



A C++ Approach to Physical Units

Mateusz Pusz
September 16, 2019

?

!

Why?

Why
Not?

A famous motivating example

?

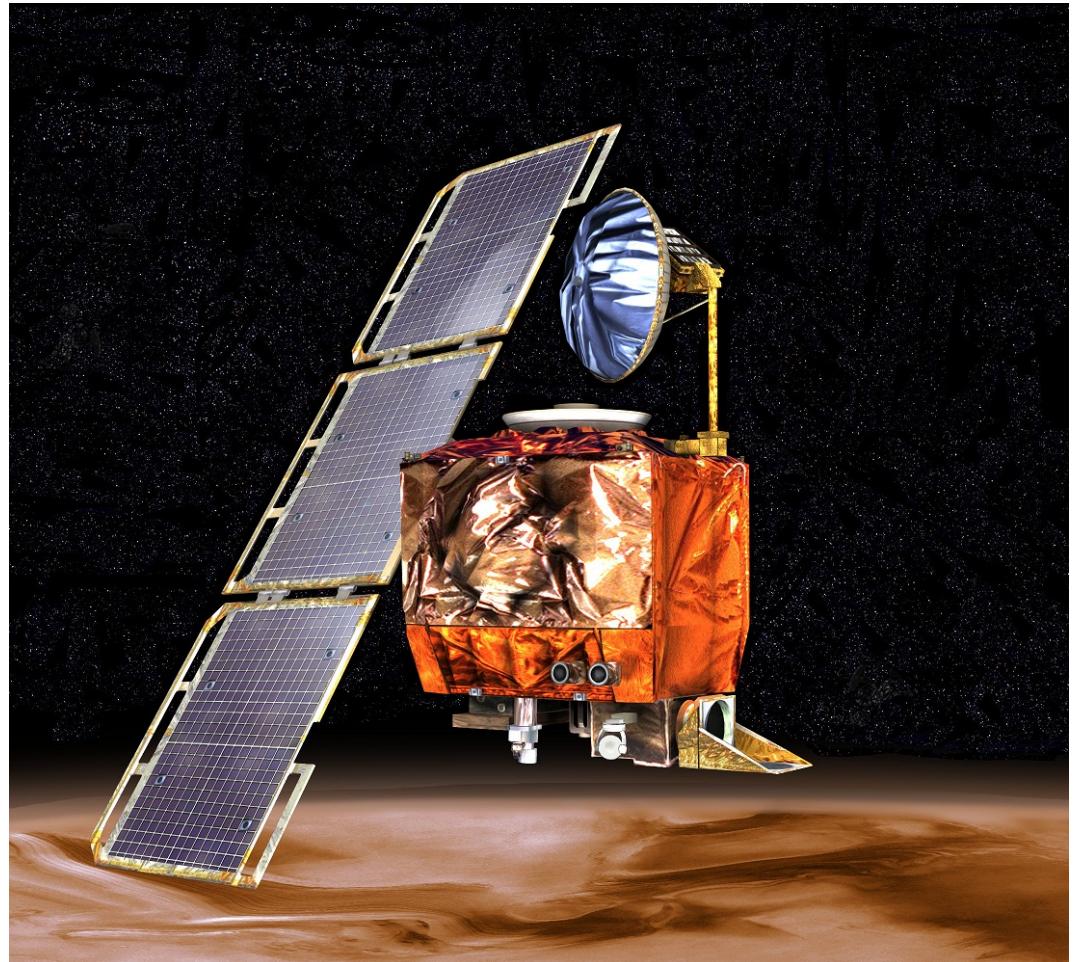
!

Why?

Why
Not?

