## **Units of measurement**

(1) 2 minute read

In this lesson we will learn how to use units of measurement in Julia. We will learn how to convert from one unit to another and we will see how to write functions which can deal with units.

# Unitful.jl

The package used to deal with units of measurement in Julia is Unitful.jl . First of all we need to install Unitful:

```
1 using Pkg
2 Pkg.add("Unitful")
3 using Unitful
```

In order to add units of measurement to numbers we use the notation u"unit":

```
or

1 | one meter = 1*u"m"
```

one meter = 1u"m"

It is possible to convert from one unit to another using <u>uconvert</u> (<a href="https://painterqubits.github.io/Unitful.jl/stable/conversion/">https://painterqubits.github.io/Unitful.jl/stable/conversion/</a>):

```
b = uconvert(u"km", one_meter)

// 1000 km

// 2 >>>b

// 1000 km

// 3 >>>one_meter

// 1 m
```

As you can see on line 3 and 6, uconvert won't change the unit of the argument variable and will return a variable of the desired unit.

In case you want to remove the unit from a variable, you can use <code>ustrip(unit, variable)</code>: this will first convert the <code>variable</code> to the desired <code>unit</code> and then strip the unit.

```
1
    c = ustrip(u"m", one meter)
 2
 3
    >>>C
    1
 4
 5
 6
    >>>typeof(c)
 7
    Int64
 8
9
    >>>one meter
10
    1 m
11
12
    >>>ustrip(u"km", one_meter)
13
    1//1000
```

If no conversion is need, one can simply type:

```
1 >>>ustrip(one_meter)
2 | 1
```

## **Functions**

It is possible to write functions that accept arguments with units without any particular change:

```
function compute_speed(Δx, Δt)
return Δx/Δt

end

>>>compute_speed(1u"km", 2u"s")
0.5 km s^-1
```

It is also possible to write functions with type annotations specific for arguments with units. Unitful provides many **abstract types** such as Unitful.Length or Unitful.Time, which are useful for type annotation of function arguments:

```
function compute_speed(Δx::Unitful.Length, Δt::Unitful.Time)
return uconvert(u"m/s", Δx/Δt)
end

>>>compute_speed(1u"km", 2u"s")
500.0 m s^-1
```

Although it may be tempting, it is better to **refrain from using abstract types inside type definitions**. When defining a struct, you can use typeof to get the right type for the annotations:

```
1 struct Person
2 height::typeof(1.0u"m")
3 mass::typeof(1.0u"kg")
4 end
```

## **Numerical integration**

In Julia it is possible to compute integrals numerically taking into account units of measurements. For example, if we integrate a velocity over an interval of time we will get the distance covered:

```
using QuadGK
velocity(t::Unitful.Time) = 2u"m/s^2"*t + 1u"m/s"

>>>quadgk(velocity, 0u"s", 3u"s")[1]
12.0 m
```

For a uniformly accelerated motion, the velocity (line 2) is given by:

$$v(t) = at + v_0$$

Here  $a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

If we integrate the velocity from t = 0s to t = 3s we get the distance covered, which is 12m in this case. Notice how QuadGK automatically returns the correct unit (meters).

## **Conclusions**

In this lesson we have learnt how to add units of measurement using <code>Unitful.jl</code> and how to write functions which naturally use units. Furthermore, we have seen how <code>QuadGK</code> handles correctly units inside integrals.

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