

# Random ramblings about units in firn models

Max Stevens

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Rob Arthern used a steady-accumulation assumption to formulate a simplified version of the model. The Nabarro-Herring creep and grain-growth physics are coupled to find rate coefficients  $c_0$  and  $c_1$  for the firn-densification Equations:

$$\frac{D\rho}{Dt} = c_0(\rho_i - \rho) \quad \rho \leq 550 \text{ kg m}^{-3} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{D\rho}{Dt} = c_1(\rho_i - \rho) \quad \rho > 550 \text{ kg m}^{-3} \quad (2)$$

Rob uses the coefficients:

$$c_0 = 0.07 \dot{b} g \exp \left[ -\frac{E_c}{RT} + \frac{E_g}{RT_{av}} \right], \quad (3)$$

$$c_1 = 0.03 \dot{b} g \exp \left[ -\frac{E_c}{RT} + \frac{E_g}{RT_{av}} \right]. \quad (4)$$

The activation energies for creep  $E_c$  and grain-growth  $E_g$  are  $60 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  and  $42.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  and here  $\dot{b}$  has units of  $\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$ .

The Arrhenius term is unitless. Rob shows in his appendix that the units of the coefficients  $c_0$  and  $c_1$  are  $\text{m s}^2 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ , so the units are balanced on each side of the equation.

The Ligtenberg and Kuipers Munneke model multiply equations 3 and 4 by  $M_0$  and  $M_1$ :

$$M_0 = 1.435 - 0.151 \ln(\dot{b}) \quad \rho < 550 \text{ kg m}^{-3}, \quad (5)$$

$$M_1 = 2.366 - 0.293 \ln(\dot{b}) \quad \rho > 550 \text{ kg m}^{-3}. \quad (6)$$

so that their coefficients  $c_0$  and  $c_1$  to be plugged into equations 1 and 2 are:

$$c_0 = 0.07 \dot{b} g [1.435 - 0.151 \ln(\dot{b})] \exp \left[ -\frac{E_c}{RT} + \frac{E_g}{RT_{av}} \right] \quad (7)$$

$$c_1 = 0.03 \dot{b} g [2.366 - 0.293 \ln(\dot{b})] \exp \left[ -\frac{E_c}{RT} + \frac{E_g}{RT_{av}} \right] \quad (8)$$

But, they state that their units for  $\dot{b}$  are  $\text{mm a}^{-1}$ . It turns out that numerically  $\text{mm a}^{-1}$  and  $\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$  are the same.

But, Ligtenberg does not mention the units of his coefficients at all. Since he is using the 0.03 and 0.07 from Rob, the units of  $M_0$  and  $M_1$  end up being  $\text{kg mm}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$ , or  $10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$  (I think I did that correctly!). That is ignoring the fact that they are taking the natural log of a quantity with units. So, for now I suggest not diving too deep into this rabbit hole :)