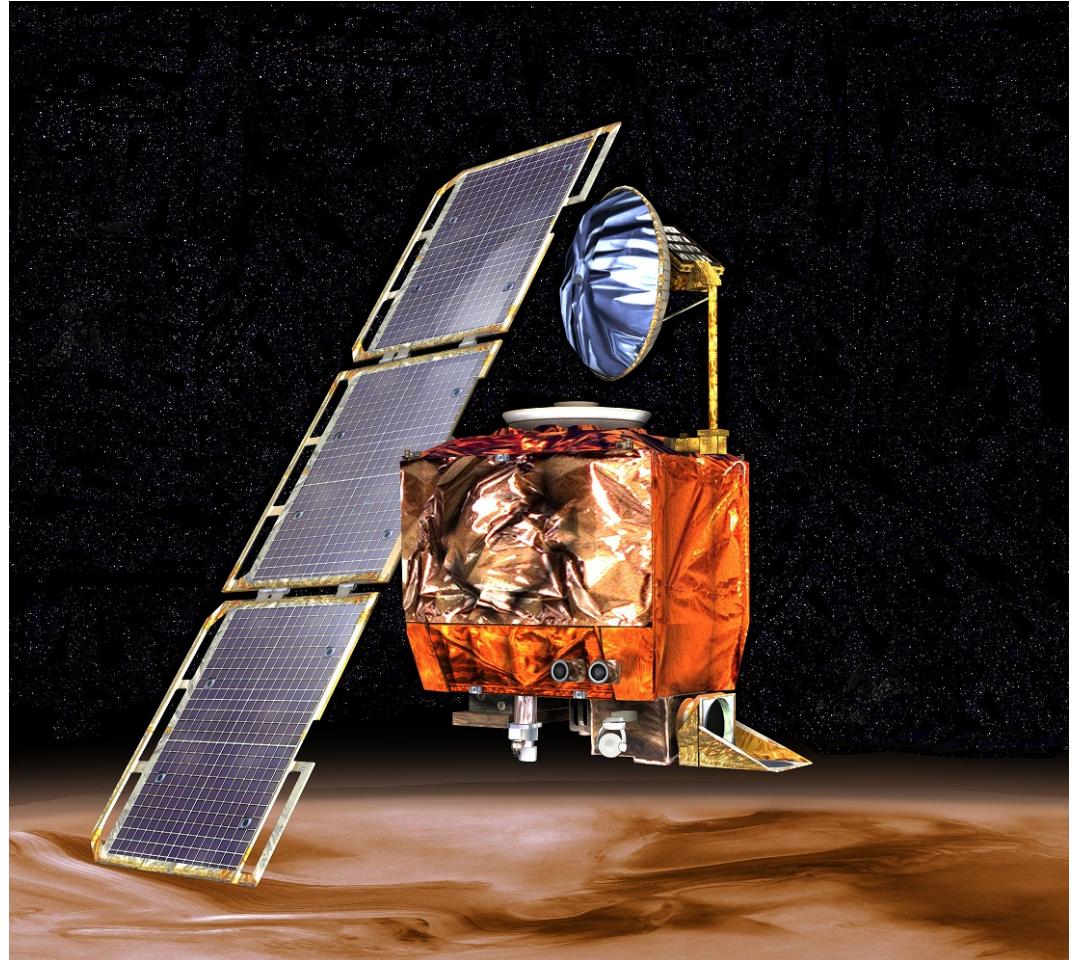
The Mars Climate Orbiter

- Robotic space probe launched by NASA on December 11, 1998



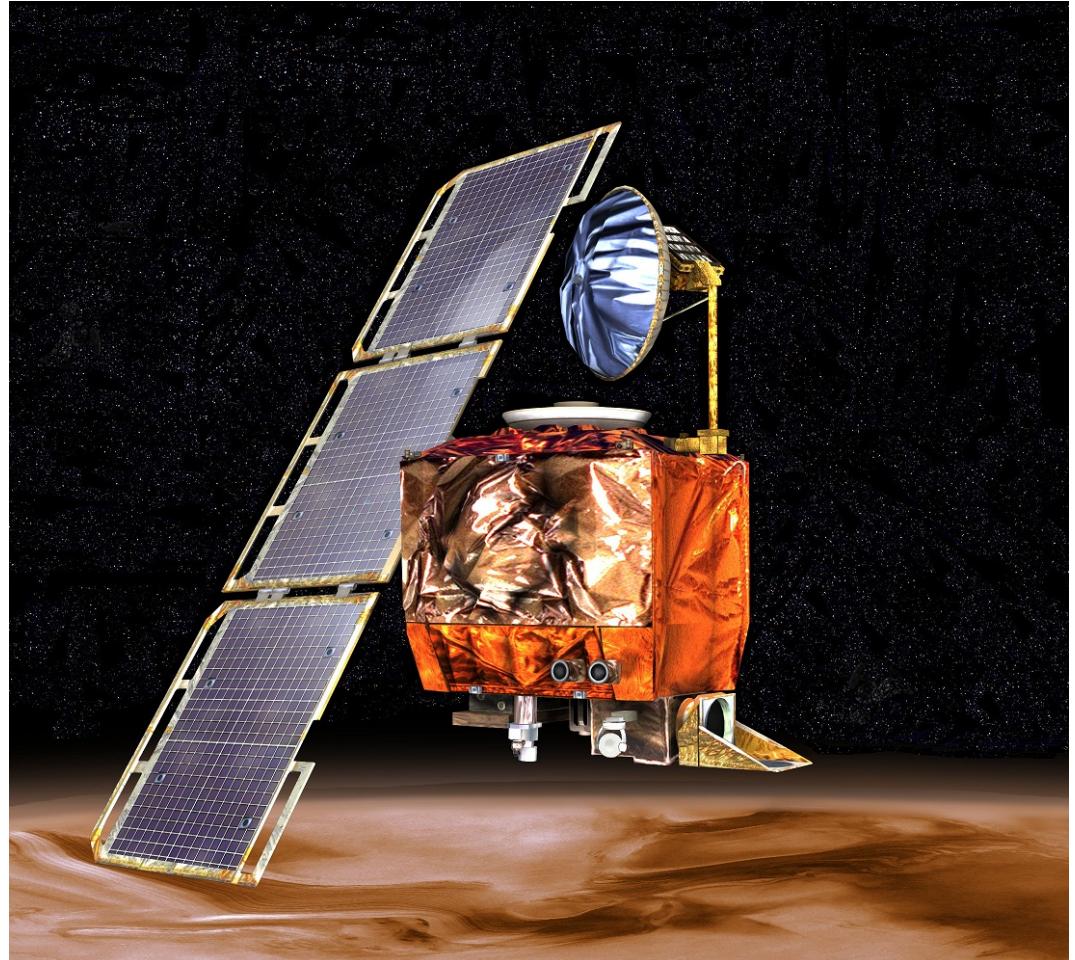
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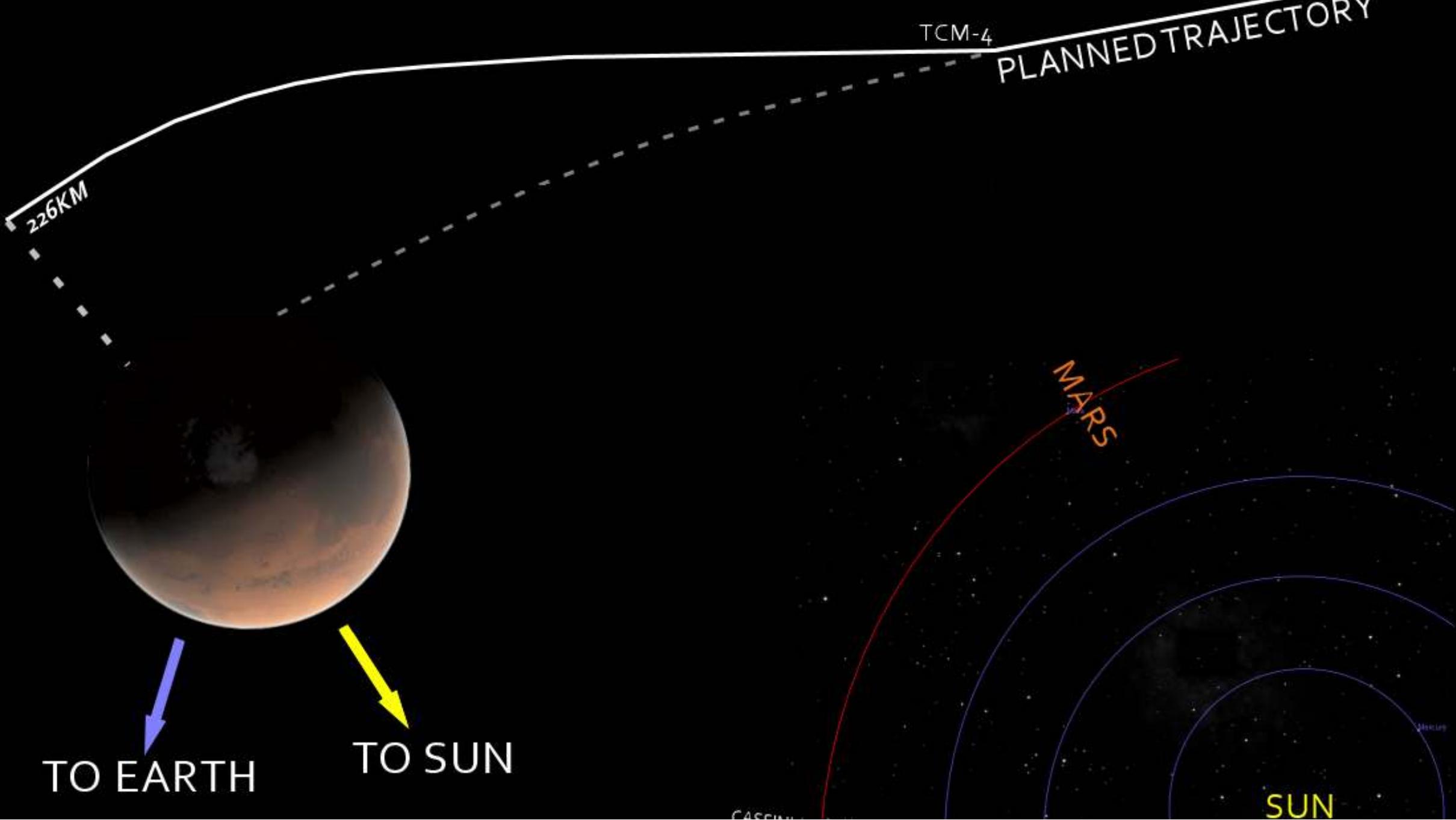
- Robotic space probe launched by NASA on December 11, 1998
- Project costs: **\$327.6 million**
 - spacecraft development: \$193.1 million
 - launching it: \$91.7 million
 - mission operations: \$42.8 million



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- Project costs: **\$327.6 million**
 - spacecraft development: \$193.1 million
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 - mission operations: \$42.8 million
- Mars Climate Orbiter began the planned *orbital insertion maneuver* on September 23, 1999 at 09:00:46 UTC





