

# Speed, Acceleration, and Time Unit Conversions

## Introduction

In this article, we will learn about a few important attributes, their units, and conversion methods between the different units.

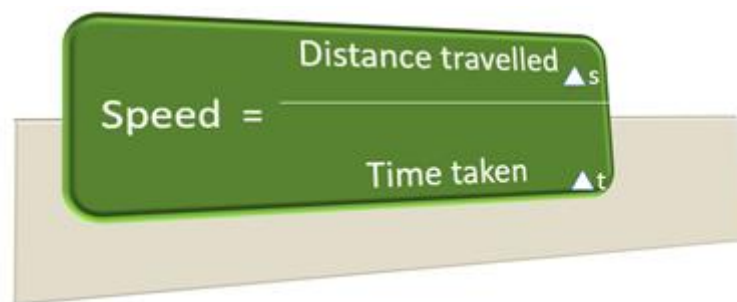
- Speed
- Velocity
- Acceleration
- Time

## Definition

### Speed

Speed is defined as the rate at which an object is moving (covering a particular distance). It is a scalar quantity as it defines only the magnitude and not direction.

The SI derived unit for speed is meter per second (m/s).

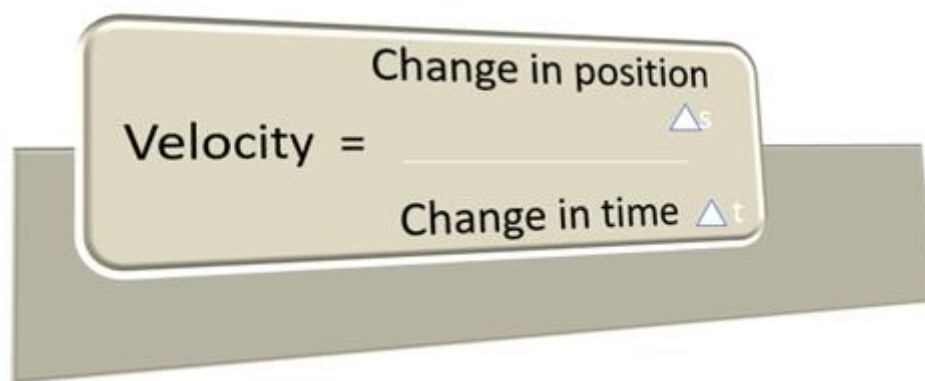

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance travelled} \triangle_s}{\text{Time taken} \triangle_t}$$

## Velocity

Velocity is defined as the rate of change of an object's position with respect to a frame of reference.

Velocity is a vector quantity as it describes both the magnitude and direction.

The SI derived unit for velocity is meter per second (m/s).



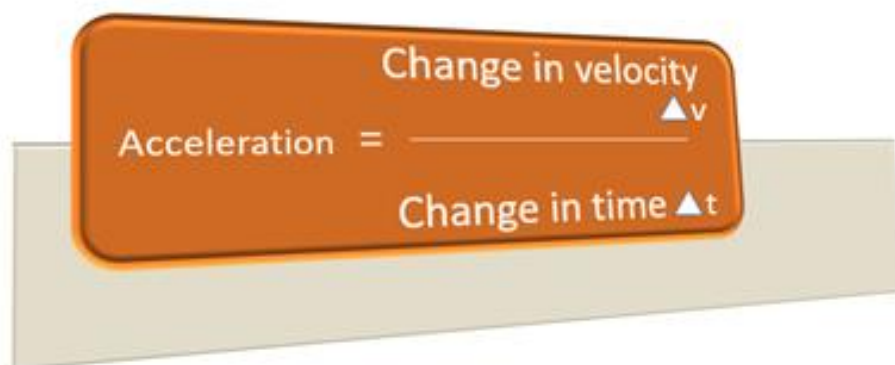
A diagram showing the formula for velocity. It consists of a light beige rounded rectangle with a thin black border, placed on a grey trapezoidal base. The rectangle contains the text "Velocity =" followed by a horizontal line. Above the line is the text "Change in position" with a small blue triangle and the letter "s" to its right. Below the line is the text "Change in time" with a small blue triangle and the letter "t" to its right.

$$\text{Velocity} = \frac{\text{Change in position } \Delta s}{\text{Change in time } \Delta t}$$

## Acceleration

Acceleration is also a vector quantity and is defined as the rate of change of velocity with a change in time.

