SI UNITS

The Metric System

© Evan P. Silberstein, 2008

SI, BY ANY OTHER NAME ...

- S.I. is an abbreviation that comes from the French "Le Système International d'Unités." (The International System of Units)
- It is often called the Metric System.
- The SI system or metric system is used all over the world and in the sciences too, because it is a decimal system.

THE THINGS WE MEASURE

- There are a lot of different things we measure in physical science. Some of them are:
 - Distance
 - Mass
 - Pressure
 - Energy
 - o Time
 - o Volume
- The metric units and their abbreviations are found on Table D of your reference tables.

Table D Selected Units

Symbol	Name	Quantity length			
m	meter				
kg	kilogram	mass			
Pa	pascal	pressure			
K	kelvin	temperature amount of substance energy, work, quantity of heat			
mol	mole				
J	joule				
S	second	time			
\mathbf{L}	liter	volume			
ppm	part per million	concentration			
М	molarity	solution concentration			

METRIC PREFIXES

- Basic metric units may be too big or too small to be convenient to use.
- Metric units are modified by prefixes.
- Table C of the Reference Tables lists the prefixes used to modify basic metric units.

Kilo (k)	= 1,000	= 10 ³
Deci (d)	= 0.1	= 10 ⁻¹
Centi (c)	= 0.01	$= 10^{-2}$
Milli (m)	= 0.001	= 10 ⁻³
micro (μ)	= 0.000001	= 10 ⁻⁶
nano (n)	= 0.00000001	= 10 ⁻⁹
pico (p)	= 0.00000000001	$= 10^{-12}$

CONVERTING AMONG METRIC UNITS

 An easy way to convert among metric units is to list factors of 10 from high to low, including the prefixes.

10 ³	10 ²	10 ¹	1	10-1	10-2	10 ⁻³	10-4	10 -5	10 -6	10-7	10 ⁻⁸	10 ⁻⁹	10 ⁻¹⁰	10-11	10 ⁻¹²
k	-	-	no prefix	d	С	т	-	-	μ	-	-	n	-	-	р
									1	٨					

- Then when you do a conversion the list shows you how many places and in what direction to move the decimal.
- Example: 1,370. μm = -?- nm **1370 nm**

holder