# Today's Lecture

- ✓ Announcements
- ✓ Units of in Measurement



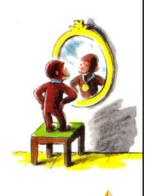
#### **Announcements**

- Office hours
  - Mon, Wed, 11:30-12:30 am
  - Sun, Tue, Thu 12:00-1:00 pm
- Reading
  - Chapter 1, focus on Sections (1.4), (1.5) and (1.6)
- Suggested Problems
  - -23,25,27,29,31,33,35,37,39,41,43,45,47,49,51,53, 59,61,67,69



## Things you are proud of...

• ??????????????????????





# Units of Measurement



#### SI Units

Physical Quantity	Name of Unit	Abbreviation
Mass	Kilogram	kg
Length	Meter	m
Time	Second	$s^a$
Temperature	Kelvin	K
Amount of substance	Mole	mol
Electric current	Ampere	A
Luminous intensity	Candela	cd

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>The abbreviation sec is frequently used.

- Système International d'Unités
- A different base unit is used for each quantity.



## Metric System

Prefixes convert the base units into units that are appropriate for the item being measured.

Prefix	Abbreviation	Meaning	Example
Giga	G	$10^9$ $10^6$	1 gigameter (Gm) = $1 \times 10^9$ m
Mega Kilo	M k	$10^{3}$	1 megameter (Mm) = $1 \times 10^6$ m 1 kilometer (km) = $1 \times 10^3$ m
Deci	d	$10^{-1}$	1  decimeter (dm) = 0.1  m
Centi	С	$10^{-2}$	1  centimeter (cm) = 0.01  m
Milli	m	$10^{-3}$	1  millimeter (mm) = 0.001  m
Micro	$\mu^{\mathrm{a}}$	$10^{-6}$	1 micrometer ( $\mu$ m) = 1 × 10 <sup>-6</sup> m
Nano	n	$10^{-9}$	1 nanometer (nm) = $1 \times 10^{-9}$ m
Pico	p	$10^{-12}$	1 picometer (pm) = $1 \times 10^{-12}$ m
Femto	f	$10^{-15}$	1 femtometer (fm) = $1 \times 10^{-15}$ m

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm a}{\rm This}$  is the Greek letter mu (pronounced "mew").



#### Sample Exercise 1 Using Metric Prefixes

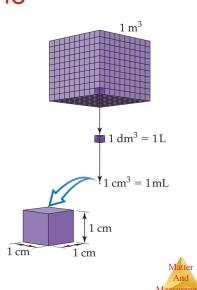
What is the name given to the unit that equals (a)  $10^{-9}$  gram, (b)  $10^{-6}$  second, (c)  $10^{-3}$  meter?

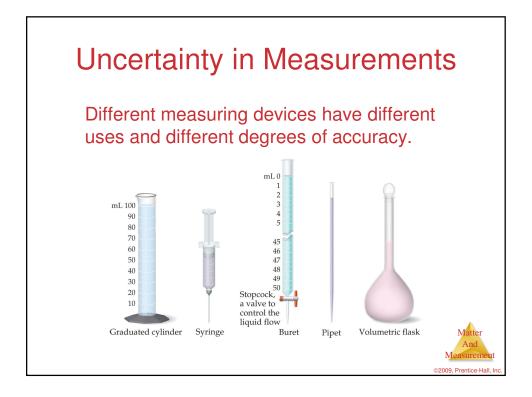
#### **Practice Exercise**

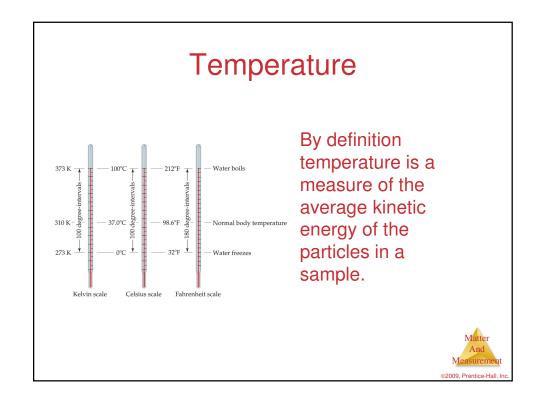
(a) What decimal fraction of a second is a picosecond, ps? (b) Express the measurement  $6.0 \times 10^3$ m using a prefix to replace the power of ten. (c) Use exponential notation to express 3.76 mg in grams.

#### Volume

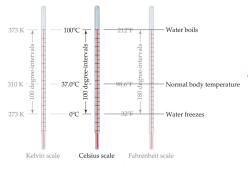
- The most commonly used metric units for volume are the liter (L) and the milliliter (mL).
  - A liter is a cube 1 dm long on each side.
  - A milliliter is a cube 1 cm long on each side.







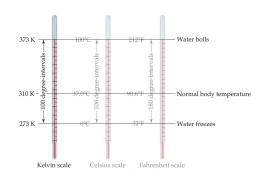




- In scientific measurements, the Celsius and Kelvin scales are most often used.
  - The Celsius scale is based on the properties of water.
    - 0°C is the freezing point of water.
    - 100°C is the boiling point of water.

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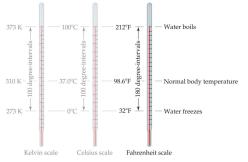
## **Temperature**



- The Kelvin is the SI unit of temperature.
- It is based on the properties of gases.
- There are no negative Kelvin temperatures.
- $K = {}^{\circ}C + 273.15$



### Temperature



- The Fahrenheit scale is not used in scientific measurements.
- $^{\circ}F = 9/5(^{\circ}C) + 32$
- $^{\circ}C = 5/9(^{\circ}F 32)$



#### Sample Exercise 2 Converting Units of Temperature

If a weather forecaster predicts that the temperature for the day will reach 31 °C, what is the predicted temperature (a) in K, (b) in °F?



#### **Practice Exercise**

Ethylene glycol, the major ingredient in antifreeze, freezes at  $-11.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What is the freezing point in (a) K, (b) ° F?



## **Density**

Density is a physical property of a substance.

$$d = \frac{m}{V}$$



# Sample Exercise 3 Determining Density and Using Density to Determine Volume or Mass

- (a) Calculate the density of mercury if  $1.00 \times 10^2$  g occupies a volume of 7.36 cm<sup>3</sup>.
- (b) Calculate the volume of 65.0 g of the liquid methanol (wood alcohol) if its density is 0.791 g/mL.
- (c) What is the mass in grams of a cube of gold (density = 19.32 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) if the length of the cube is 2.00 cm?



#### **Practice Exercise**

- (a) Calculate the density of a 374.5-g sample of copper if it has a volume of 41.8 cm<sup>3</sup>.
- **(b)** A student needs 15.0 g of ethanol for an experiment. If the density of ethanol is 0.789 g/mL, how many milliliters of ethanol are needed?
- (c) What is the mass, in grams, of 25.0 mL of mercury (density = 13.6 g/mL)?



### **Next Lecture**

- Uncertainty in Measurements
- Dimensional Analysis
  - Chapter 1
    - focus on Sections (1.4) and (1.5)and (1.6)

