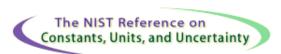
SI Unit rules and style conventions Check List for Reviewing Manuscripts



#1 General	Only units of the SI and those units recognized for use with the SI are used to express the values of quantities. Equivalent values in other units are given in parentheses following values in acceptable units only when deemed necessary for the intended audience.	
#2 Abbreviations	Abbreviations such as sec, cc, or mps are avoided and only standard unit symbols, prefix symbols, unit names, and prefix names are used.	
	proper:	s or second; cm ³ or cubic centimeter; m/s or meter per second
	improper:	sec; cc; mps
#3 Plurals	Unit symbols are unaltered in the plural.	
	proper:	l = 75 cm
	improper:	l = 75 cms
#4 Punctuation	Unit symbols are not followed by a period unless at the end of a sentence.	
	proper:	The length of the bar is 75 cm. The bar is 75 cm long.
	improper:	The bar is 75 cm. long.
#5 Multiplication & division	A space or half-high dot is used to signify the multiplication of units. A solidus (<i>i.e.</i> , slash), horizontal line, or negative exponent is used to signify the division of units. The solidus must not be repeated on the same line unless parentheses are used.	
	proper:	The speed of sound is about 344 m·s ⁻¹ (meters per second) The decay rate of ¹¹³ Cs is about 21 ms ⁻¹ (reciprocal milliseconds) m/s, m·s ⁻² , m·kg/(s ³ ·A), m·kg·s ⁻³ ·A ⁻¹ m/s, m s ⁻² , m kg/(s ³ A), m kg s ⁻³ A ⁻¹
	improper:	The speed of sound is about 344 ms ⁻¹ (reciprocal milliseconds) The decay rate of ^{113}Cs is about 21 m·s ⁻¹ (meters per second) m ÷ s, m/s/s, m·kg/s³/A
#6 Typeface	Variables and quantity symbols are in italic type. Unit symbols are in roman type. Numbers should generally be written in roman type. These rules apply irrespective of the typeface used in the surrounding text. For more details, see	

Typefaces for symbols in scientific manuscripts

proper: She exclaimed, "That dog weighs 10 kg!"

t = 3 s, where t is time and s is second

T = 22 K, where T is thermodynamic temperature, and K is

kelvin

improper: He exclaimed, "That dog weighs 10 kg!

t = 3 s, where t is time and s is second

T = 22 K, where T is thermodynamic temperature, and K is

kelvin

Typeface

Superscripts and subscripts are in italic type if they represent variables, quantities, or running numbers. They are in roman type if they are descriptive.

subscript category typeface proper usage

 c_n , specific heat capacity at constant pressure quantity

descriptive roman m_p , mass of a proton

italic $x = \overline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$ running number

The combinations of letters "ppm," "ppb," and "ppt," and the terms part per Abbreviations million, part per billion, and part per trillion, and the like, are not used to express the values of quantities.

> proper: $2.0 \,\mu\text{L/L}$; $2.0 \times 10^{-6} \,V$; 4.3 nm/m; $4.3 \times 10^{-9} l$;

7 ps/s; $7 \times 10^{-12} t$,

where V, l, and t are the quantity symbols for volume, length,

improper: "ppm," "ppb," and "ppt," and the terms part per million, part per

billion, and part per trillion, and the like

Unit modifications Unit symbols (or names) are not modified by the addition of subscripts or other information. The following forms, for example, are used instead.

