Kn/m3 to lb/ft3 formula

Unit Weight of sand in different unit like kg/m3, kn/m3, kg/ft3, g/cm3, cft and lb/ft3, in this article we know about Unit Weight of M sand and river sand in kg/m3. The first thing is unit weight is as same as Specific Weight. And the specific weight of a sand is actually the product of its density and the standard gravity. Unit Weight of sand in different unit like kg/m3, kn/m3, kg/ft3, g/cm3, cft The density of the sand is the per unit volume, calculated in the unit of kg/m3 or lb/ft3 (pcf). The standard gravity is usually given in m/s2 of ft/s2, and on Earth usually taken as 9.82 m/s2. In this article, details about unit weight of sand, how to determine it, and typical unit weight values of different sand types will be presented. ◆You Can Follow me on Facebook and Subscribe our Youtube Channel You should also visits:- 1)what is concrete and its types and properties 2) concrete quantity calculation for staircase and its formula Specific Weight or Unit weight of Sand Unit weight or Specific Weight of sand is calculated by the product of the density of sand and the standard gravity of sand. In another word, the Unit weight of sand is the ratio of the total weight of sand to the total volume of sand. Unit Weight of sand is ranging between 1540 – 2000 kg/m3 based on dry and wet condition,1540 – 1600 kg/m3 is Unit Weight of dry sand and wet sand unit weight is ranging between 1760 – 2000 kg/m3. Unit weight, is usually determined in the laboratory by measuring the weight and volume of a relatively undisturbed soil sample obtained from a brass ring. Measuring the unit weight of soil in the field may consist of a sand cone test, rubber balloon, or nuclear densometer. How to calculate Unit Weight of sand? How to Calculate the Unit Weight of Sand? To calculate the unit weight of sand, we have to know some information, the volume of one unit of sand, the composition of the sand, and the mass densities of each component. Sand weight calculator also has to be taken. 1) We have to know the constituent materials of the substance. In the Sand, assumed it was a mixture of the minerals olivine and basalt. For other types of sand, may have mixtures of quartz, gypsum, or silica. 2) We have to know the volumetric percentage of each constituent material in one unit of the substance. 3) We have to know the mass densities (or specific gravity) of the constituent materials. 4) From the volume and the mass densities, now we can determine the mass of each material. Now by adding the masses to get the total mass of the substance, which is proportional to the total weight. Unit Weight of sand in different unit like kg/m3, kn/m3, kg/ft3, g/cm3, cft and lb/ft3 Unit Weight of sand is ranging between 1540 – 2000 kg/m3 based on dry and wet condition,1540 – 1600 kg/m3 is Unit Weight of dry sand and wet sand unit weight is ranging between 1760 – 2000 kg/m3. Unit weight of sand is around 1680kg/m3 or measured in other units- 16.4808 in kn/m3, 104.832 in lb/ft3, 1.68 in g/cm3 and 47.54 in kg/ft3. Unit weight of M sand is around 1750kg/m3 or measured in other units- 17.16 in kn/m3, 109.2 in lb/ft3, 1.75 in g/cm3 and 49.52 in kg/ft3. Unit weight of river sand is around 1710kg/m3 or measured in other units- 16.78 in kn/m3, 106.7 in lb/ft3, 1.71 in g/cm3 and 48.40 in kg/ft3. Disclaimer:- Please note that the information in Civilsir.com is designed to provide general information on the topics presented. The information provided should not be used as a substitute for professional services. In this edition dimensions are given in both English and SI (Système International) units. Problems may be worked in either system. While SI is being adopted in academic circles, U.S. federal agencies, and professional societies, a working knowledge of the English system will be required in the U.S. for some years to come, so students and engineers caught in the transition must of necessity learn both.In the SI the unit of mass is the kilogram; in the English system it is the slug. Corresponding designations for forces are the newton (SI) and the pound (English). Engineering emphasize forces, not masses; hence our basic units in the two systems are the newton and the pound. Grams and kilograms, being units of mass, require conversion to force by being multiplied by the acceleration of gravity. Weight is a force developed by a certain mass in a certain gravitational field. Another distinction is that force is a vector quantity and has direction, whereas mass does not. Thus a mass acted on by gravity gives a gravitational force that is directed downward.An important fundamental property of soil is its mass per unit volume, or density. However, since engineering deals with forces, the force equivalent of density is unit weight, in newtons per cubic meter or pounds per cubic foot. Unit weight is the preferred measure and should be used and designated as such. Units of density are g/cm 3 (grams per cubic centimeter) or kg/m 3 (kilograms per cubic meter), and it is incorrect to refer to a “density” in pounds per cubic foot because pounds are force. Unit weight, being a force term, has direction, and acts downward. It should