# **Units of Measurement**

#### Weight/Mass

Da	dalton	1 Da	$= 1.65 \times 10^{-24}  \mathrm{g}$
g	gram	1 g	= 0.3035 oz (avoirdupois)
kg	kilogram	1 kg	= 2.2 lb
Mg	megagram, metric ton	1 Mg	= 10 <sup>6</sup> g or 2,205 lb
μg	microgram	1 µg	$= 10^{-6} g$
mg	milligram	1 mg	= 1/1,000 g; 10 <sup>-3</sup> g
mol	mole	1 mol	= molecular weight in grams
ng	nanogram	1 ng	$= 10^{-9} g$
oz	ounce (avoirdupois)	1 oz	= 28.3 g
pg	picogram	1 pg	$= 10^{-12}  \mathrm{g}$
lb	pound	1 lb	= 0.45 kg

## Length

cm	centimeter	100 cm	u = 1 m
dm	decimeter	1 dm	= 1/10 m
ft	foot	1 ft	= 0.3 m
in.	inch	1 in.	= 2.54 cm
km	kilometer	1 km	= 0.6 mi
m	meter	1 m	= 3.3 ft
μm	micrometer, micron	1 μm	= 10 <sup>-6</sup> m
mi	mile	1 mi	= 1.6 km
mm	millimeter	1 mm	= 1/1,000 m; 10 <sup>-3</sup> m
nm	nanometer	1 nm	= 10 <sup>-9</sup> m

#### Area

А	acre	1 A	= 4047 m <sup>2</sup>
Ha	hectare	1 Ha	= 2.47 A
m²	square meter	1 m <sup>2</sup>	$= 10.8 \text{ ft}^2$

#### Volume

ft³	cubic foot	1 ft³	= 0.028 m <sup>3</sup>
m <sup>3</sup>	cubic meter	1 m³	= 35 ft <sup>3</sup>
cm <sup>3</sup> or cc	cubic centimeter	1 cc	= approximately 1 mL
gal	gallon (U.S.)	1 gal	= 3.8 L
L	liter	1 L	= 1.05 liquid quarts
mL	milliliter	1 mL	$= 10^{-3} L$
p.g.	proof gallon	1 p.g.	= 1 liquid gal of spirits that contains 50% alcohol at 60°F

# Concentration

mМ	millimolar	1 mM	= 1 M/1,000
mppcf	millions of particles per cubic foot	mppcf × 35.3	3 = millions of particles/m <sup>3</sup>
М	molar; moles of solute	per liter of solu	ution
Ν	normal; 1 gram equiva	lent of solute p	per L of solution
ppm	parts per million	1 ppm	= 1 mg/kg = (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )(24.45)/(mol wt)
ppb ppt	parts per billion parts per trillion	1 ppb 1 ppt	= 1 μg/kg = 1 ng/kg

#### Pressure

kPa	kilopascal	1 kPa	= 0.145 lb/in <sup>2</sup>
MPa	megapascal	1 MPa	$= 1 \text{ Pa} \times 10^{6}$
mm Hg	millimeter of mercury	1 mm Hg	= 0.0193 lb/in <sup>2</sup>
Ра	pascal	1 Pa	$= 1 \text{ N/m}^{2}$

### Force

NI		1 NI	1 1/2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2
N	newton	1 N	$= 1 \text{ kg} \times \text{m per s}^2$

#### Temperature

°C °F	degrees Celsius	$= (^{\circ}F - 32) \times 5/9$
F	degrees Fahrenheit	$= (^{\circ}C \times 9/5) + 32$
K	kelvin	1 K = $3.6609 \times 10^{-3}$ of the thermodynamic temperature of the triple point of pure water
		= °C + 273.15
		= [(°F - 32)/1.8] + 273.15

## Energy/Power

А	ampere	1 A	= 1 C/s
С	coulomb	1 C	$= 1 \text{ A} \times \text{s}$
eV	electronvolt	1 eV	$= 1.6 \times 10^{-12} \text{ erg}$
	erg	1 erg	$= 10^{-7} J$
J	joule	1 J	= 10 <sup>7</sup> erg
keV	kiloelectronvolt	1 keV	= 1,000 eV
MeV	megaelectronvolt	1 MeV	$= 1 \times 10^{6}  eV$
mW	milliwatt	1 mW	$= 10^4 \text{ erg/s}$

## Radiation

Bq	becquerel	1 Bq	= 1 disintegration per second
Ci	curie	1 Ci	$= 3.7 \times 10^{10}$ disintegrations per second
Gy	gray	1 Gy	= 1 J/kg (physical quantity)
mCi	millicurie	1 mCi	= 10 <sup>-3</sup> Ci
pCi	picocurie	1 pCi	= 10 <sup>-12</sup> Ci
	rad	1 rad	= 0.01 Gy
R	roentgen	1 R	$= 2.58 \times 10^{-4}$ C per kg
rem	roentgen equivalent man	1 rem	= 0.01 Sv
Sv	sievert	1 Sv	= 1 J/kg (biological effect)

# DNA or RNA (length of nucleic acid chain)

kb	kilobase	1 kb	= 1,000 nucleotides of RNA
			= 2,000 nucleotides of DNA
			(1,000 pairs of nucleotides)

# **Exponentials (Scientific Notation)**

 $10^2,\,10^3,\,10^6,\,etc.:$  superscripts refer to the number of times 10 is multiplied by itself, e.g.,  $10^2=10\times10=100;\,10^3=10\times10\times10=1,000,\,etc.$