proper: $V_{\text{max}} = 1000 \text{ V}$

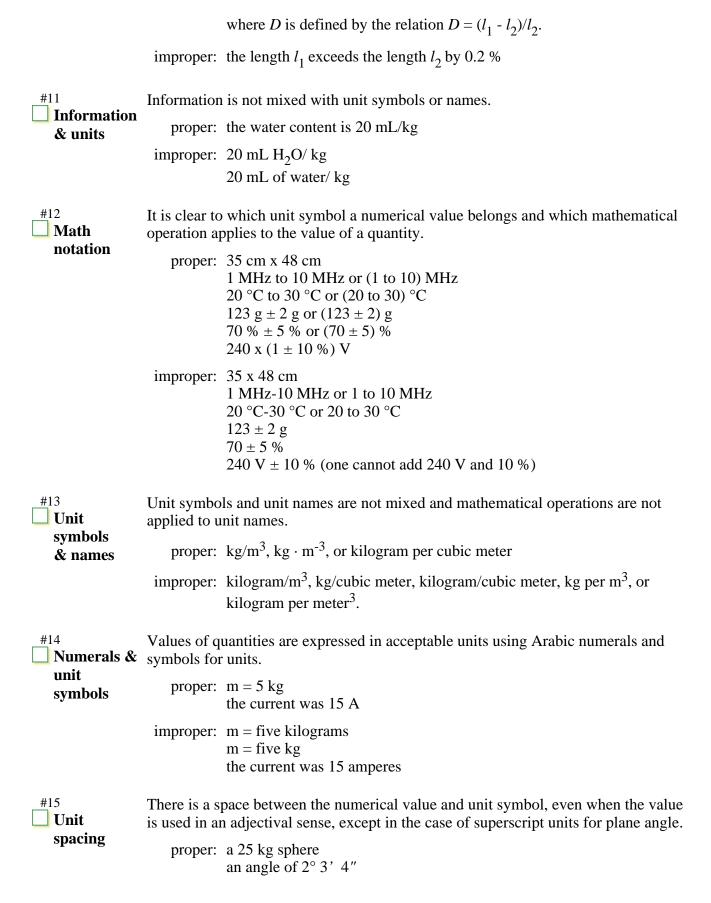
a mass fraction of 10 %

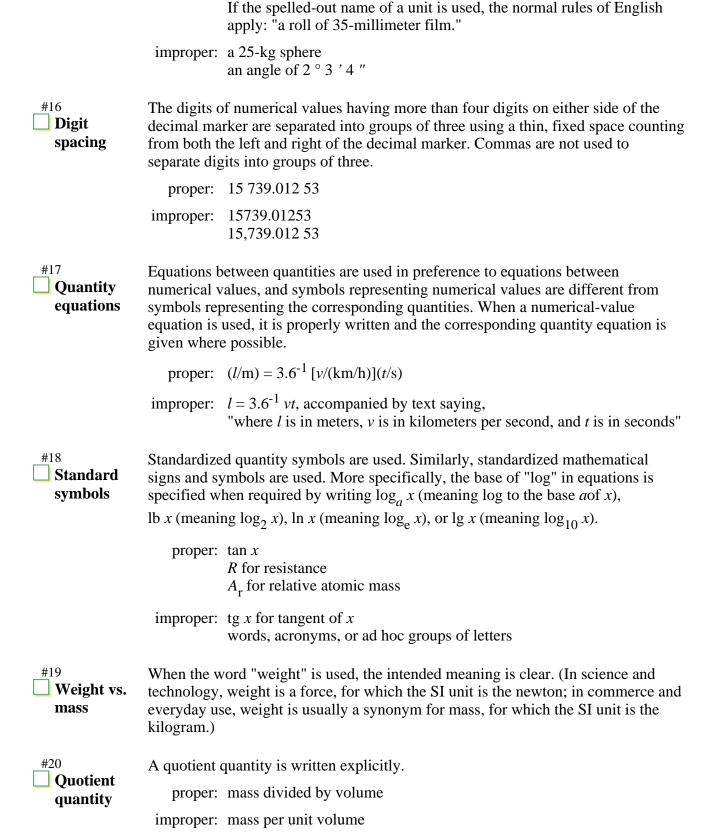
improper: $V=1000 \text{ V}_{\text{max}}$

10 % (m/m) or 10 % (by weight)

#10 Percent The symbol % is used to represent simply the number 0.01.

proper:
$$l_1 = l_2(1 + 0.2 \%)$$
, or $D = 0.2 \%$,





#21 Object & quantity	An object and any quantity describing the object are distinguished. (Note the difference between "surface" and "area," "body" and "mass," "resistor" and "resistance," "coil" and "inductance.")		
	proper: A body of mass 5 g		
	improper: A mass of 5 g		
#22 Obsolete	The obsolete terms normality, molarity, and molal and their symbols N, M, and m are not used.		
Terms	proper: amount-of-substance concentration of B (more commonly called concentration of B), and its symbol $c_{\rm B}$ and SI unit mol/m ³ (or a related		
	acceptable unit) molality of solute B, and its symbol $b_{\rm B}$ or $m_{\rm B}$ and SI unit mol/kg (or a related unit of the SI)		
	improper: normality and the symbol N, molarity and the symbol M molal and the symbol m		

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