The SI derived unit for acceleration is meter per second squared (m/s<sup>2</sup>).



A diagram showing the formula for acceleration. It consists of an orange rounded rectangle with a thin black border, placed on a grey trapezoidal base. The rectangle contains the text "Acceleration =" followed by a horizontal line. Above the line is the text "Change in velocity" with a small blue triangle and the letter "v" to its right. Below the line is the text "Change in time" with a small blue triangle and the letter "t" to its right.

$$\text{Acceleration} = \frac{\text{Change in velocity } \Delta v}{\text{Change in time } \Delta t}$$

## Time

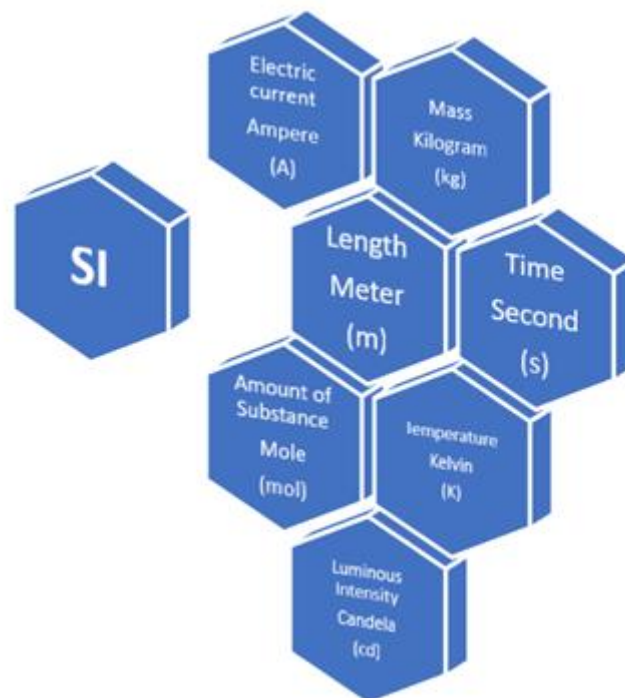
A measurable period during which an action/event happens is Time.

The SI derived unit for Time is seconds (s).

## International System of Units (SI)

International system of units is the modern form of the Metric system.

The units listed in this system are used as the standard units of measurement in almost every country in the world.



## Unit conversions for Time

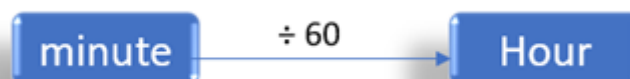
In this section, we will look at different units used to measure Time and the conversion formulae needed to convert a value from one unit to another.

## Unit Converter

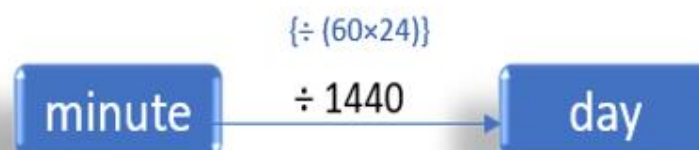
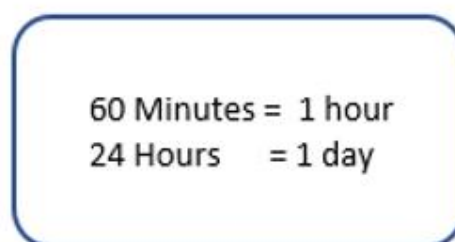
Hour To Second (hr to s)



Minutes To Hour (min to hr)

