

## Scaling units with metric prefixes ... examples

The distance between here and Columbia, SC is about 107,000 meters. What metric unit would be best suited for a distance like this?

$$k m = 10^3 m \text{ (1000m)}$$

$$107 \text{ km}$$

By "best suited", we mean a metric unit that would represent the number without many beginning or end zeros. These kinds of numbers are easier for us to remember!

A piece of chalk is 0.080 meters long. What metric unit would be best suited for this length?

$$c m = 10^{-2} m \text{ (1/100 m)}$$

$$8.0 \text{ cm}$$

## Derived Units

- are units that are made up of combinations of metric base units with each other and/or with prefixes

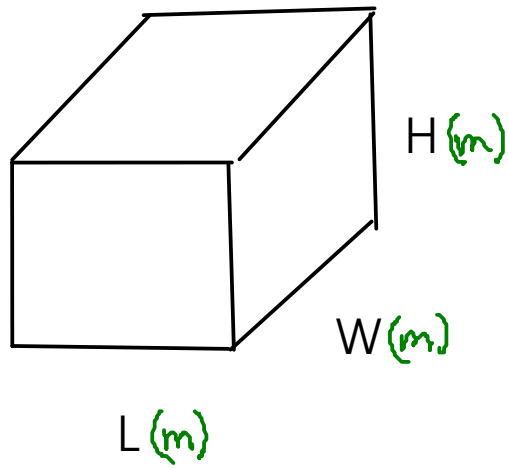
$$\text{velocity: } \frac{\text{miles}}{\text{hr}} \quad \frac{\text{km}}{\text{hr}} \quad \left( \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right) \quad \frac{\text{length}}{\text{time}}$$

Two derived units are particularly important in general chemistry:

1) VOLUME

2) DENSITY

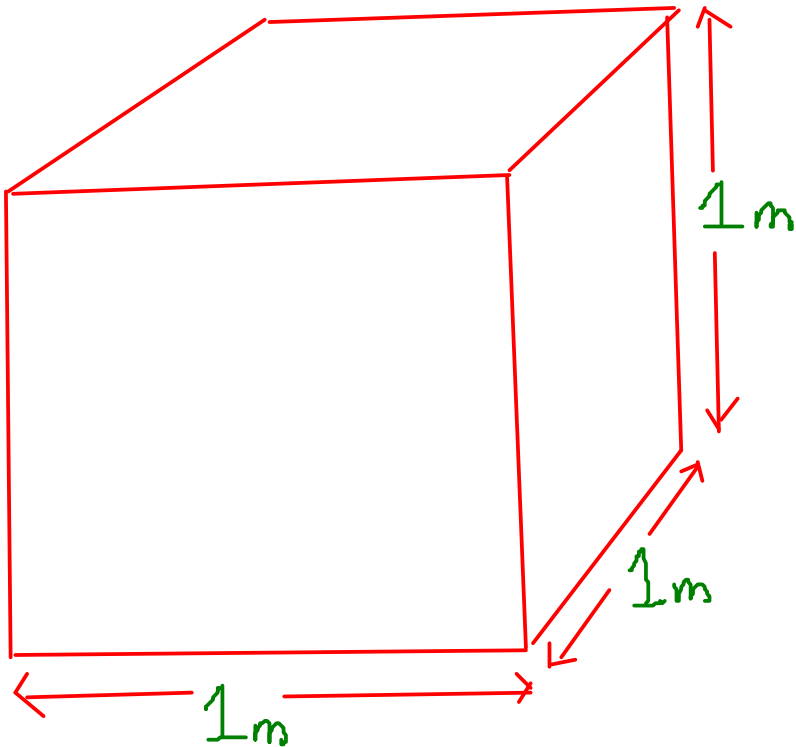
# VOLUME



$$\text{VOLUME} = L \times W \times H$$

What are the units of volume in the metric system?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{VOLUME} &= (m) \times (m) \times (m) \\ &= m^3 \text{ (cubic meters)}\end{aligned}$$



CUBIC METERS are too large for lab scale work, so we use a smaller unit.

## Practical issues for volume units

- Cubic meters are too large! A meter is very similar in length to a yard, so a cubic meter is a cube that is approximately a yard long on each side!

A smaller unit For volume?

Cubic decimeters!  $\text{dm}^3$

(decimeter =  $\frac{1}{10}$  meter)

Cubic decimeters are given the name "liters", abbreviation "L"

In the lab, we typically need an even smaller unit than the liter, so we use milliliters (mL)

"cc"  
cubic centimeter  
=  
milliliter

$$1 \text{ mL} = 10^{-3} \text{ L}$$

-or-

$$1000 \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ L}$$

## DENSITY

- Density is a measure of the concentration of matter; of how much matter is present in a given space
- Density is defined as the MASS per unit VOLUME, or ...