TO EARTH

TO SUN

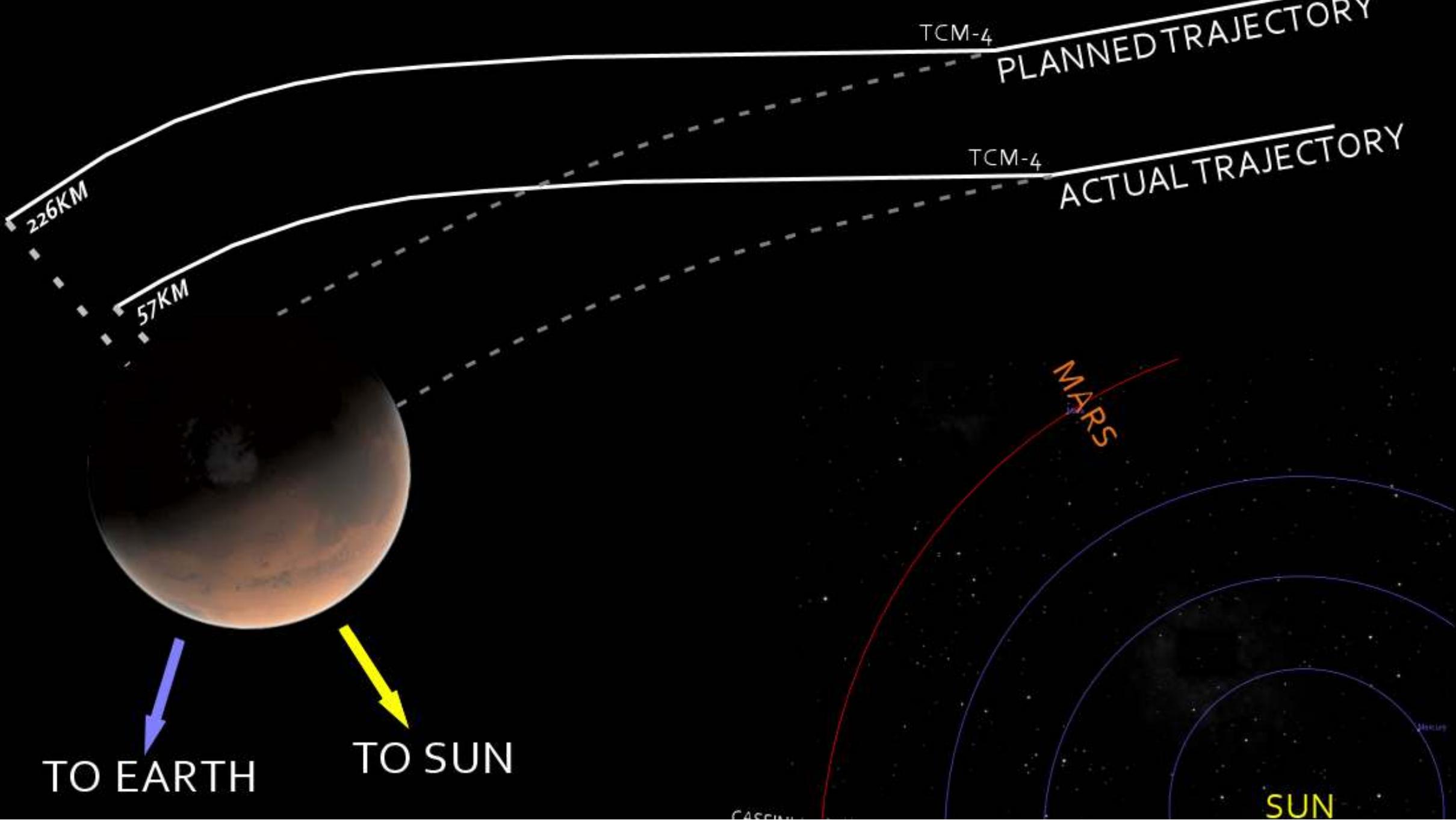
TCM-4

PLANNED TRAJECTORY

226KM

MARS

SUN



The Mars Climate Orbiter

- Space probe went **out of radio contact** when it passed behind Mars at 09:04:52 UTC, *49 seconds* earlier than expected
- Communication was never reestablished
- The **spacecraft disintegrated** due to atmospheric stresses

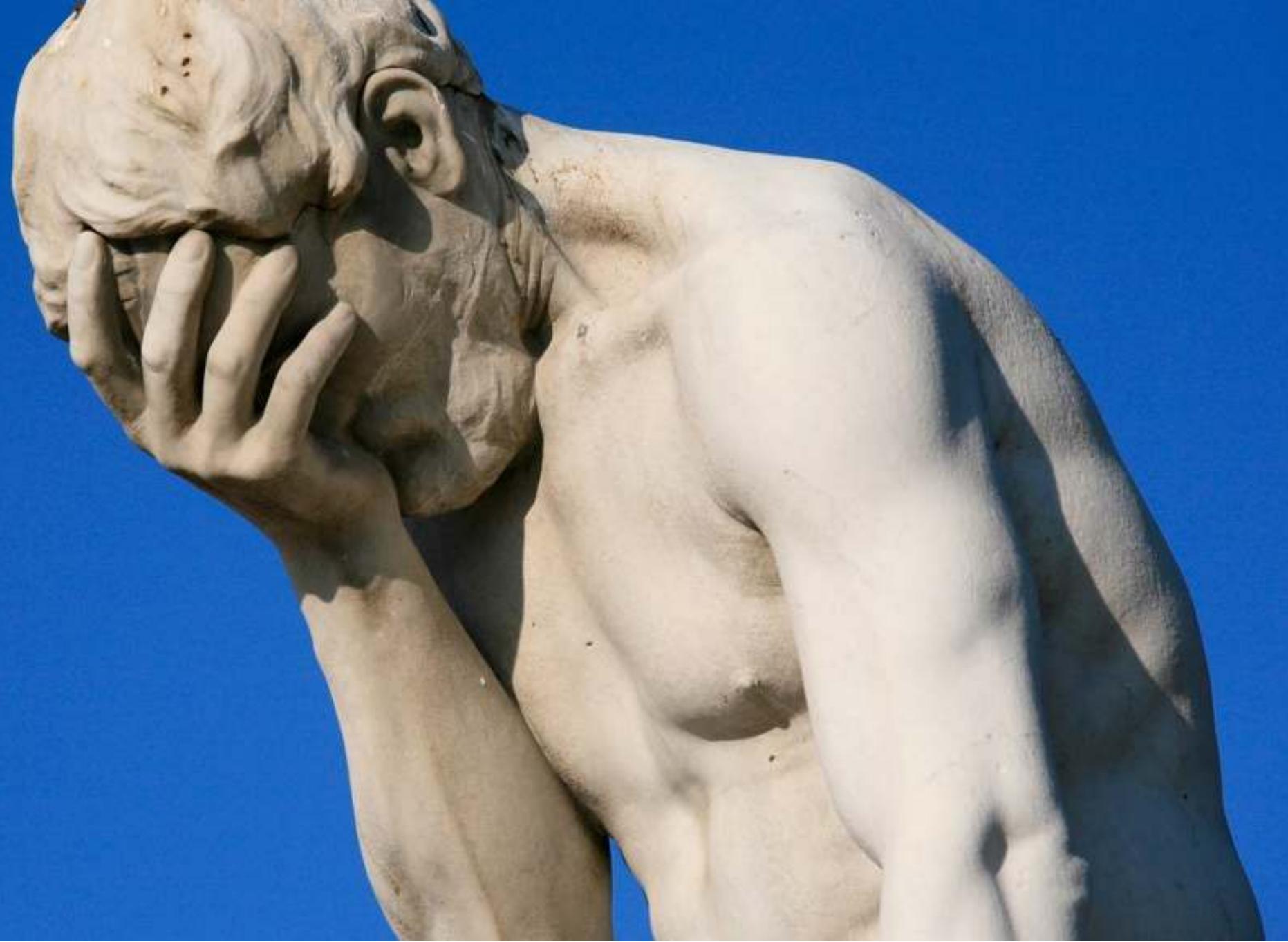
What went wrong?

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- The **primary cause** of this discrepancy was that
 - one piece of ground software supplied by Lockheed Martin produced results in a *United States customary unit, contrary to its Software Interface Specification* (SIS)
 - second system, supplied by NASA, expected those results to be in *SI units, in accordance* with the SIS

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- Specifically
 - software that calculated the total impulse produced by thruster firings calculated results in **pound-seconds**
 - the trajectory calculation software then used these results to update the predicted position of the spacecraft and expected it to be in **newton-seconds**



?

!

ANOTHER EXAMPLE

Why do I care?

?

!

Why?

Why
Not?

Why?

