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Micro to meter

Unit of Length: one millionth of a metre "Micron" redirects here. For other uses, see Micron (disambiguation). "Microscale" redirects here. For other uses, see Microscale (disambiguation). For the measuring instrument, see Micrometer. For the unit of molar concentration, µM(micromolar), see Molar concentration. MicrometreA 6 µm diameter carbon filament above a 50 µm diameter human hairGeneral informationUnit systemmetricUnit oflengthSymbolµmConversions 1 µm in ..... is equal to ... SI units 1×10−6 m Natural units 1.8897×104 a0 imperial/US units 3.2808×10−6 ft, 3.9370×10−5 in The micrometre (international spelling as used by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures;[1] SI symbol: µm) or micrometer (American spelling), also commonly known as a micron, is an SI derived unit of length equalling 1×10−6 metre (SI standard prefix "micro-" = 10−6); that is, one millionth of a metre (or one thousandth of a millimetre, 0.001 mm, or about 0.000039 inch).[1] The next smallest common SI unit is the nanometre, equivalent to one one-thousandth of a micrometre, or one billionth of a metre (0.000000001 m). The micrometre is a common unit of measurement for wavelengths of infrared radiation as well as sizes of biological cells and bacteria,[1] and for grading wool by the diameter of the fibres.[2] The width of a single human hair ranges from approximately 20 to 200 µm. The longest human chromosome is approximately 10 µm in length. Examples How big is 1 micrometre? Between 1 µm and 10 µm: 1–10 µm – length of a typical bacterium 10 µm – Size of fungal hyphae 5 µm – length of a typical human spermatozoon's head[3] 3–8 µm – width of strand of spider web silk[4] about 10 µm – size of a fog, mist, or cloud water droplet For more examples of things measuring 1 to 10 micrometres, see Orders of magnitude (length) § 1 micrometre. Between 10 µm and 100 µm: about 10–12 µm – thickness of plastic wrap (cling wrap) 10 to 55 µm – width of wool fibre[5] 17 to 181 µm – diameter of human hair[6] 70 to 180 µm – thickness of paper For more examples of things measuring 10 to 100 micrometres, see Orders of magnitude (length) § 10 micrometres. SI standardization The term micron and the symbol µ were officially accepted for use in isolation to denote the micrometre in 1879, but officially revoked by the International System of Units (SI) in 1967.[7] This became necessary because the older usage was incompatible with the official adoption of the unit prefix micro-, denoted µ, during the creation of the SI in 1960. In the SI, the systematic name micrometre became the official name of the unit, and µm became the official unit symbol. Additionally, in American English, the use of "micron" helps differentiate the unit from the micrometer, a measuring device, because the unit's name in mainstream American spelling is a homograph of the device's name. In spoken English, they may be distinguished by pronunciation, as the name of the measuring device is often stressed on the second syllable (/maɪˈkrɒmɪtər/ my-KROM-i-tər), whereas the systematic pronunciation of the unit name, in accordance with the convention for pronouncing SI units in English, places the stress on the first syllable (/ˈmaɪkroʊˌmiːtər/ MY-kroh-mee-tər). The plural of micron is normally microns, though micra was occasionally used before 1950.[8][9][10] Symbol See also: Micro- § Symbol encoding in character sets The official symbol for the SI prefix micro- is a Greek lowercase mu.[11] In Unicode, there is also a micro sign with the code point U+00B5 (µ), distinct from the code point U+03BC (µ) of the Greek letter lowercase mu. According to the Unicode Consortium, the Greek letter character is preferred,[12] but implementations must recognize the micro sign as well. Most fonts use the same glyph for the two characters. See also Metric prefix Metric system Orders of magnitude (length) Wool measurement Notes and references ^ a b c "micrometre". Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Retrieved 18 May 2014. ^ "Wool Fibre". NSW Department of Education and Communities. Archived from the original (Word Document download) on 17 June 2016. Retrieved 18 May 2014. ^ Smith, D.J.; Gaffney, E.A.; Blake, J.R.; Kirkman-Brown, J.C. (25 February 2009). "Human sperm accumulation near surfaces: a simulation study" (PDF). Journal of Fluid Mechanics. Cambridge University Press. 621: 295. Bibcode:2009JFM...621..289S. doi:10.1017/S0022112008004953. Archived from the original (PDF) on 6 November 2013. ^ Ramel, Gordon. "Spider Silk". Archived from the original on 4 December 2008. Retrieved 14 December 2008. A typical strand of garden spider silk has a diameter of about 0.003 mm ... Dragline silk (about .00032 inch (.008 mm) in Nephila) ^ "Fibreshape applications". IST - Innovative Sintering Technologies Ltd. Retrieved 4 December 2008. Histogram of Fiber Thickness [micrometre] ^ The diameter of human hair ranges from 17 to 181 µm. Ley, Brian (1999). Elert, Glenn (ed.). "Diameter of a human hair". The Physics Factbook. Retrieved 8 December 2018. ^ BIPM - Resolution 7 of the 13th CGPM 1967/68), "Abrogation of earlier decisions (micron, new candle.)" ^ Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland. Part I. XIX. H. Pole & Co. 1907 – via Google Books. ^ Bigalow, Edward Fuller; Agassiz Association (1905). The Observer. 