

## APPENDIX 1.1 PHYSICAL QUANTITIES AND THEIR SI UNITS

	<i>symbol</i>	<i>SI measurement units</i>	<i>symbol</i>	<i>unit dimensions</i>
<b>distance</b>	<i>d</i>	<b>meter</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>m</b>
<b>mass</b>	<i>m</i>	<b>kilogram</b>	<b>kg</b>	<b>kg</b>
<b>time</b>	<i>t</i>	<b>second</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>s</b>
<b>electric charge*</b>	<i>Q</i>	<b>coulomb</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>temperature</b>	<i>T</i>	<b>Kelvin</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>K</b>
<b>amount of substance</b>	<i>n</i>	<b>mole</b>	<b>mol</b>	<b>mol</b>
<b>luminous intensity</b>	<i>I</i>	<b>candela</b>	<b>cd</b>	<b>cd</b>
acceleration	<i>a</i>	meter per second squared	m/s <sup>2</sup>	m/s <sup>2</sup>
area	<i>A</i>	square meter	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>
capacitance	<i>C</i>	farad	F	C <sup>2</sup> ·s <sup>2</sup> /kg·m <sup>2</sup>
concentration	[ <i>C</i> ]	molar	M	mol/dm <sup>3</sup>
density	<i>D</i>	kilogram per cubic meter	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
electric current	<i>I</i>	ampere	A	C/s
electric field intensity	<i>E</i>	newton per coulomb	N/C	kg·m/C·s <sup>2</sup>
electric resistance	<i>R</i>	ohm	Ω	kg·m <sup>2</sup> /C <sup>2</sup> ·s
emf	ξ	volt	V	kg·m <sup>2</sup> /C·s <sup>2</sup>
energy	<i>E</i>	joule	J	kg·m <sup>2</sup> /s <sup>2</sup>
force	<i>F</i>	newton	N	kg·m/s <sup>2</sup>
frequency	<i>f</i>	hertz	Hz	s <sup>-1</sup>
heat	<i>Q</i>	joule	J	kg·m <sup>2</sup> /s <sup>2</sup>
illumination	<i>E</i>	lux (lumen per square meter)	lx	cd/m <sup>2</sup>
inductance	<i>L</i>	henry	H	kg·m <sup>2</sup> /C <sup>2</sup>
magnetic flux	φ	weber	Wb	kg·m <sup>2</sup> /C·s
potential difference	<i>V</i>	volt	V	kg·m <sup>2</sup> /C·s <sup>2</sup>
power	<i>P</i>	watt	W	kg·m <sup>2</sup> /s <sup>3</sup>
pressure	<i>p</i>	pascal (newton per square meter)	Pa	kg/m·s <sup>2</sup>
velocity	<i>v</i>	meter per second	m/s	m/s
volume	<i>V</i>	cubic meter	m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup>
work	<i>W</i>	joule	J	kg·m <sup>2</sup> /s <sup>2</sup>

\* The official SI quantity is electrical current, and the base unit is the ampere. Electrical current is the