Planck units

Planck units have profound significance for theoretical physics since they elegantly simplify several recurring algebraic expressions of physical law by nondimensionalization

The universal constants that Planck units, by definition, normalize to 1 are:
gravitational constant, G,
reduced Planck constant, $\hbar$,
speed of light in a vacuum, c,
Coulomb constant, $(4\pi\varepsilon_0)^{-1}$ (sometimes k_e or k), and
Boltzmann constant, k_B (sometimes k).

c electromagnetism and special relativity, G general relativity and Newtonian gravity, $\hbar$ quantum mechanics, ε_0 electrostatics, k_B statistical mechanics and thermodynamics

communication with extraterrestrial intelligence would have to employ such a system of units in order to be understood

"God's units"

Max Karl Ernst Ludwig Planck (ur. 23 kwietnia 1858 w Kilonii, zm. 4 października 1947 w Getyndze, Nobel z fizyki, 918) – niemiecki fizyk, autor prac z zakresu termodynamiki, promieniowania cieplnego, energii, dyspersji, optyki, teorii względności, a przede wszystkim teorii kwantów

Quantity	Expression	Metric value	Name
Length (L)	$l_\mathrm{P} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}$	1.616×10^{-35} m	Planck length
Mass (M)	$m_\mathrm{P} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G}}$	2.176×10^{-8} kg	Planck mass
Time (T)	$t_\mathrm{P} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^5}}$	5.3912×10^{-44} s	Planck time
Temperature (Θ)	$T_\mathrm{P} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c^5}{G k_\mathrm{B}{}^2}}$	1.417×10^{32} K	Planck temperature
Electric charge (Q)	$q_\mathrm{P} = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{k_\mathrm{e}}}$	1.876×10^{-18} C	Planck charge