	(145)
Cerium	Ce	58	140.12	Protactinium	Pa	91	231.04
Chlorine	Cl	17	35.45	Radium	Ra	88	(226)
Chromium	Cr	24	52.00	Radon	Rn	86	(222)
Cobalt	Co	27	58.93	Rhenium	Re	75	186.2
Copper	Cu	29	63.54	Rhodium	Rh	45	102.91
Curium	Cm	96	247.07	Rubidium	Rb	37	85.47
Dubnium	Db	105	(263)	Ruthenium	Ru	44	101.07
Dysprosium	Dy	66	162.50	Rutherfordium	Rf	104	(261)
Einsteinium	Es	99	(252)	Samarium	Sm	62	150.35
Erbium	Er	68	167.26	Scandium	Sc	21	44.96
Europium	Eu	63	151.96	Seaborgium	Sg	106	(266)
Fermium	Fm	100	(257.10)	Selenium	Se	34	78.96
Fluorine	F	9	19.00	Silicon	Si	14	28.08
Francium	Fr	87	(223)	Silver	Ag	47	107.87
Gadolinium	Gd	64	157.25	Sodium	Na	11	22.99
Gallium	Ga	31	69.72	Strontium	Sr	38	87.62
Germanium	Ge	32	72.61	Sulphur	S	16	32.06
Gold	Au	79	196.97	Tantalum	Ta	73	180.95
Hafnium	Hf	72	178.49	Technetium	Tc	43	(98.91)
Hassium	Hs	108	(269)	Tellurium	Te	52	127.60
Helium	He	2	4.00	Terbium	Tb	65	158.92
Holmium	Ho	67	164.93	Thallium	Tl	81	204.37
Hydrogen	H	1	1.0079	Thorium	Th	90	232.04
Indium	In	49	114.82	Thulium	Tm	69	168.93
Iodine	I	53	126.90	Tin	Sn	50	118.69
Iridium	Ir	77	192.2	Titanium	Ti	22	47.88
Iron	Fe	26	55.85	Tungsten	W	74	183.85
Krypton	Kr	36	83.80	Ununbium	Uub	112	(277)
Lanthanum	La	57	138.91	Ununnilium	Uun	110	(269)
Lawrencium	Lr	103	(262.1)	Unununium	Uuu	111	(272)
Lead	Pb	82	207.19	Uranium	U	92	238.03
Lithium	Li	3	6.94	Vanadium	V	23	50.94
Lutetium	Lu	71	174.96	Xenon	Xe	54	131.30
Magnesium	Mg	12	24.31	Ytterbium	Yb	70	173.04
Manganese	Mn	25	54.94	Yttrium	Y	39	88.91
Meitneium	Mt	109	(268)	Zinc	Zn	30	65.37
Mendelevium	Md	101	258.10	Zirconium	Zr	40	91.22

The value given in parenthesis is the molar mass of the isotope of largest known half-life.

Appendix III

A. Specific and Molar Heat Capacities for Some Substances at 298 K and one Atmospheric Pressure		
Substance	Specific Heat Capacity (J/g)	Molar Heat Capacity (J/mol)
air	0.720	20.8
water (liquid)	4.184	75.4
ammonia (gas)	2.06	35.1
hydrogen chloride	0.797	29.1
hydrogen bromide	0.360	29.1
ammonia (liquid)	4.70	79.9
ethyl alcohol (liquid)	2.46	113.16
ethylene glycol (liquid)	2.42	152.52
water (solid)	2.06	37.08
carbon tetrachloride (liquid)	0.861	132.59
chlorofluorocarbon (CCl ₂ F ₂)	0.5980	72.35
ozone	0.817	39.2
neon	1.03	20.7
chlorine	0.477	33.8
bromine	0.473	75.6
iron	0.460	25.1
copper	0.385	24.7
aluminium	0.902	24.35
gold	0.128	25.2
graphite	0.720	8.65

B. Molar Heat Capacities for Some Gases (J/mol)				
Gas	C_p	C_v	C_p - C_v	C_p / C_v
Monatomic*				
helium	20.9	12.8	8.28	1.63
argon	20.8	12.5	8.33	1.66
iodine	20.9	12.6	8.37	1.66
mercury	20.8	12.5	8.33	1.66
Diatomic†				
hydrogen	28.6	20.2	8.33	1.41
oxygen	29.1	20.8	8.33	1.39
nitrogen	29.0	20.7	8.30	1.40
hydrogen chloride	29.6	21.0	8.60	1.39
carbon monoxide	29.0	21.0	8.00	1.41
Triatomic†				
nitrous oxide	39.0	30.5	8.50	1.28
carbon dioxide	37.5	29.0	8.50	1.29
Polyatomic†				
ethane	53.2	44.6	8.60	1.19

*Translational kinetic energy only.
†Translational, vibrational and rotational energy.

