To signify decimal multiples and submultiples of SI units the following prefixes may be used

| *Submultiple* | *Prefix* | *Symbol* | | *Multiple* | *Prefix* | *Symbol* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10^{-1}$ | deci | d | | $10$ | deca | da |
| $10^{-2}$ | centi | c | | $10^{2}$ | hecto | h |
| $10^{-3}$ | milli | m | | $10^{3}$ | kilo | k |
| $10^{-6}$ | micro | μ | | $10^{6}$ | mega | M |
| $10^{-9}$ | nano | n | | $10^{9}$ | giga | G |
| $10^{-12}$ | pico | p | | $10^{12}$ | tera | T |
| $10^{-15}$ | femto | f | | $10^{15}$ | peta | P |
| $10^{-18}$ | atto | a | | $10^{18}$ | exa | E |
| $10^{-21}$ | zepto | z | | $10^{21}$ | zetta | Z |
| $10^{-24}$ | yocto | y | | $10^{24}$ | yotto | Y |

Prefix symbols should be printed in roman (upright) type with no space between the prefix and the unit symbol.

*Example*     kilometre, km

When a prefix is used with a unit symbol, the combination is taken as a new symbol that can be raised to any power without the use of parentheses.

*Examples*     $1 \text{ cm}^3 = (0.01 \text{ m})^3 = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$
$1 \text{ μs}^{-1} = (10^{-6} \text{ s})^{-1} = 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$
$1 \text{ V/cm} = 100 \text{ V/m}$
$1 \text{ mmol/dm}^3 = 1 \text{ mol m}^{-3}$

A prefix should never be used on its own, and prefixes are not to be combined into compound prefixes.

*Example*     pm, not μμm

The names and symbols of decimal multiples and submultiples of the SI base unit of mass, the kg, which already contains a prefix, are constructed by adding the appropriate prefix to the word gram and symbol g.

*Examples*     mg, not μkg; Mg, not kkg

The SI prefixes are not to be used with °C.