7–8 – via Google Books. ^ 10 micra/10 microns (Start at 1885; before that, the word "micron", singular or plural, was rare) ^ "Prefixes of the International System of Units". International Bureau of Weights and Measures. Retrieved 9 May 2016. ^ Beeton, Barbara; Freytag, Asmus; Sargent, Murray III (30 May 2017). "Unicode Technical Report #25". Unicode Technical Reports. Unicode Consortium. p. 11. External links The dictionary definition of micrometre at Wiktionary Retrieved from " 2Range of lengths from the subatomic to the astronomical scales This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Orders of magnitude" length – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (January 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Objects of sizes in different order of magnitude (at inconsistent intervals) The following are examples of orders of magnitude for different lengths. Overview Scale Range (m) Unit Example items ≥ < Subatomic – 0 – Singularity – 10−35 ℓP Fixed value (not a range). Quantum foam, string 10−18 10−15 am proton, neutron, pion Atomic to cellular 10−15 10−12 fm Atomic nucleus 10−12 10−9 pm Wavelength of gamma rays and X-rays, hydrogen atom 10−9 10−6 nm DNA helix, virus, wavelength of optical spectrum Cellular to human 10−6 10−3 µm Bacterium, fog water droplet, human hair's diameter[note 1] 10−3 1 mm Mosquito, golf ball, domestic cat, violin, football Human to astronomical 100 103 m Piano, human, automobile, sperm whale, football field, Eiffel Tower 103 106 km Mount Everest, length of Panama Canal and Trans-Siberian Railway, larger asteroid Astronomical 106 109 Mm The Moon, Earth, one light-second 109 1012 Gm Sun, one light-minute, Earth's orbit 1012 1015 Tm Orbits of outer planets, Solar System 1015 1018 Pm A light-year, the distance to Proxima Centauri 1018 1021 Em Galactic arm 1021 1024 Zm Milky Way, distance to Andromeda Galaxy 1024 Ym Huge-LQG, Hercules–Corona Borealis Great Wall, visible universe Detailed list To help compare different orders of magnitude, the following list describes various lengths between 1.6 × 10 − 35 {\displaystyle 1.6\times 10^{-35}} metres and 10 10 10 122 {\displaystyle 10^{10^{10^{122}}}} metres. Subatomic scale Factor (m) Multiple Value Item 0 0 0 Singularity 10−35 1 Planck length 0.0000000000162 ym Planck length; typical scale of hypothetical loop quantum gravity or size of a hypothetical string and of branes; according to string theory lengths smaller than this do not make any physical sense.[1] Quantum foam is thought to exist at this level. 10−24 1 yoctometre (ym) 142 ym Effective cross section radius of 1 MeV neutrinos[2] 10−21 1 zeptometre (zm) Preons, hypothetical particles proposed as subcomponents of quarks and leptons; the upper bound for the width of a cosmic string in string theory 7 zm Effective cross section radius of high-energy neutrinos[3] 310 zm De Broglie wavelength of protons at the Large Hadron Collider (4 TeV as of 2012[update]) 10−18 1 attometre (am) Upper limit for the size of quarks and electrons Sensitivity of the LIGO detector for gravitational waves[4] Upper bound of the typical size range for "fundamental strings"[1] 10−17 10 am Range of the weak force 10−16 100 am 850 am Approximate proton radius[5] Atomic to cellular scale Factor (m) Multiple Value Item 10−15 1 femtometre (fm, fermi) 1 fm Approximate limit of the gluon-mediated color force between quarks[6][7] 1.5 fm Effective cross section radius of an 11 MeV proton[8] 2.81794 fm Classical electron radius[9] 3 fm Approximate limit of the meson-mediated nuclear binding force[6][7] 1.75 to 15 fm Diameter range of the atomic nucleus[1][10] 10−12 1 picometre (pm) 0.75 to 0.8225 pm Longest wavelength of gamma rays 1 pm Distance between atomic nuclei in a white dwarf 2.4 pm Compton wavelength of electron 5 pm Wavelength of shortest X-rays 10−11 10 pm 28 pm Radius of helium atom 53 pm Bohr radius (radius of a hydrogen atom) 10−10 100 pm 100 pm 1 ångström (also covalent radius of sulfur atom[11]) 154 pm Length of a typical covalent bond (C–C) 280 pm Average size of the water molecule (actual lengths may vary) 500 pm Width of protein α helix 10−9 1 nanometre (nm) 1 nm Diameter of a carbon nanotube[12] Diameter of smallest transistor gate (as of 2016)[13] 2 nm Diameter of the DNA helix[14] 2.5 nm Smallest microprocessor transistor gate oxide thickness (as of January 2007[update])[citation needed] 3.4 nm Length of a DNA turn (10 bp)[15] 6–10 nm Thickness of cell membrane 10−8 10 nm 10 nm Thickness of cell wall in Gram-negative bacteria[citation needed] 10 nm As of 2016[update], the 10 nanometre was the smallest semiconductor device fabrication node[16] 40 nm Extreme ultraviolet wavelength 50 nm Flying height of the head of a hard disk[17] 10−7 100 nm 121.6 nm Wavelength of the Lyman-alpha line[18] 120 nm Typical diameter of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)[19] 400–700 nm Approximate wavelength range of visible light[20] Cellular to human scale Factor (m) Multiple Value Item 10−6 1 micrometre (µm) (also called 1 micron) 1–4 µm Typical length of a bacterium[21] 4 µm Typical diameter of spider silk[22] 7 µm Typical size of a red blood cell[23] 10−5 10 µm 10 µm Typical size of a fog, mist, or cloud water droplet 10 µm Width of transistors in the Intel 4004, the world's first commercial microprocessor 12 µm Width of acrylic fiber 17-181 µm Width range of human hair[24] 10−4 100 µm 340 µm Size of a pixel on a 17-inch monitor with a resolution of 1024×768 560 µm Thickness of the central area of a human cornea[25] 750 µm Maximum diameter of Thiomargarita namibiensis, the largest bacterium ever discovered (as of 2010[update]) 10−3 1 millimetre (mm) ~5 mm Length of an average flea is 1–10 mm (usually

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