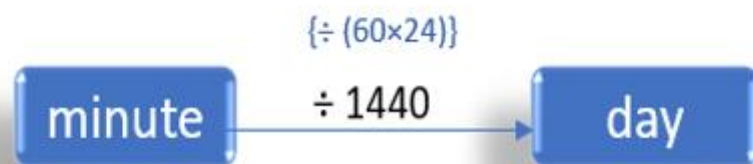


Minutes To Day (min to days)

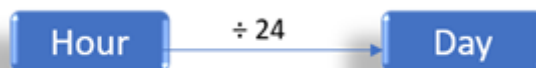


### Days To Minute (days to min)

60 Minutes = 1 hour  
24 Hours = 1 day

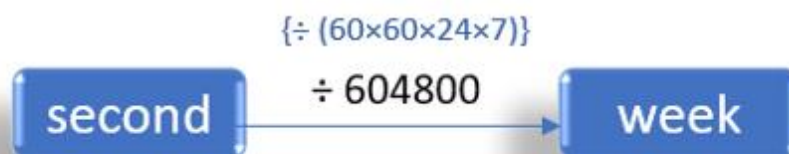


### Hours To Days (hrs to days)



### Seconds To Week

60 seconds = 1 minute  
60 minutes = 1 hour  
24 hours = 1 day  
7 days = 1 week



## Unit conversions for Speed/Velocity

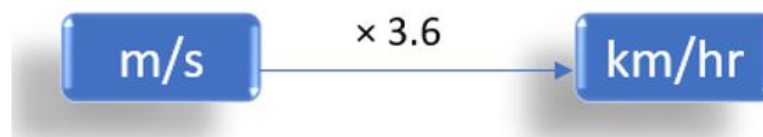
In this section, we will see various formulae for the conversion of values between different unit representations for speed/Velocity.

In general, the method used to arrive at the formula is based on the individual units in the numerator and the denominator.

### Unit Converter

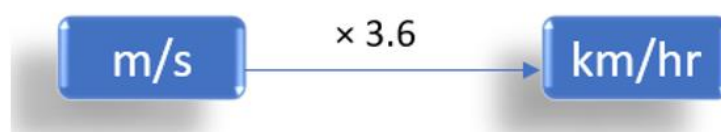
#### Meter/Second To kilometer/Hour (m/s to km/h)

$$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\div 1000 \text{ km}}{\div 3600 \text{ hr}}$$



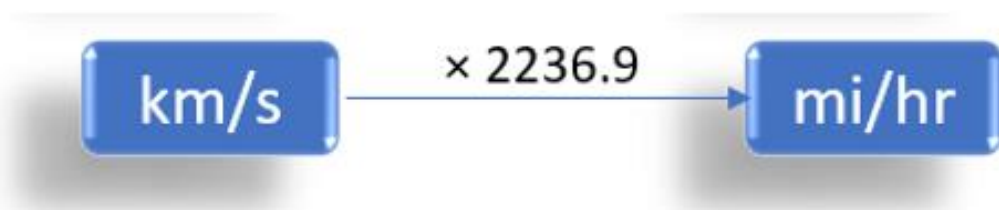
#### Kilometer/Hour To Meter/Second (km/h to m/s)

$$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\div 1000 \text{ km}}{\div 3600 \text{ hr}}$$



### Kilometer/Second To Miles/Hour (km/s to mi/h)

$$\frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\times 0.62137 \text{ mi}}{\div 3600 \text{ hr}}$$



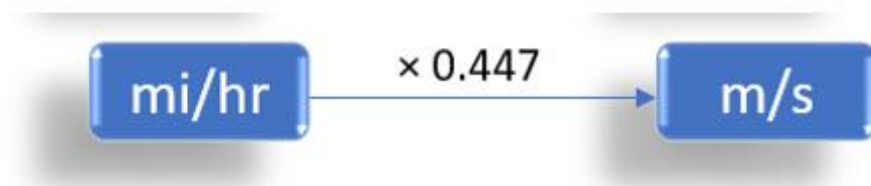
### Feet/Second To Meter/Second (ft/s to m/s)

$$\frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\times .3048 \text{ m}}{\times 1 \text{ s}}$$



