Only internationally recognized abbreviations and brevity codes should be used. In principle, SI units should be used to denote units, in accordance with the symbols below.

SI prefix, denoting a multiple of the original unit, such as 10^9, 10^6, 10^3, 10^{-3}, 10^{-6}, 10^{-9} and 10^{-12} are shown as G, M, k, m, μ, n and p, respectively. Symbols of units do not require a period (.) or "s" for plurals.

Length	nm, μm, mm, cm, m, km	Gravity acceleration	g
Area	mm^2, cm^2, m^2, km^2	Pressure, stress	Pa, hPa, MPa
Capacity (liquid, gas)	μl, ml, dl, l, m^3	Current	μA, mA, A, kA
Capacity (solid)	mm^3, cm^3	Power voltage	μV, mV, V, kV
Mass	pg, μg, mg, g, kg	Electric resistance, impedance	mΩ, Ω, kΩ, MΩ
Mass of substance	mmol, mol	Power, electric power	μW, mW, W
Concentration, ratio	% (mass percentage), wt %, vol%, ppb, ppm, μg/ml, mg/ml, g/ml, mg/l, g/l, mmol/l, mol/l, mg/kg, pH(hydrogen-ion concentration) (Refrain from using mM, M, N where possible to avoid confusion with M[mega], N[Newton])	Frequency Electric charge Capacitance Inductance Radiation dose	Hz, kHz, MHz mC, C pF, μF, mF, F μH, mH, H
Density	g/ml (liquid, gas), g/cm^3 (solid)	Radioactivity	mBq, Bq, kBq, MBq, GBq
Time	second (in Japanese), minute (in Japanese), hour (in Japanese), day (in Japanese) or ms, s, min, h, d	Absorbed dose	μGy, mGy, Gy, kGy, MGy
Angle	rad, ″ (second), ‘ (minute), ° (degree)	Radiation dose	μC/kg, mC/kg, C/kg, kC/kg, MC/kg
Temperature, temperature difference	K, °C		
Work, Energy	J, cal, kcal	Dose equivalent	μSv, mSv, Sv, kSv, MSv

Measurement units, not listed above, are to be used according to the common practice.

Other symbols

1) Monovalent, divalent or trivalent cations are, respectively, written $^{+}$, $^{2+}$, $^{3+}$ as a superscript to the right of an atomic symbol or atomic chart.

2) Monovalent, divalent or trivalent anions are, respectively, written $^{-}$, $^{2-}$, $^{3-}$ as a superscript to the right of an atomic symbol or atomic structure.

3) A hyphen (-) denotes a "range", when used between numerals.

4) A hyphen (-) denotes high-energy bond in a chemical structural formula.

5) Small capital letters, D or L, denote the configurations of sugar-groups and amino acids.

6) The mass number of an isotope is written as a superscript to the left of an element's symbol (e.g. ^{45}Ca).