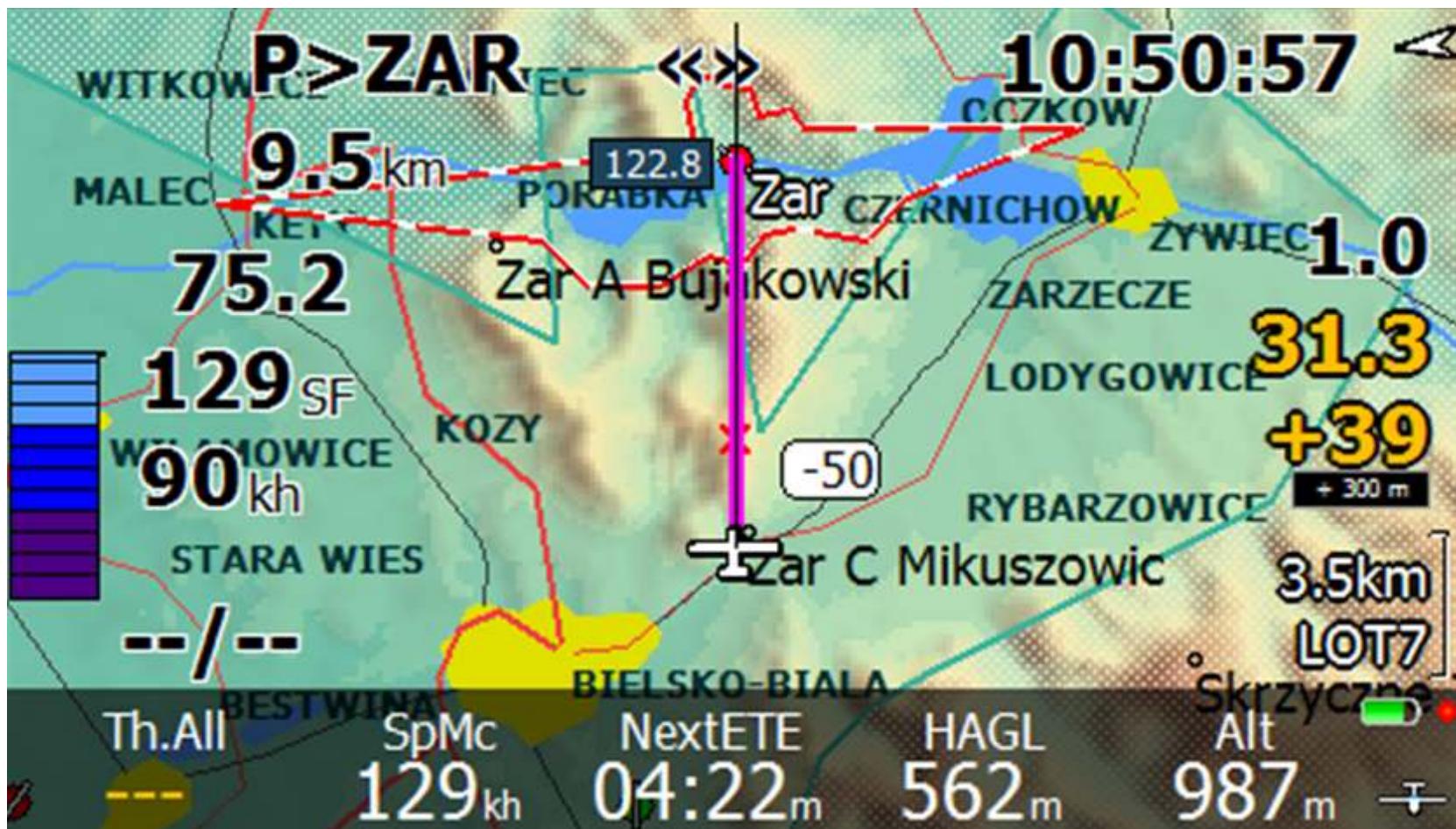
Why
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A long time ago in a galaxy far far away...

A long time ago in a galaxy far far away...



Tactical Flight Computer



Tactical Flight Computer



What is the correct order?

```
void DistanceBearing(double lat1, double lon1,  
                     double lat2, double lon2,  
                     double *Distance, double *Bearing);
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What is the correct order?

```
void DistanceBearing(double lat1, double lon1,  
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```

```
void FindLatitudeLongitude(double Lat, double Lon,  
                          double Bearing, double Distance,  
                          double *lat_out, double *lon_out);
```

What is the correct order?

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void DistanceBearing(double lat1, double lon1,  
                     double lat2, double lon2,  
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```
void FindLatitudeLongitude(double Lat, double Lon,  
                           double Bearing, double Distance,  
                           double *lat_out, double *lon_out);
```

double - an ultimate type to express quantity

```
double GlidePolar::MacCreadyAltitude(double emcready,  
                                     double Distance,  
                                     const double Bearing,  
                                     const double WindSpeed,  
                                     const double WindBearing,  
                                     double *BestCruiseTrack,  
                                     double *VMacCready,  
                                     const bool isFinalGlide,  
                                     double *TimeToGo,  
                                     const double AltitudeAboveTarget,  
                                     const double cruise_efficiency,  
                                     const double TaskAltDiff);
```

We shouldn't write the code like this anymore

```
// Air Density(kg/m3) from relative humidity(%),
// temperature(°C) and absolute pressure(Pa)
double AirDensity(double hr, double temp, double abs_press)
{
    return (1/(287.06*(temp+273.15))) *
        (abs_press - 230.617 * hr * exp((17.5043*temp)/(241.2+temp)));
}
```

DID YOU EVER HAVE TO WRITE THE CODE THIS WAY?

Why do we write our code this way?

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 - `std::chrono` helped a lot for time and duration
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 - still not enough for full dimensional analysis

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- Lack of good alternatives
 - poor user experience (i.e. compilation errors)
 - heavy dependencies (i.e. Boost.Units)
 - custom 3rd party libraries often not allowed in the production code

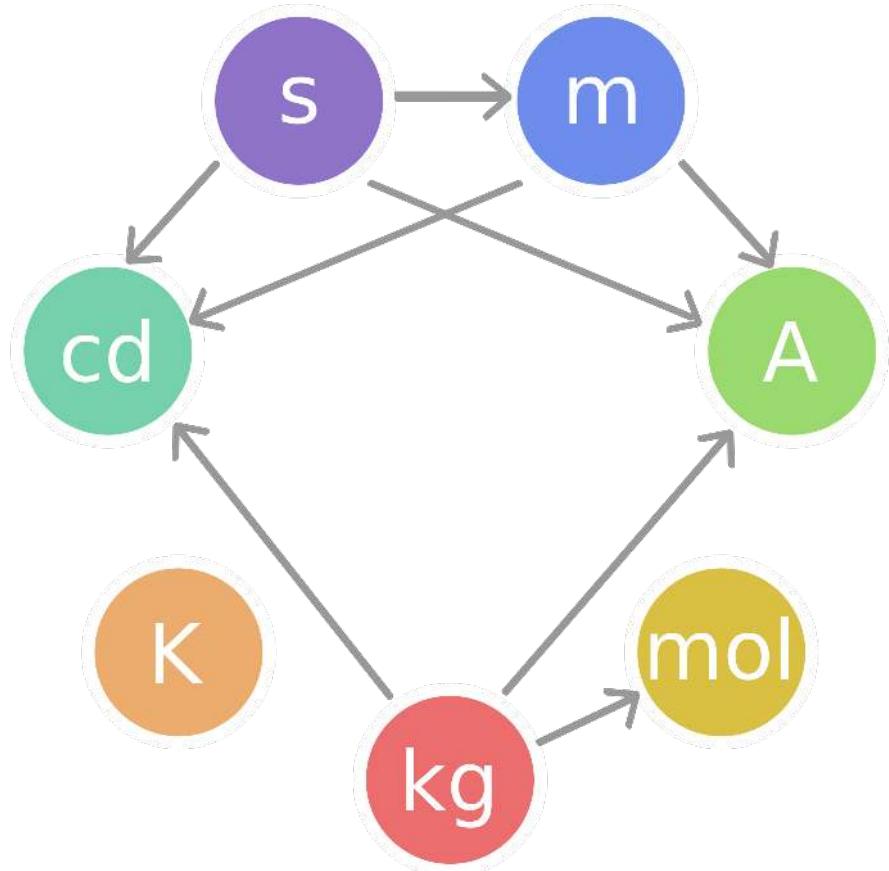
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- Lack of good alternatives
 - poor user experience (i.e. compilation errors)
 - heavy dependencies (i.e. Boost.Units)
 - custom 3rd party libraries often not allowed in the production code
- Implementing a good library by ourselves is hard

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

International System of Units (SI)

- 7 base units
- 22 named units
- 20 prefixes to the unit names and unit symbols



SI Base Units

QUANTITY	DIMENSION SYMBOL	UNIT SYMBOL	UNIT NAME
time	T	s	second
length	L	m	metre
mass	M	kg	kilogram
electric current	I	A	ampere
thermodynamic temperature	Θ	K	kelvin
amount of substance	N	mol	mole
luminous intensity	J	cd	candela

Examples of SI derived units expressed in SI Based Units

QUANTITY	DIMENSION SYMBOL	UNIT SYMBOL	UNIT NAME
area	A	m^2	square metre
volume	V	m^3	cubic metre
velocity	v	$\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	metre per second
acceleration	a	$\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$	metre per second squared
density	ρ	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	kilogram per cubic metre
magnetic field strength	H	$\text{A}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$	ampere per metre
luminance	Lv	$\text{cd}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$	candela per square metre

Examples of SI derived units with special name

QUANTITY	UNIT SYMBOL	UNIT NAME	IN OTHER SI UNITS	IN SI BASE UNITS
frequency	Hz	hertz	---	s^{-1}
force	N	newton	---	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$
pressure	Pa	pascal	N/m^2	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$
energy	J	joule	$\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$
power	W	watt	J/s	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-3}$
electric charge	C	coulomb	---	$\text{s}\cdot\text{A}$
voltage	V	volt	W/A	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-3}\cdot\text{A}^{-1}$
capacitance	F	farad	C/V	$\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^4\cdot\text{A}^2$
resistance	Ω	ohm	V/A	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-3}\cdot\text{A}^{-2}$

Dimensional Analysis

Power = Energy / Time

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- W

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Dimensional Analysis

Power = Energy / Time

- W
- J/s
- N·m/s
- kg·m·s⁻²·m/s
- kg·m²·s⁻²/s
- kg·m²·s⁻³

Dimensional Analysis