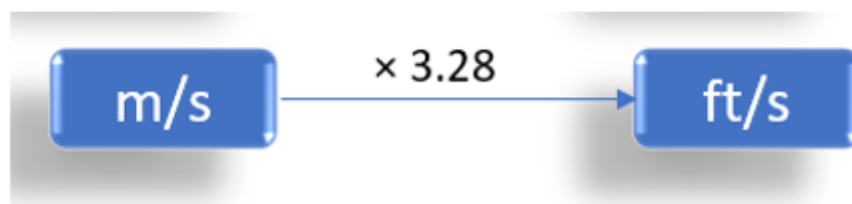
### Miles/Hour To Meter/Second (mi/h to m/s)

$$\frac{\text{mi}}{\text{hr}} = \frac{\times 1609.34 \text{ m}}{\times 3600 \text{ s}}$$



### Meter/Second To Feet/Second (m/s to ft/s)

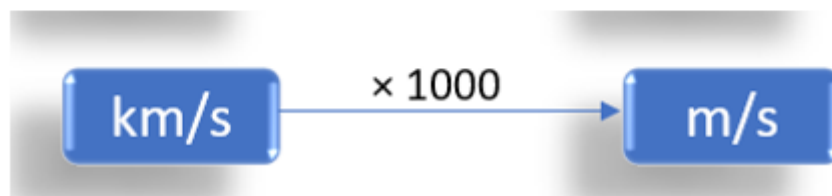
$$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\times 3.28084 \text{ ft}}{\times 1 \text{ s}}$$





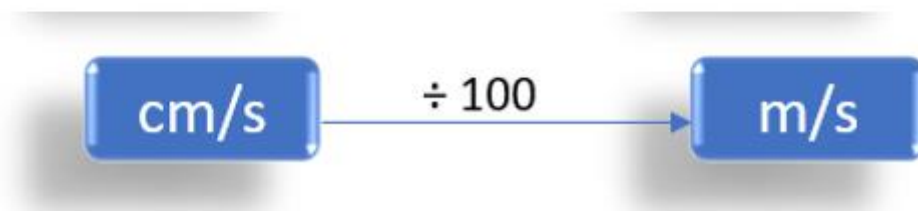
### Kilometer/Second To Meter/Second (km/s to m/s)

$$\frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\times 1000 \text{ m}}{\times 1 \text{ s}}$$



### Centimeter/Second To Meter/Second (cm/s to m/s)

$$\frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\div 100 \text{ m}}{\times 1 \text{ s}}$$



### Feet/Minute To Meter/Second (ft/min to m/s)

$$\frac{\text{ft}}{\text{min}} = \frac{\times .3048 \text{ m}}{\times 60 \text{ s}}$$

$$\text{ft/min} \times .00508 \rightarrow \text{m/s}$$

### Miles/Hour To Feet/Second (mi/h to ft/s)

$$\frac{\text{mi}}{\text{hr}} = \frac{\times 5280 \text{ ft}}{\times 3600 \text{ s}}$$

$$\text{mi/hr} \times 1.47 \rightarrow \text{ft/s}$$

## Rotations/Minute To Meter/Second

$$\frac{\text{rotation}}{\text{min}} = \frac{\times 2\pi \times r \text{ m}}{\times 60 \text{ s}} \quad r = \text{radius}$$

