

## CHAPTER OVERVIEW

### 3: Atomic Mass and Measurements

In 1983, an Air Canada airplane had to make an emergency landing because it unexpectedly ran out of fuel; ground personnel had filled the fuel tanks with a certain number of pounds of fuel, not kilograms of fuel. In 1999, the Mars Climate Orbiter spacecraft was lost whilst attempting to orbit Mars because the thrusters were programmed in terms of English units, even though the engineers built the spacecraft using metric units. In 1993, a nurse mistakenly administered 23 units of morphine to a patient rather than the "2–3" units prescribed (the patient ultimately survived). These incidents occurred because people were not paying attention to quantities.

Chemistry, like all sciences, is quantitative. It deals with *quantities*, things that have amounts and units. Dealing with quantities is very important in chemistry, as is relating quantities to each other. In this chapter, we will discuss how we deal with numbers and units, including how they are combined and manipulated.

[3.1: Expressing Quantities](#)

[3.2: Significant Figures](#)

[3.4: Atomic Mass Unit](#)

[3.5: Atomic Mass - The Average Mass of an Element's Atoms](#)

[3.6: Converting Units](#)

[3.7: Other Units - Temperature and Density](#)

[3.E: Measurements \(Exercises\)](#)

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