```
// simple numeric operations
static_assert(10km / 2 == 5km);
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Dimensional Analysis

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static_assert(1h == 3600s);  
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```

```
// dimension conversions  
static_assert(1km / 1s == 1000mps);  
static_assert(2kmph * 2h == 4km);  
static_assert(2km / 2kmph == 1h);  
  
static_assert(1000 / 1s == 1kHz);  
  
static_assert(10km / 5km == 2);
```

SI prefixes

```
template<intmax_t Num, intmax_t Den = 1>
struct ratio;
```

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```

```
typedef ratio<1,          1000000000000000000> atto;
typedef ratio<1,          100000000000000000> femto;
typedef ratio<1,          10000000000000000> pico;
typedef ratio<1,          1000000000000000> nano;
typedef ratio<1,          1000000000000000> micro;
typedef ratio<1,          1000000000000000> milli;
typedef ratio<1,          1000000000000000> centi;
typedef ratio<1,          1000000000000000> deci;
typedef ratio<           10, 1> deca;
typedef ratio<           100, 1> hecto;
typedef ratio<           1000, 1> kilo;
typedef ratio<           1000000, 1> mega;
typedef ratio<           1000000000, 1> giga;
typedef ratio<           1000000000000, 1> tera;
typedef ratio<           1000000000000000, 1> peta;
typedef ratio<           1000000000000000000, 1> exa;
```

More than one system of measurement

- United States customary units
- Imperial units
- ...

Unit	Divisions	SI Equivalent
Exact relationships shown in boldface		
International		
1 <i>point</i> (p)		352.777 778 µm
1 <i>pica</i> (P)	12 p	4.233 333 mm
1 <i>inch</i> (in or ")	6 P/	25.4 mm
1 <i>foot</i> (ft or ')	12 in	0.304 8 m^[9]
1 <i>yard</i> (yd)	3 ft	0.914 4 m^[9]
1 <i>mile</i> (mi)	5 280 ft or 1 760 yd	1.609 344 km
US Survey		
1 <i>link</i> (li)	$\frac{33}{50}$ ft or 7.92 in	0.201 116 8 m
1 (survey) foot (ft)	$\frac{1200}{3937}$ m	0.304 800 61 m ^[9]
1 <i>rod</i> (rd)	25 li or 16.5 ft	5.029 21 m
1 <i>chain</i> (ch)	4 rd or 66 ft	20.116 84 m
1 <i>furlong</i> (fur)	10 ch	201.168 4 m
1 survey (or statute) <i>mile</i> (mi)	8 fur	1.609 347 km ^[9]
1 <i>league</i> (lea)	3 mi	4.828 042 km
International Nautical^[9]		
1 <i>fathom</i> (ftm)	2 yd	1.828 8 m
1 <i>cable</i> (cb)	120 ftm or 1.091 fur	219.456 m
1 <i>nautical mile</i> (NM or nmi)	8.439 cb or 1.151 mi	1.852 km

CURRENT STATE

A QUICK REVIEW OF EXISTING SOLUTIONS

Toy example

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/* velocity */ avg_speed(/* length */ distance, /* time */ duration)
{
    return distance / duration;
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```
const auto mph = avg_speed(/* 140 miles */, /* 2 hours */);
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- **Compile time safety** to make sure that the result is of a correct dimension

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- **Compile time safety** to make sure that the result is of a correct dimension
- Support for **multiple units and unit prefixes**

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- **Compile time safety** to make sure that the result is of a correct dimension
- Support for **multiple units and unit prefixes**
- **No runtime overhead**
 - no additional intermediate conversions
 - as fast as a custom code implemented with **doubles**

Existing solutions

- **Boost.Units**

- authors: Steven Watanabe, Matthias C. Schabel
- https://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1_69_0/doc/html/boost_units.html

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- author: Nic Holthaus
 - <https://github.com/nholthaus/units>

- **std::chrono**

- author: Howard Hinnant

Boost.Units: Toy example

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#include <boost/units/quantity.hpp>
#include <boost/units/systems/si/length.hpp>
#include <boost/units/systems/si/time.hpp>
#include <boost/units/systems/si/velocity.hpp>
#include <boost/units/systems/si/prefixes.hpp>
#include <boost/units/base_units/metric/hour.hpp>
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#include <boost/units/make_scaled_unit.hpp>
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#include <boost/units/make_scaled_unit.hpp>
```

```
namespace bu = boost::units;
```

```
using kilometer_base_unit = bu::make_scaled_unit<bu::si::length, bu::scale<10, bu::static_rational<3>>::type;
using length_kilometer = kilometer_base_unit::unit_type;
```

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using length_kilometer = kilometer_base_unit::unit_type;
```

```
using length_mile = bu::us::mile_base_unit::unit_type;
BOOST_UNITS_STATIC_CONSTANT(miles, length_mile);
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```
using length_mile = bu::us::mile_base_unit::unit_type;
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```

```
using time_hour = bu::metric::hour_base_unit::unit_type;
BOOST_UNITS_STATIC_CONSTANT(hours, time_hour);
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```

```
const auto v = avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::si::length>(220 * bu::si::kilo * bu::si::meters),
                         bu::quantity<bu::si::time>(2 * hours));
using kilometers_per_hour = bu::divide_typeof_helper<length_kilometer, time_hour>::type;
const bu::quantity<kilometers_per_hour> kmph(v);
std::cout << kmph.value() << " km/h\n";
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Works, but runtime does unnecessary operations, and we may lose some bits of information while doing that

Boost.Units: Toy example

- Too generic

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- Does it really return a velocity dimension?