where  $2 \times \pi \times r = \text{Linear Velocity}$

$$\text{rpm} \xrightarrow{\times (\pi \times r/30)} \text{m/s}$$

## Radians/Second To Meter/Second (rad/s to m/s)

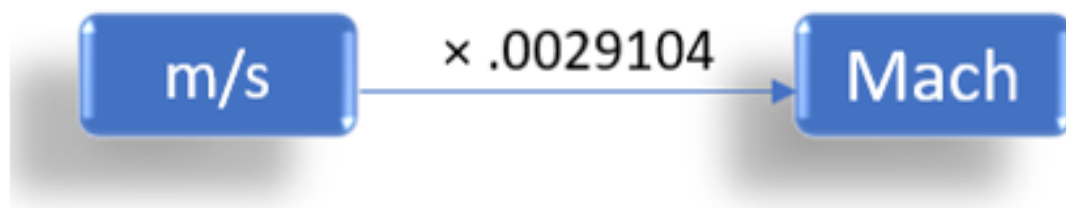
$$\frac{\text{radians}}{\text{sec}} = \frac{\times r \text{ m}}{\times 1 \text{ s}} \quad r = \text{radius}$$

$$\text{rad/s} \xrightarrow{\times r} \text{m/s}$$

### Meter/Second To Mach (m/s to Mach)

Mach is the ratio of the speed of a moving object through a fluid to the speed of sound in the same medium. Since it is a ratio, it does not have any dimension.

The speed of the sound is not constant. It varies depending on the temperature and the atmospheric pressure.



## Unit conversions for Acceleration

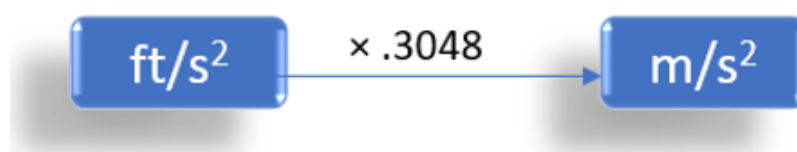
In this section, we will see various formulae for the conversion between different unit representations for acceleration.

In general, the method used to arrive at the formula is based on the individual units in the numerator and the denominator.

### Unit Converter

#### Feet/Second<sup>2</sup> To Meter/Second<sup>2</sup> (ft/s<sup>2</sup> to m/s<sup>2</sup>)

$$\frac{\text{feet}}{\text{sec}^2} = \frac{\times .3048 \text{ m}}{\times 1 \text{ sec}^2}$$



### Meter/Second<sup>2</sup> To Kilometer/Second<sup>2</sup> (m/s<sup>2</sup> to km/s<sup>2</sup>)

$$\frac{\text{meter}}{\text{sec}^2} = \frac{\div 1000 \text{ km}}{\times 1 \text{ sec}^2}$$

$$\boxed{\text{m/s}^2} \xrightarrow{\div 1000} \boxed{\text{km/s}^2}$$

### Meter/Second<sup>2</sup> To Kilometer/Hour<sup>2</sup> (m/s<sup>2</sup> to km/h<sup>2</sup>)

$$\frac{\text{meter}}{\text{sec}^2} = \frac{\div 1000 \text{ km}}{\div (3600 \times 3600) \text{ hr}^2}$$

$$\boxed{\text{m/s}^2} \xrightarrow{\times 12960} \boxed{\text{km/hr}^2}$$

### Feet/Second<sup>2</sup> To Kilometer/Second<sup>2</sup> (ft/s<sup>2</sup> to km/s<sup>2</sup>)

$$\frac{\text{feet}}{\text{sec}^2} = \frac{\times .0003048 \quad \text{km}}{\times \quad 1 \quad \text{sec}^2}$$

$$\text{ft/s}^2 \times .0003048 \rightarrow \text{km/s}^2$$

### Kilometer/Second<sup>2</sup> To Feet/Second<sup>2</sup> (km/s<sup>2</sup> to ft/s<sup>2</sup>)

$$\frac{\text{feet}}{\text{sec}^2} = \frac{\times .0003048 \quad \text{km}}{\times \quad 1 \quad \text{sec}^2}$$

$$\text{ft/s}^2 \times .0003048 \rightarrow \text{km/s}^2$$

Kilometer/hour<sup>2</sup> To Meter/Second<sup>2</sup> (km/h<sup>2</sup> to m/s<sup>2</sup>)

$$\frac{\text{km}}{\text{hr}^2} = \frac{\times 1000 \text{ m}}{\times (3600 \times 3600) \text{ sec}^2}$$