be emphasized that the terms “density” and “unit weight” strictly speaking are not interchangeable. Density is of course convertible to unit weight by Newton’s law: force = mass × g (acceleration of gravity). On a unit volume basis, unit weight = density × g. Stress is defined as a force per unit area. Thus stress is in N/m 2 (newtons per square meter), which also is called the pascal in SI, or it may be in lb/ft 2 (psf or pounds per square foot) or lb/in. 2 (psi or pounds per square inch). Stress is not in units of kg/cm 2, which is mass per unit area and has no physical meaning. Therefore, even though kg/cm 2 (kilograms per square centimeter) is the common metric unit in the older European literature and still is widely used, it is incorrect and should be converted to kilopascals: 1 kg/cm 2 = 100 kPa.Some mass-and force-derived units commonly used in geotechnical engineering are shown below. Inconsistencies occur in both the English and cgs systems due to use of force terms for mass and vice versa.The conversions in this book are based on the mean acceleration of Earth"s gravitational field, g = 9.80665 m/s 2.The SI uses preferred multipliers in steps of 10 3:G = giga = 10 9M = mega = 10 6k = kilo = 10 3(No prefix) = 10 0 = 1m = milli = 10 −3μ = micro = 10 −6n = nano = 10 −9p = pico = 10 −12The prefixes mega, kilo, milli, and micro are the most commonly used in geotechnical engineering. Prefixes are selected so that numbers are between 0.1 and 1000, except in tabular presentations where the rule may give way to consistency. Example: 0.7 m or 700 mm are acceptable; 0.0007 km is not.The above arrangement becomes a bit fanciful when one considers appropriate units for area or volume, since 10 3 steps in linear dimensions translate into 10 6 steps in area dimensions and 10 9 steps in volume dimensions. That is, 1mm 3 = 10 − 9 m 3, and 1,000,000 mm 3 equals only 0.001 m 3. Therefore, for area or volume, cm 2 and cm 3 are allowed, 1 cm equaling 10 − 2 m. Then 1,000,000 mm 3 = 1000 cm 3 = 0.001 m 3.The preferred unit for angle is radians, but degrees and fractions (not minutes and seconds) are allowed and will be used in this text unless specifically noted.In spite of their apparent infallibility, modern digital calculators and computers automatically contribute an error that all too frequently is copied into answers—the error being to show too many digits in the output. The output therefore is not the answer, but must be interpreted. For example, unless directed otherwise, a digital calculator will solve the following problem thusly:In an engineering report this answer would be incorrect and should be marked wrong, because it implies five-figure precision but one of the multipliers, 1.3, shows only two-figure precision. The answer therefore should show two significant figures:Multiplication, division, and trigonometric functions do not change the number of valid significant figures. Summing or averaging increases the number of significant figures and is a basis for statistical measurements, whereas subtraction decreases the number of significant figures by removing from the front:(5 significant figures reduced to 2 significant figures)This is important in engineering measurement because when an accurate difference is wanted it should be directly measured, not obtained by subtracting two measured values.The number of significant figures in an answer is a rough indication of measurement precision:The number of valid figures depends on variability of the property measured, high variability giving few legitimate significant figures. Soils are quite variable.ExampleThree soil samples from the same location are found to contain 9.6%, 6.3%, and 4.0% gravel. What is the average percentage of gravel?If one were to screen 100 tons of this soil, it is very unlikely that 6.63333333 … tons would be gravel. Inspection of the raw data shows there is no more than one significant figure, and the average therefore should be reported as 7%. This implies that about 7 tons, or about 6 to 8 tons, may be expected to be gravel. For a better estimate, a statistical procedure may be used.The above discussions of significant figures and rounding relate only to precision, or exactness of a measurement or test. Precision is evaluated by re-measuring several times under identical conditions and noting the reproducibility of the data. However, because a measurement is precise does not mean that it is accurate. In fact, many precise measures are inaccurate because “accuracy” implies the measurement accurately evaluates that which is intended to be evaluated. Income tax, for example, may be precisely calculated to the nearest penny and still can be inaccurate enough to constitute a felony.An extra figure should be carried in calculations to reduce rounding error, but the final answer must be rounded to reflect the minimum number of significant figures of the contributing data. The standard recommended by ASTM is to round a final digit 5 (five) upward if the preceding digit is odd. For example, 15.50 × 12.10 = 187.55 rounds to 187.6. Many calculators always round 5 upward.

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