

# Appendix 2

## Definition and conversion of physical units

Physical quantity	Name of unit and symbol
Activity $A$	1 Becquerel (Bq) = 1 decay per second ( $s^{-1}$ ) 1 Curie (Ci) = $3.7 \cdot 10^{10}$ Bq
Work, energy $W$	1 Joule (J) = 1 W s = 1 N m 1 erg = $10^{-7}$ J 1 eV = $1.602\,177 \cdot 10^{-19}$ J 1 cal = 4.1855 J kT at 300 K = 25.85 MeV = 1/38.68 eV
Density $\rho$	$1 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 10^{-3} \text{ g/cm}^3$
Pressure* $p$	1 Pascal (Pa) = 1 N/m <sup>2</sup> 1 bar = $10^5$ Pa 1 atm = $1.013\,25 \cdot 10^5$ Pa 1 Torr (mm Hg) = $1.333\,224 \cdot 10^2$ Pa $1 \text{ kp/m}^2 = 9.806\,65 \text{ Pa}$
Unit of absorbed dose $D$	1 Gray (Gy) = 1 J/kg 1 rad = 0.01 Gy
Unit of equivalent dose $H$	1 Sievert (Sv) = 1 J/kg $(H \text{ [Sv]} = RBE \cdot D \text{ [Gy]})$ ; RBE = relative biological effectiveness 1 rem = 0.01 Sv
Unit of ion dose $I$	$1 \text{ I} = 1 \text{ C/kg}$ $1 \text{ Röntgen (R)} = 2.58 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ C/kg}$ $= 8.77 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Gy}$ (for absorption in air)

\* kp stands for kilopond; it is the weight of 1 kg on Earth, i.e.  $1 \text{ kp} = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot g$ , where  $g$  is the acceleration due to gravity,  $g = 9.806\,65 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ .

Entropy $S$	$1 \text{ J/K}$
Electric field strength $E$	$1 \text{ V/m}$
Magnetic field strength $H$	$1 \text{ A/m}$ $1 \text{ Oersted (Oe)} = 79.58 \text{ A/m}$
Magnetic induction $B$	$1 \text{ Tesla (T)} = 1 \text{ V s/m}^2 = 1 \text{ Wb/m}^2$ $1 \text{ Gauss (G)} = 10^{-4} \text{ T}$
Magnetic flux $\Phi_m$	$1 \text{ Weber (Wb)} = 1 \text{ V s}$
Inductance $L$	$1 \text{ Henry (H)} = 1 \text{ V s/A} = 1 \text{ Wb/A}$
Capacitance $C$	$1 \text{ Farad (F)} = 1 \text{ C/V}$
Force $F$	$1 \text{ Newton (N)} = 10^5 \text{ dyn}$
Length $l$	$1 \text{ inch} = 0.0254 \text{ m}$ $1 \text{ m} = 10^{10} \text{ \AAngström (\AA)}$ $1 \text{ fermi (fm)} = 10^{-15} \text{ m}$ $(= 1 \text{ femtometre})$ $1 \text{ astronomical unit (AU)} ^\dagger$ $= 149\,597\,870 \text{ km}$
	$1 \text{ parsec (pc)} = 3.085\,68 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ m}$ $= 3.26 \text{ light-years}$ $= 1 \text{ AU/1 arcsec}$
	$1 \text{ light-year (ly)} = 0.3066 \text{ pc}$
Power $P$	$1 \text{ Watt (W)} = 1 \text{ N m/s} = 1 \text{ J/s}$
Mass $m$	$1 \text{ kg} = 10^3 \text{ g}$
Electric potential $U$	$1 \text{ Volt (V)}$
Electric current $I$	$1 \text{ Ampère (A)} = 1 \text{ C/s}$
Charge $Q$	$1 \text{ Coulomb (C)}$ $1 \text{ C} = 2.997\,924\,58 \cdot 10^9 \text{ electrostatic charge units (esu)}$
Temperature $T$	$1 \text{ Kelvin (K)}$ $\text{Celsius } (\text{ }^\circ\text{C}); T \{ \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \} = T \{ \text{K} \} - 273.15 \text{ K}$
Electric resistance $R$	$1 \text{ Ohm } (\Omega) = 1 \text{ V/A}$
Specific resistivity $\varrho$	$1 \Omega \text{ cm}$
Time $t$	$1 \text{ s}$
Cross section $\sigma$	$1 \text{ barn} = 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$

<sup>†</sup> Fixed by the International Astronomical Union 1996.