Measurement

- the assignment of numbers to objects or events
- a type of quantitative observation made with a measuring instrument
- includes both a number and a unit
- units of measurement are essentially arbitrary:
 people make them up and then agree to use them

Measuring is an important part of everyday life!

What can we measure?

Why do we measure?

How can we measure?

How well can we measure?

WHAT can we measure?

And HOW?

- Length
- Distance on land
 - Depth of water
 - Mass
 - Time
 - Temperature
 - Electric current
 - Light
 - Color

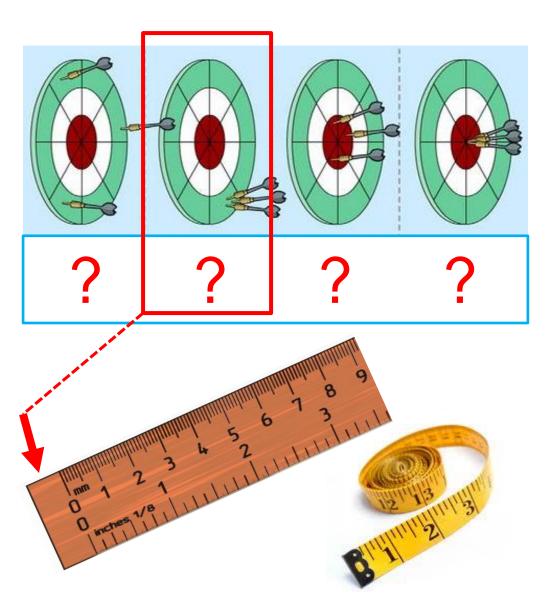
- ✓ Ruler
- ✓ Measuring Chain/Tape
- √ Sonar (echo sounder)
- ✓ Weighing scale
- ✓ Clock, timer
- √ Thermometer
- ✓ Ammeter
- ✓ Photometer
- √ Spectrometer



How good is the measurement?

- Accuracy is how close a measured value is to the actual (true) value.
- Precision is how close the measured values are to each other (repeatability and reproducibility).

 Bias is a built-in (systematic) error which makes all measurements wrong by a certain amount.



What is a System of Measurement?

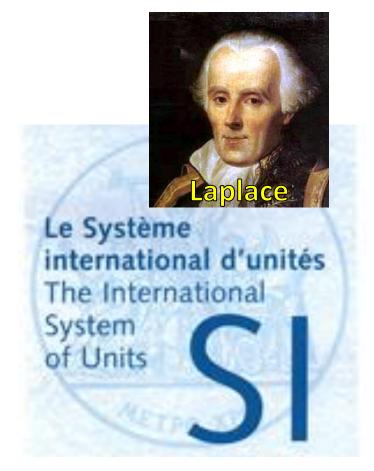
A <u>system of measurement</u> is a <u>collection of units</u> of measurement and <u>rules relating them</u> to each other.

- Must have base units defined for all major quantities that need to be measured (example: a foot).
 - Must specify equivalency relationship for all additional units used to measure the same quantity (example: length can also be measured in *inches* or *miles*, defined as 1 foot = 12 inches, 1 mile = 5280 feet).

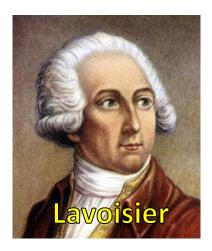
Systems of measurement have historically been important, regulated and defined for the purposes of science and commerce.

The Metric System

is an internationally agreed decimal (based on power of 10) system of measurement originally introduced by France in 1799 as a unified, natural, universal system.







Modern "Metric system" term is a synonym for "SI" or the "International System of Units" (1960)—the official system of measurement used in science.