```
template<typename LengthSystem, typename Rep1, typename TimeSystem, typename Rep2>
constexpr auto avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::length_dimension, LengthSystem>, Rep1> d,
                        bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::time_dimension, TimeSystem>, Rep2> t)
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- Manually repeats built-in dimensional analysis logic

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```

```
const auto mph = avg_speed(140 * miles, 2 * hours);
std::cout << mph.value() << " mph\n";
```

Boost.Units: Toy example

```
template<typename LengthSystem, typename Rep1, typename TimeSystem, typename Rep2>
constexpr auto avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::length_dimension, LengthSystem>, Rep1> d,
                        bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::time_dimension, TimeSystem>, Rep2> t);
```

```
const bu::quantity<length_kilometer> d = 220 * bu::si::kilo * bu::si::meters;
const bu::quantity<time_hour> t = 2 * hours;
const auto kmph = avg_speed(d, t);
std::cout << kmph.value() << " km/h\n";
```

Boost.Units: Toy example

```
template<typename LengthSystem, typename Rep1, typename TimeSystem, typename Rep2>
constexpr auto avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::length_dimension, LengthSystem>, Rep1> d,
                        bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::time_dimension, TimeSystem>, Rep2> t);
```

```
const bu::quantity<length_kilometer> d = 220 * bu::si::kilo * bu::si::meters;
const bu::quantity<time_hour> t = 2 * hours;
const auto kmph = avg_speed(d, t);
std::cout << kmph.value() << " km/h\n";
```

```
const bu::quantity<length_mile> d = 140 * miles;
const bu::quantity<time_hour> t = 2 * hours;
const auto mph = avg_speed(d, t);
std::cout << mph.value() << " mph\n";
```

Boost.Units: Summary

PROS

- The *widest adoption* thanks to Boost
- A wide range of *systems and base units*
- *High flexibility and extensibility*
- **constexpr** usage helps in compile-time
- **quantity** can use *any number-like type* for its representation

Boost.Units: Summary

PROS

- The *widest adoption* thanks to Boost
- A wide range of *systems and base units*
- *High flexibility and extensibility*
- **constexpr** usage helps in compile-time
- **quantity** can use *any number-like type* for its representation

CONS

- *Pre-C++11* design
- Heavily relies on *macros* and *Boost.MPL*
- Domain and C++ *experts only*
 - poor compile-time error messages
 - no easy way to use non-SI units
 - spread over too many small headers (hard to compile a simple program)
 - designed around custom unit systems
- Not possible to explicitly construct a quantity of known unit from a plain value (even if no truncation occurs)

NHolthaus Units: Toy example

```
#include "units.h"  
  
using namespace units::literals;
```

NHolthaus Units: Toy example

```
#include "units.h"

using namespace units::literals;

template<typename Length, typename Time>
constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t)
{
    const auto v = d / t;
    return v;
}
```

NHolthaus Units: Toy example

```
#include "units.h"

using namespace units::literals;

template<typename Length, typename Time>
constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t)
{
    static_assert(units::traits::is_length_unit<Length>::value);
    static_assert(units::traits::is_time_unit<Time>::value);
    const auto v = d / t;
    static_assert(units::traits::is_velocity_unit<decltype(v)>::value);
    return v;
}
```

NHolthaus Units: Toy example

```
#include "units.h"

using namespace units::literals;

template<typename Length, typename Time>
constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t)
{
    static_assert(units::traits::is_length_unit<Length>::value);
    static_assert(units::traits::is_time_unit<Time>::value);
    const auto v = d / t;
    static_assert(units::traits::is_velocity_unit<decltype(v)>::value);
    return v;
}
```

- Not possible to define template arguments that will provide proper overload resolution because of unit nesting

```
using meter_t = units::unit_t<units::unit<std::ratio<1>, units::category::length_unit>>;
using kilometer_t = units::unit_t<units::unit<std::ratio<1000, 1>, meter_t, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>>>;
```

NHolthaus Units: Toy example

```
#include "units.h"

using namespace units::literals;

template<typename Length, typename Time,
         typename = std::enable_if_t<units::traits::is_length_unit<Length>::value &&
                                  units::traits::is_time_unit<Time>::value>>
constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t)
{
    const auto v = d / t;
    static_assert(units::traits::is_velocity_unit<decltype(v)>::value);
    return v;
}
```

NHolthaus Units: Toy example

```
#include "units.h"

using namespace units::literals;

template<typename Length, typename Time,
         typename = std::enable_if_t<units::traits::is_length_unit<Length>::value &&
                                  units::traits::is_time_unit<Time>::value>>
constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t)
{
    const auto v = d / t;
    static_assert(units::traits::is_velocity_unit<decltype(v)>::value);
    return v;
}
```

Using SFINAE in every single function template working with units is probably too complicated or time consuming for an average user of the library

NHolthaus Units: Toy example

```
template<typename Length, typename Time>
constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t);
```

NHolthaus Units: Toy example

```
template<typename Length, typename Time>
constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t);
```

```
const auto kmph = avg_speed(220_km, 2_hr);
std::cout << kmph.value() << " km/h\n";
```

NHolthaus Units: Toy example

```
template<typename Length, typename Time>
constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t);
```

```
const auto kmph = avg_speed(220_km, 2_hr);
std::cout << kmph.value() << " km/h\n";
```

```
const auto mph = avg_speed(140_mi, 2_hr);
std::cout << mph.value() << " mph\n";
```

NHolthaus Units: Toy example

```
template<typename Length, typename Time>
constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t);
```

```
const units::length::kilometer_t d(220);
const units::time::hour_t t(2);
const auto kmph = avg_speed(d, t);
std::cout << kmph.value() << " km/h\n";
```

```
const units::length::mile_t d(140);
const units::time::hour_t t(2);
const auto mph = avg_speed(d, t);
std::cout << mph.value() << " mph\n";
```

NHolthaus Units: Toy example

```
template<typename Length, typename Time>
constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t);
```

```
const units::length::kilometer_t d(220);
const units::time::hour_t t(2);
const auto kmph = avg_speed(d, t);
std::cout << kmph.value() << " km/h\n";
```

```
const units::length::mile_t d(140);
const units::time::hour_t t(2);
const auto mph = avg_speed(d, t);
std::cout << mph.value() << " mph\n";
```

meter is a unit, not a quantity!

-- Walter Brown

NHolthaus Units: Summary

PROS

- *Single header* file `units.h`
- The conversions between units are defined as
ratios at compile time
- *UDL support*

NHolthaus Units: Summary

PROS

- *Single header* file `units.h`
- The conversions between units are defined as *ratios at compile time*
- *UDL support*

CONS

- Not possible to *extend with own base units*
- Poor compile-time *error messages*
- No types that represent dimensions (*units only*)
- Mixing quantities with units
- Not easily suitable for *generic programming*

ISSUES WITH CURRENT SOLUTIONS

User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

```
bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d = a * bu::si::kilo * bu::si::meters;
```

User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

```
bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d = a * bu::si::kilo * bu::si::meters;
```

