

Dimensional analysis

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Dimensional consistency

Important dimensions: time [T], amount [N], temperature [Θ], length [L]. Rules for dimensional consistency:

1. Only quantities with the same dimensions can be added, subtracted, compared or equated.
2. Quantities with different dimensions can be multiplied or divided.

Example: leaky bucket model

Let N be the state variable with dimensions of [N]. Let h be the size of a time step with dimensions of [T]. Let T be the residence time with dimensions of [T]. Let a be the supply rate with dimensions [NT⁻¹].

$\underbrace{\frac{N(t+h)}{h}}_{[NT^{-1}]} - \underbrace{\frac{N(t)}{h}}_{[NT^{-1}]} = \underbrace{a}_{[NT^{-1}]} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{T}}_{[T^{-1}]} \underbrace{N(t)}_{[N]}$. This equation is dimensionally consistent. [Why?](#)

Non-dimensionalization

Can help with interpretation. Three steps: (1) identify state and time variables, (2) divide these by quantities with the same units, and (3) substitute back into the original equation.

Example: leaky bucket model

Let $n(t) = \frac{N(t)}{aT} = \frac{N(t)}{N_{\star}}$ (ratio of state to the state at equilibrium) and $\tau = \frac{h}{T}$ (ratio of time step size to the residence time at equilibrium). Note that these are dimensionless quantities. [Why?](#) [Show it.](#) Substituting yields $\frac{n(t+1)-n(t)}{\tau} = 1 - n(t)$. Now there is only one parameter in the model, τ , with a simple interpretation as the average number of time steps a molecule stays in the bucket. With large τ , few time steps required to clear, small τ , many time steps.