

# RECOMMENDATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

## Clarification of the definition of the kelvin, unit of thermodynamic temperature RECOMMENDATION 2 (CI-2005)

The International Committee for Weights and Measures (CIPM),

### considering

- that the kelvin, unit of thermodynamic temperature, is defined as the fraction  $1/273.16$  of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of water,
- that the temperature of the triple point depends on the relative amount of isotopes of hydrogen and oxygen present in the sample of water used,
- that this effect is now one of the major sources of the observed variability between different realizations of the water triple point,

### decides

- that the definition of the kelvin refer to water of a specified isotopic composition,
- that this composition be:  
0.000 155 76 mole of  $^2\text{H}$  per mole of  $^1\text{H}$ ,  
0.000 379 9 mole of  $^{17}\text{O}$  per mole of  $^{16}\text{O}$ , and  
0.002 005 2 mole of  $^{18}\text{O}$  per mole of  $^{16}\text{O}$ ,

which is the composition of the International Atomic Energy Agency reference material Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (VSMOW), as recommended by IUPAC in “Atomic Weights of the Elements: Review 2000”.

- that this composition be stated in a note attached to the definition of the kelvin in the SI brochure as follows:  
“This definition refers to water having the isotopic composition defined exactly by the following amount-of-substance ratios: 0.000 155 76 mole of  $^2\text{H}$  per mole of  $^1\text{H}$ , 0.000 379 9 mole of  $^{17}\text{O}$  per mole of  $^{16}\text{O}$  and 0.002 005 2 mole of  $^{18}\text{O}$  per mole of  $^{16}\text{O}$ ”.