Table VII. SI prefixes

Factor	Prefix Name	Symbol	Factor	Prefix Name	Symbol
$10^{24} = (10^3)^8$	yotta	Y	10^{-1}	deci	d
$10^{21} = (10^3)^7$	zetta	Z	10^{-2}	centi	c
$10^{18} = (10^3)^6$	exa	E	$10^{-3} = (10^3)^{-1}$	milli	m
$10^{15} = (10^3)^5$	peta	P	$10^{-6} = (10^3)^{-2}$	micro	μ
$10^{12} = (10^3)^4$	tera	T	$10^{-9} = (10^3)^{-3}$	nano	n
$10^{9} = (10^3)^3$	giga	G	$10^{-12} = (10^3)^{-4}$	pico	p
$10^{6} = (10^3)^2$	mega	M	$10^{-15} = (10^3)^{-5}$	femto	f
$10^{3} = (10^3)^1$	kilo	k	$10^{-18} = (10^3)^{-6}$	atto	a
10^{2}	hecto	h	$10^{-21} = (10^3)^{-7}$	zepto	z
10^{1}	deka	da	$10^{-24} = (10^3)^{-8}$	yocto	y

Note: Alternative definitions of the SI prefixes and their symbols are not permitted. For example, it is unacceptable to use kilo (k) to represent $2^{10} = 1024$, mega (M) to represent $2^{20} = 1\,048\,576$, or giga (G) to represent $2^{30} = 1\,073\,741\,824$. See the note to Ref. [5] on page 74 for the prefixes for binary powers adopted by the IEC.

Reference
A. Thompson and B. N. Taylor, Guide for the Use of the International System of Units (SI), NIST Special Publication 811, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, March 2008.