Physical Constants

Quantity	Symbol	Traditional Units	SI Units
Acceleration of gravity	g	980.6 cm/s	9.806 m/s
Atomic mass unit (1/12 the mass of ^{12}C atom)	amu or u	1.6606×10^{-24} g	1.6606×10^{-27} kg
Avogadro constant	N_A	6.022×10^{23} particles/mol	6.022×10^{23} particles/mol
Bohr radius	a_0	0.52918 Å 5.2918×10^{-9} cm	5.2918×10^{-11} m
Boltzmann constant	k	1.3807×10^{-16} erg/K	1.3807×10^{-23} J/K
Charge-to-mass ratio of electron	e/m	1.758820×10^8 coulomb/g	1.7588×10^{11} C/kg
Electronic charge	e	1.602176×10^{-19} coulomb 4.8033×10^{-19} esu	1.60219×10^{-19} C
Electron rest mass	m_e	9.109382×10^{-28} g 0.00054859 u	9.10952×10^{-31} kg
Faraday constant	F	96,487 coulombs/eq 23.06 kcal/volt. eq	96,487 C/mol e^- 96,487 J/V.mol e^-
Gas constant	R	$0.8206 \frac{\text{L atm}}{\text{mol K}}$ $1.987 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{mol K}}$	$8.3145 \frac{\text{kPa dm}^3}{\text{mol K}}$ 8.3145 J/mol.K
Molar volume (STP)	V_m	22.710981 L/mol	22.710981×10^{-3} m ³ /mol 22.710981 dm ³ /mol
Neutron rest mass	m_n	1.674927×10^{-24} g 1.008665 u	1.67495×10^{-27} kg
Planck constant	h	6.6262×10^{-27} ergs	6.6262×10^{-34} J s
Proton rest mass	m_p	$1.6726216 \times 10^{-24}$ g 1.007277 u	1.6726×10^{-27} kg
Rydberg constant	R_∞	3.289×10^{15} cycles/s 2.1799×10^{-11} erg	1.0974×10^7 m ⁻¹ 2.1799×10^{-18} J
Speed of light (in a vacuum)	c	2.9979×10^{10} cm/s (186,281 miles/second)	2.9979×10^8 m/s

$$\pi = 3.1416 \quad 2.303 R = 4.576 \text{ cal/mol K} = 19.15 \text{ J/mol K}$$

$$e = 2.71828 \quad 2.303 RT \text{ (at } 25^\circ\text{C)} = 1364 \text{ cal/mol} = 5709 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$\ln X = 2.303 \log X$$

Some Useful Conversion Factors

Common Unit of Mass and Weight

1 pound = 453.59 grams

1 pound = 453.59 grams = 0.45359 kilogram

1 kilogram = 1000 grams = 2.205 pounds

1 gram = 10 decigrams = 100 centigrams
= 1000 milligrams

1 gram = 6.022×10^{23} atomic mass units or u

1 atomic mass unit = 1.6606×10^{-24} gram

1 metric tonne = 1000 kilograms
= 2205 pounds

Common Unit of Volume

1 quart = 0.9463 litre

1 litre = 1.056 quarts

1 litre = 1 cubic decimetre = 1000 cubic centimetres = 0.001 cubic metre

1 millilitre = 1 cubic centimetre = 0.001 litre
= 1.056×10^{-3} quart

1 cubic foot = 28.316 litres = 29.902 quarts
= 7.475 gallons

Common Units of Energy

1 joule = 1×10^7 ergs

1 thermochemical calorie**

= 4.184 joules

= 4.184×10^7 ergs

= 4.129×10^{-2} litre-atmospheres

= 2.612×10^{19} electron volts

1 ergs = 1×10^{-7} joule = 2.3901×10^{-8} calorie

1 electron volt = 1.6022×10^{-19} joule
= 1.6022×10^{-12} erg
= 96.487 kJ/mol†

1 litre-atmosphere = 24.217 calories

= 101.32 joules

= 1.0132×10^9 ergs

1 British thermal unit = 1055.06 joules

= 1.05506×10^{10} ergs

= 252.2 calories

Common Units of Length

1 inch = 2.54 centimetres (exactly)

1 mile = 5280 feet = 1.609 kilometres

1 yard = 36 inches = 0.9144 metre

1 metre = 100 centimetres = 39.37 inches
= 3.281 feet

= 1.094 yards

1 kilometre = 1000 metres = 1094 yards

= 0.6215 mile

1 Angstrom = 1.0×10^{-8} centimetre

= 0.10 nanometre

= 1.0×10^{-10} metre

= 3.937×10^{-9} inch

Common Units of Force* and Pressure

1 atmosphere = 760 millimetres of mercury

= 1.013×10^5 pascals

= 14.70 pounds per square inch

1 bar = 10^5 pascals

1 torr = 1 millimetre of mercury

1 pascal = $1 \text{ kg/ms}^2 = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$

Temperature

SI Base Unit: Kelvin (K)

K = -273.15°C

K = $^\circ\text{C} + 273.15$

$^\circ\text{F} = 1.8(^\circ\text{C}) + 32$

$^\circ\text{C} = \frac{^\circ\text{F} - 32}{1.8}$

* Force: 1 newton (N) = 1 kg m/s^2 , i.e., the force that, when applied for 1 second, gives a 1-kilogram mass a velocity of 1 metre per second.

** The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water from 14.5°C to 15.5°C .

† Note that the other units are per particle and must be multiplied by 6.022×10^{23} to be strictly comparable.