Session 2 exercises:

Units and conversions and use

RAPIDC Units and conversions The International System of Units (SI system) generally used in SI basic unit of mass is the gram (g) SI basic unit of energy is the joule (J) SI basic unit of length is the metre (m) SI basic unit of time is the second (s) SI basic unit of power is the watt (W) [= 1 J/s] The following units are also recognised for use in the SI system metric tonne (t) [= 1,000,000 g or 1,000 kg] hectare (ha) [= 10,000 square metres (m2)] minute (min) [= 60 s] hour (h) [= 3600 s] litre (L or sometimes I) [= 1,000 cm³] **RAPIDC** Units and conversions Units of greater magnitude denoted thus: Symbol Prefix Multiple P peta 1.000.000.000.000.000 10^{15} 10^{12} Т tera 1.000,000,000,000 1,000,000,000 10⁹ G giga 10^{6} M mega 1,000,000 10^3 1,000 10^2 100 h hecto 10⁻² centi 0.01 10⁻³ milli 0.001 Therefore one kilogram (kg) equals one thousand (103) grams, and one megagram (Mg) equals 106 grams. RAPIDC Units and conversions Exceptions to use of SI units in the APINA manual: Fuel consumption activity data as reported by the International Energy Agency (IEA) Balances are expressed as kilotonnes oil equivalent (ktoe) where 1 toe = 10⁷ kcal (kilocalories). The APINA workbook therefore allows for fuel consumption data to be input as ktoe (as well as in tonnes (t) or terajoules (TJ)). Similarly, Net Calorific Values (NCVs) for fuels given by the IEA are expressed as tonnes oil equivalent per tonne (toe/t). Therefore the APINA workbook is also set up to allow NCVs to be input in these units.

of Excel spreadsheet

