# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST ISO 31-8:1995/Amd.1:2001 <br> 01-maj-2001 

## 

Quantities and units - Part 8: Physical chemistry and molecular physics

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ISO 31-8:1992/Amd 1:1998
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Quantities and units
Physics. Chemistry

SIST ISO 31-8:1995/Amd.1:2001
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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 

## Quantities and units -

Part 1: Space and time

## iTeh

Part 2: Periodic and related phenomena
Part 3: Mechanics
Part 4: Heat
Part5: Electricity and magnetism
Part 6: Light and related electromagnetic radiations
Part 7: Acoustics
https:/standards Part 8: Physical chemistry and molecular physics
al cpart 9:Atomic and nuclear physics
Part 10: Nuclear reactions and ionizing radiations
Part 12: Characteristic numbers
Part 13: Solid state physics

## AMENDMENT 1

## Grandeurs et unités -

Partie 1: Espace et temps
Partie 2: Phénomènes périodiques et connexes
Partie 3: Mécanique
Partie 4: Chaleur
Partie 5: Électricité et magnétisme
Partie 6: Lumière et rayonnements électromagnétiques connexes
Partie 7: Acoustique
Partie 8: Chimie physique et physique moléculaire
Partie 9: Physique atomique et nucléaire
Partie 10: Réactions nucléaires et rayonnements ionisants
Partie 12: Nombres caractéristiques
Partie 13: Physique de l'état solide
AMENDEMENT 1

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and nongovernmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least $75 \%$ of the member bodies casting a vote.
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Amendment 1 to parts 1 to 10, 12 and 13 of International Standard ISO 31:1992 was prepared by Technical ComnitteeUSO/TC S2, Quantifies, units, symbols, conversion factors.

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## Quantities and units -

Part 1: Space and time
Part 2: Periodic and related phenomena
Part 3: Mechanics

## Part 4: Heat

Part 5: Electricity and magnetism
Part 6: Light and related electromagnetic radiations
Part 7: Acoustics
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Part 12: Characteristic numbers
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AMENDMENT $1 \quad$ alcleeffeddd/sist-iso-31-8-1995-amd-1-2001

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Replace subclause 0.3 .2 with the following text:

### 0.3.2 Remark on units for quantities of dimension one

The coherent unit for any quantity of dimension one is the number one, symbol 1 . When the value of such a quantity is expressed, the unit symbol 1 is generally not written out explicitly.

EXAMPLE
Refractive index $n=1,53 \times 1=1,53$
Prefixes shall not be used to form multiples or submultiples of this unit. Instead of prefixes, powers of 10 may be used.

EXAMPLE
Reynolds number $\operatorname{Re}=1,32 \times 10^{3}$
Considering that plane angle is generally expressed as the ratio of two lengths and solid angle as the ratio of two areas, in 1995 the CGPM has specified that, in the International System of Units, the radian, rad, and the steradian, sr, are "dimensionless" derived units. This implies that the quantities plane angle and solid angle are considered as derived quantities of dimension one. The units radian and steradian may be omitted, or they may be used in expressions for derived units to facilitate distinction between quantities of different nature but having the same dimension.


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