$$\text{km/hr}^2 \div 12960 \rightarrow \text{m/s}^2$$

Meter/Second<sup>2</sup> To Feet/Second<sup>2</sup> (m/s<sup>2</sup> to ft/s<sup>2</sup>)

$$\frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}^2} = \frac{\times 3.28084 \text{ feet}}{\times 1 \text{ sec}^2}$$

$$\text{m/s}^2 \times 3.28084 \rightarrow \text{ft/s}^2$$

### Miles/Second<sup>2</sup> To Kilometer/Hour<sup>2</sup> (mi/s<sup>2</sup> to km/h<sup>2</sup>)

$$\frac{\text{miles}}{\text{sec}^2} = \frac{\times 1.609 \text{ km}}{\div (3600 \times 3600) \text{ hr}^2}$$

$$\text{mi/s}^2 \times 20857098.24 \rightarrow \text{km/hr}^2$$

### Kilometer/Hour<sup>2</sup> To Miles/Hour<sup>2</sup> (km/h<sup>2</sup> to mi/h<sup>2</sup>)

$$\frac{\text{kilometer}}{\text{hr}^2} = \frac{\times .62137 \text{ mi}}{\times 1 \text{ hr}^2}$$

$$\text{km/hr}^2 \times .62137 \rightarrow \text{mi/hr}^2$$



## Gal To kilometer/hour<sup>2</sup> (1 gal to km/h<sup>2</sup>)

1 Gal = 1 centimeter/second<sup>2</sup>

$$1 \text{ Gal} = \frac{\text{centimeter}}{\text{sec}^2} = \frac{\div 100000 \text{ km}}{\div (3600 \times 3600) \text{ hr}^2}$$



## Examples

In this section we are going to see some examples for unit conversions.

### Example 1

Convert a speed of 90 meters per second to kilometer per hour

To convert a value from m/s to km/hr, we need to multiply it by 3.6

So,  $90 \text{ m/s} = 90 \times 3.6 = 324 \text{ km/hr}$

### Example 2

Convert a speed of 10 feet per second to meters per second

To convert a value from ft/s to m/s, we need to multiply it by 0.3048

So,  $10 \text{ ft/s} = 10 \times 0.3048 = 3.048 \text{ m/s}$

### Example 3

Convert a velocity of 25 mph to feet per second

To convert a value from miles/hr to feet/sec, we need to multiply it by 1.47

$$\text{So, } 25 \text{ mph} = 25 \times 1.47 = 36.7 \text{ ft/s}$$

### Example 4

Convert an acceleration of 120 metre per second squared to kilometre per hour squared

To convert a value from meter/sec<sup>2</sup> to kilometre/ hr<sup>2</sup>, we need to multiply it by 12960

$$\text{So, } 120 \text{ m/s}^2 = 120 \times 12960 = 15,55,200 \text{ km/hr}^2$$

### Example 5

Convert 58 Gal into kilometer per hour squared

To convert a value from Gal to kilometre/ hr<sup>2</sup>, we need to multiply it by 129.6

$$\text{So, } 58 \text{ Gal} = 58 \times 129.6 = 7516.8 \text{ km/hr}^2$$

### Example 6

How many minutes are there in 4 days?

$$\text{Hours in a day} = 24$$

$$\text{Hours in 4 days} = 24 \times 4 = 96$$

$$\text{Minutes in 1 hour} = 60$$

$$\text{So, minutes in 96 hours} = 96 \times 60 = 5760$$

### Example 7

How many seconds are there in one week?

Number of days in 1 week = 7

Number of hours in a day = 24

Number of minutes in 1 hour = 60

Number of seconds in 1 minute = 60

So, number of seconds in 1 week =  $60 \times 60 \times 24 \times 7 = 604800$

### Summary

In this article, we learned about Time, Speed, Velocity, and Acceleration. We learned their definitions, units, and the conversion rules/formulae between different units.

This may serve as a quick reference guide for any of the concepts mentioned above.