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{Volume}}$$

What are the metric units of DENSITY?

$$\text{DENSITY} = \frac{\text{Kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

← mass

← volume

... we typically don't measure in either kilograms or cubic meters for lab scale work. (Our scales only measure a maximum of 0.200 kg)

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In the lab, we typically measure masses as grams and volumes as milliliters, so the density unit we will use most often is:

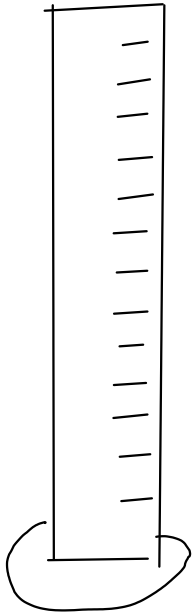
$$\frac{g}{mL} \quad \left( \frac{g}{cm^3} \right)$$

A useful density to remember:

WATER at room temp: Density =  $1 \frac{g}{mL}$

## Measuring density

... of a liquid



1) Measure mass of empty cylinder

$$\text{mass} = 97.35 \text{ g}$$



2) Fill cylinder and measure volume of liquid

$$\text{volume} = 25.3 \text{ mL}$$

3) Measure mass of filled cylinder

$$\text{mass} = 130.55 \text{ g}$$

4) Subtract to find mass of liquid

$$\begin{array}{r} 130.55 \text{ g} \\ - 97.35 \text{ g} \\ \hline 33.20 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

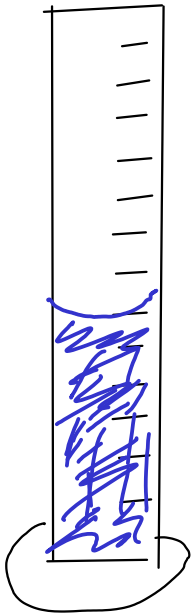
5) Density = mass liquid / volume liquid

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Density} &= \frac{33.20 \text{ g}}{25.3 \text{ mL}} \\ &= 1.31 \text{ g/mL} \end{aligned}$$



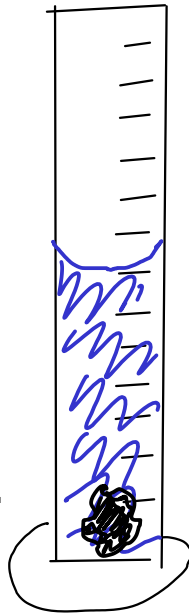
1) Measure mass  
of object

$$\text{mass} = 9.78 \text{ g}$$



2) Partially fill cylinder  
with liquid, record volume.

$$\text{volume} = 25.0 \text{ mL}$$



3) Put object into cylinder, record new  
volume

$$\text{volume} = 26.6 \text{ mL}$$

4) Subtract to find volume of object

$$\begin{array}{r} 26.6 \text{ mL} \\ - 25.0 \text{ mL} \\ \hline 1.6 \text{ mL} \end{array}$$

5) Density = mass object / volume object

$$\text{Density} = \frac{9.78 \text{ g}}{1.6 \text{ mL}}$$

$$= 6.1 \text{ g/mL}$$



## Converting from one unit to another

We will use the method of dimensional analysis, sometimes called the factor-label method.  
... or, the "drag and drop" method!

Dimensional analysis uses conversion factors to change between one unit and another

What's a conversion factor? A simple equality.

Example

$$12 \text{ in} = 1 \text{ ft}$$

## Conversion factors in metric

In the metric system, conversion factors between units may always be made from the metric prefixes!

For example, "kilo-" means  $10^3$

$$k = 10^3$$

so

$$k_m = 10^3 m$$

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$$k_g = 10^3 g$$

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$$k_L = 10^3 L$$

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$$k_s = 10^3 s$$

Just apply the prefix to the base unit!

## How do we actually USE a conversion factor?

Convert 15.75 m to cm       $cm = 10^{-2} m$

$$15.75 \cancel{m} \times \frac{cm}{10^{-2} \cancel{m}} = 1575 \text{ cm}$$

\*

Similar to...

If  $X = 2$ , then

$$\frac{X}{2} = 1$$

\* This fraction equals one, so multiplying by it does not change the VALUE of the number, only its UNITS!

Convert 0.01893 kg to g       $kg = 10^3 g$

$$0.01893 \cancel{kg} \times \frac{10^3 g}{\cancel{kg}} = 18.93 g$$

## DRAG AND DROP

- Drag the part of the factor that you want to cancel out to the BOTTOM.

- Then, drag the other half of the factor to the TOP

Convert 14500 mg to kg

$$\text{mg} = 10^{-3} \text{g} \quad \text{kg} = 10^3 \text{g}$$

$$14500 \text{ mg} \times \frac{10^{-3} \text{g}}{\text{mg}} \times \frac{\text{kg}}{10^3 \text{g}} = \boxed{0.0145 \text{ kg}}$$

Convert 0.147  $\text{cm}^2$  to  $\text{m}^2$

$$\text{cm} = 10^{-2} \text{m}$$

$$\text{cm}^2 = (10^{-2})^2 \text{m}^2$$

~~$$\text{cm}^2 = 10^{-2} \text{m}^2$$~~

$$0.147 \text{ cm}^2 \times \frac{10^{-2} \text{m}}{\text{cm}} \times \frac{10^{-2} \text{m}}{\text{cm}} = \boxed{1.47 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2}$$

$(0.0000147 \text{ m}^2)$

We have to convert BOTH PARTS of the squared unit, so we use the factor TWICE.

$$\text{cm}^2 = \text{cm} \times \text{cm}$$

For CUBED units, apply the factors THREE times.