GCC-8

```
error: conversion from ‘quantity<unit<[...],boost::units::heterogeneous_system<boost::units::heterogeneous_system_impl<boost::units::list<boost::units::heterogeneous_system_dim<boost::units::si::meter_base_unit, boost::units::static_rational<1> >, boost::units::dimensionless_type>, boost::units::list<boost::units::dim<boost::units::length_base_dimension, boost::units::static_rational<1> >, boost::units::dimensionless_type>, boost::units::list<boost::units::scale_list_dim<boost::units::scale<10, boost::units::static_rational<3> >>, boost::units::dimensionless_type> >>,[...]>,[...]>’ to non-scalar type ‘quantity<unit<[...], boost::units::homogeneous_system<boost::units::list<boost::units::si::meter_base_unit, boost::units::list<boost::units::scaled_base_unit<boost::units::cgs::gram_base_unit, boost::units::scale<10, boost::units::static_rational<3> >>, boost::units::list<boost::units::si::ampere_base_unit, boost::units::list<boost::units::si::kelvin_base_unit, boost::units::list<boost::units::si::mole_base_unit, boost::units::list<boost::units::si::candela_base_unit, boost::units::list<boost::units::angle::radian_base_unit, boost::units::list<boost::units::angle::steradian_base_unit, boost::units::dimensionless_type> >>>>>>>>>,[...]>,[...]>’ requested
    bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d = a * bu::si::kilo * bu::si::meters;
                                              ~~~~~^~~~~~
```

User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

```
bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d = a * bu::si::kilo * bu::si::meters;
```

CLANG-7

User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

```
bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d = a * bu::si::kilo * bu::si::meters;
```

CLANG-7

User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

```
bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d(a * bu::si::kilo * bu::si::meters);
```

User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

```
bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d(a * bu::si::kilo * bu::si::meters);
```

Copy-initialization is less permissive than direct-initialization: explicit constructors are not converting constructors and are not considered for copy-initialization

User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

```
bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d(a * bu::si::kilo * bu::si::meters);
```

Copy-initialization is less permissive than direct-initialization: explicit constructors are not converting constructors and are not considered for copy-initialization

Boost.Units disallows implicit conversions even for non-narrowing operations ($\text{km} \rightarrow \text{m}$)

User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

```
constexpr bu::quantity<bu::si::velocity> avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d, bu::quantity<bu::si::time> t)
{ return d * t; }
```

User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

```
constexpr bu::quantity<bu::si::velocity> avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d, bu::quantity<bu::si::time> t)
{ return d * t; }
```

GCC-8

User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

```
constexpr bu::quantity<bu::si::velocity> avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d, bu::quantity<bu::si::time> t)
{ return d * t; }
```

GCC-8 (CONTINUED)

User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

```
constexpr bu::quantity<bu::si::velocity> avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d, bu::quantity<bu::si::time> t)
{ return d * t; }
```

CLANG-7

```
error: no viable conversion from returned value of type 'quantity<unit<list<[...], list<dim<[...],
static_rational<1, [...]>>, [...]>>, [...]>, [...]>' to function return type 'quantity<unit<list<[...], list<dim<[...],
static_rational<-1, [...]>>, [...]>>, [...]>, [...]>'  
    return d * t;
    ^~~~~~
```

User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

```
constexpr bu::quantity<bu::si::velocity> avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d, bu::quantity<bu::si::time> t)
{ return d * t; }
```

CLANG-7

```
error: no viable conversion from returned value of type 'quantity<unit<list<[...], list<dim<[...], static_rational<1, [...]>>, [...]>>, [...]>, [...]>' to function return type 'quantity<unit<list<[...], list<dim<[...], static_rational<-1, [...]>>, [...]>>, [...]>, [...]>'  
    return d * t;  
    ^~~~~~
```

Sometimes a shorter error message is not necessarily better ;-)

User experience: Compilation: NHolthaus Units

```
template<typename Length, typename Time>
constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t) { return d * t; }
```

User experience: Compilation: NHolthaus Units

```
template<typename Length, typename Time>
constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t) { return d * t; }
```

GCC-8

```
error: static assertion failed: Units are not compatible.
 static_assert(traits::is_convertible_unit<UnitFrom, UnitTo>::value, "Units are not compatible.");
           ^~~~~~
```

User experience: Compilation: NHolthaus Units

```
template<typename Length, typename Time>
constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t) { return d * t; }
```

GCC-8

```
error: static assertion failed: Units are not compatible.
static_assert(traits::is_convertible_unit<UnitFrom, UnitTo>::value, "Units are not compatible.");
^~~~~~
```

static_assert is often not the best solution

- does not influence the overload resolution process
- for some compilers does not provide enough context

User experience: Compilation: NHolthaus Units

```
template<typename Length, typename Time>
constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t) { return d * t; }
```

CLANG-7

```
error: static_assert failed due to requirement 'traits::is_convertible_unit<unit<ratio<3600000, 1>, base_unit<ratio<1, 1>, ratio<0, 1>, ratio<1, 1>, ratio<0, 1>, ratio<-1, 1>, ratio<0, 1>, ratio<0, 1>, ratio<0, 1>, ratio<0, 1>, ratio<0, 1>, ratio<0, 1>>::value' "Units are not compatible."
    static_assert(traits::is_convertible_unit<UnitFrom, UnitTo>::value, "Units are not compatible.");
^ ~~~~~
```

A need to modernize our toolbox

- For most template metaprogramming libraries *compile-time errors are rare*

A need to modernize our toolbox

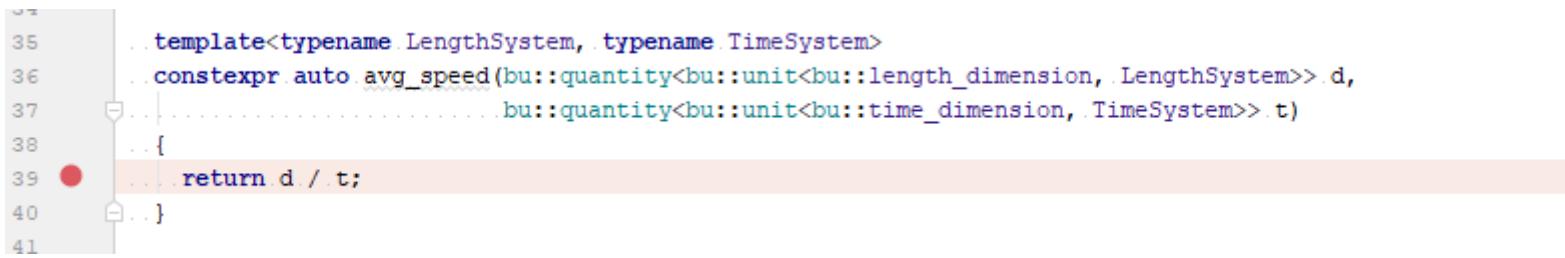
- For most template metaprogramming libraries *compile-time errors are rare*
- It is expected that engineers working with a physical units library **will experience compile-time errors very often**
 - generating compile-time errors for invalid calculation is the *main reason to create such a library*

A need to modernize our toolbox

- For most template metaprogramming libraries *compile-time errors are rare*
- It is expected that engineers working with a physical units library **will experience compile-time errors very often**
 - generating compile-time errors for invalid calculation is the *main reason to create such a library*

In case of the physical units library we have to rethink the way we do template metaprogramming!

User experience: Debugging: Boost.Units



A screenshot of a code editor or debugger interface showing a C++ code snippet. The code is a template function for calculating average speed:

```
35     ...template<typename LengthSystem, typename TimeSystem>
36     ...constexpr auto avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::length_dimension, LengthSystem>> d,
37     ...                                bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::time_dimension, TimeSystem>> t)
38     ...
39     ...    return d / t;
40     ...
41 }
```

The line `return d / t;` is highlighted with a light orange background, and a red circular breakpoint marker is positioned at the start of this line. The line numbers 35 through 41 are visible on the left.

User experience: Debugging: Boost.Units

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with a code editor and a variables panel.

Code Editor:

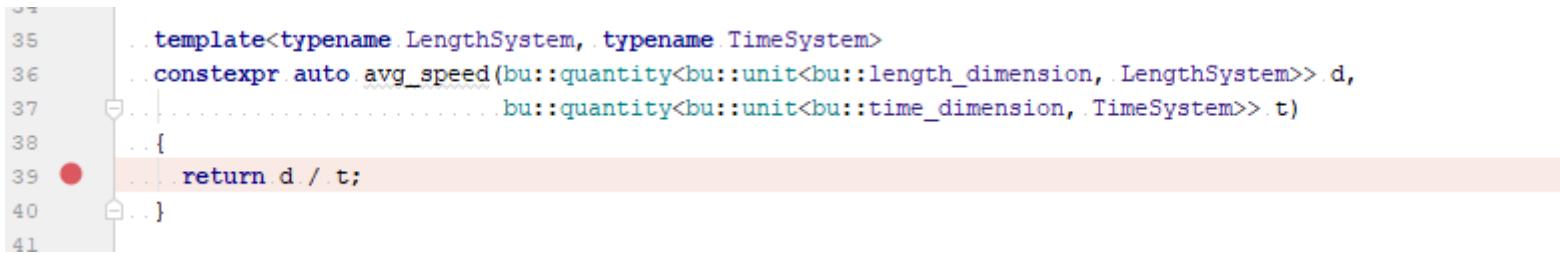
```
35     ...template<typename LengthSystem, typename TimeSystem>
36     ...constexpr auto avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::length_dimension, LengthSystem>> d,
37     ...                                bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::time_dimension, TimeSystem>> t)
38     ...
39     return d / t;
40 }
41 }
```

A red dot marks the current line of execution at line 39.

Variables Panel:

Variable	Type	Value
d	{boost::units::quantity<boost::units::unit, double>}	01 val_= {boost::units::quantity<boost::units::unit, double>::value_type} 220
t	{boost::units::quantity<boost::units::unit, double>}	01 val_= {boost::units::quantity<boost::units::unit, double>::value_type} 2

User experience: Debugging: Boost.Units

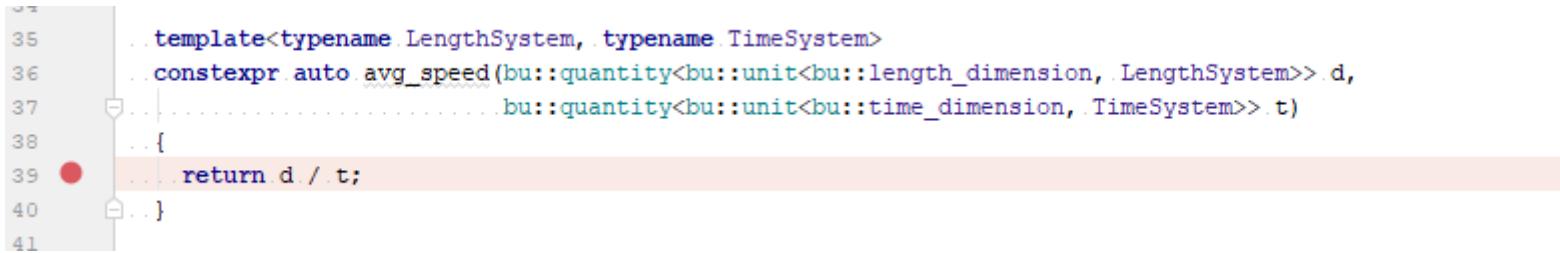


A screenshot of a debugger interface showing a C++ code editor. A red dot marks a breakpoint at line 39. The code is a template function for calculating average speed:

```
35     ..template<typename LengthSystem, typename TimeSystem>
36     ..constexpr auto avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::length_dimension, LengthSystem>> d,
37     ..                           bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::time_dimension, TimeSystem>> t)
38     ..{
39     ..    return d / t;
40     ..}
```

Breakpoint 1, avg_speed<boost::units::heterogeneous_system<boost::units::heterogeneous_system_impl<boost::units::list<boost::units::heterogeneous_system_dim<boost::units::si::meter_base_unit, boost::units::static_rational<1> >, boost::units::dimensionless_type>, boost::units::list<boost::units::dim<boost::units::length_base_dimension, boost::units::static_rational<1> >, boost::units::dimensionless_type>, boost::units::list<boost::units::scale_list_dim<boost::units::scale<10, boost::units::static_rational<3> >, boost::units::dimensionless_type> >, boost::units::heterogeneous_system<boost::units::heterogeneous_system_impl<boost::units::list<boost::units::heterogeneous_system_dim<boost::units::scaled_base_unit<boost::units::si::second_base_unit, boost::units::scale<60, boost::units::static_rational<2> >, boost::units::static_rational<1> >, boost::units::dimensionless_type>, boost::units::list<boost::units::dim<boost::units::time_base_dimension, boost::units::static_rational<1> >, boost::units::dimensionless_type>, boost::units::dimensionless_type> > > (d=..., t=...) at velocity_2.cpp:39
39 return d / t;

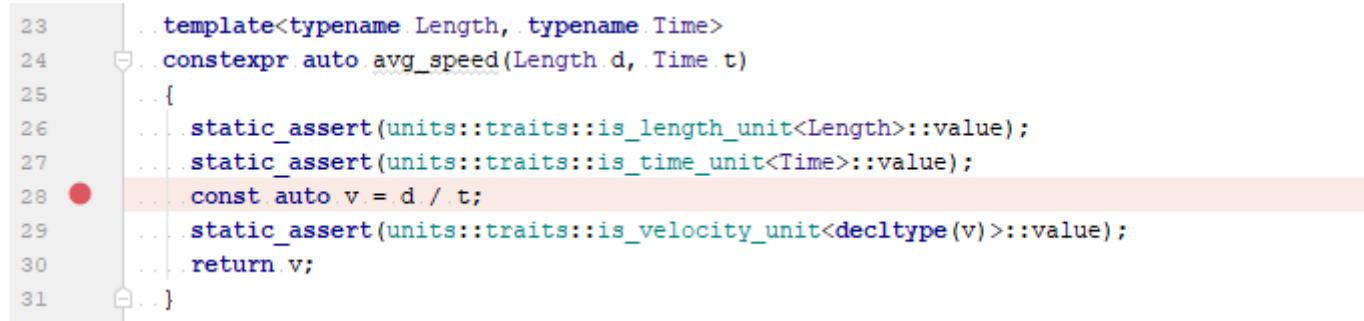
User experience: Debugging: Boost.Units



```
35     ...template<typename LengthSystem, typename TimeSystem>
36     ...constexpr auto avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::length_dimension, LengthSystem>> d,
37     ...                                bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::time_dimension, TimeSystem>> t)
38     ...
39     . . . return d / t;
40     ...
41 }
```

```
(gdb) ptype d
type = class boost::units::quantity<boost::units::unit<boost::units::list<boost::units::dim<boost::units::length_base_dimension,
boost::units::static_rational<1, 1>, boost::units::dimensionless_type>, boost::units::heterogeneous_system
<boost::units::heterogeneous_system_impl<boost::units::list<boost::units::heterogeneous_system_dim
<boost::units::si::meter_base_unit, boost::units::static_rational<1, 1>, boost::units::dimensionless_type>,
boost::units::list<boost::units::dim<boost::units::length_base_dimension, boost::units::static_rational<1, 1>,
boost::units::dimensionless_type>, boost::units::list<boost::units::scale_list_dim<boost::units::scale<10, static_rational<3> > >
boost::units::dimensionless_type> > >, void>, double> [with Unit = boost::units::unit<boost::units::list<boost::units::dim
<boost::units::length_base_dimension, boost::units::static_rational<1, 1>, boost::units::dimensionless_type>,
boost::units::heterogeneous_system<boost::units::heterogeneous_system_impl<boost::units::list
<boost::units::heterogeneous_system_dim<boost::units::si::meter_base_unit, boost::units::static_rational<1, 1>,
boost::units::dimensionless_type>, boost::units::list<boost::units::dim<boost::units::length_base_dimension,
boost::units::static_rational<1, 1>, boost::units::dimensionless_type>, boost::units::list<boost::units::scale_list_dim
<boost::units::scale<10, static_rational<3> > >, boost::units::dimensionless_type> > >, void>, Y = double] {
...
...
```

User experience: Debugging: NHolthaus Units



```
23     . . . template<typename Length, typename Time>
24     . . . constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t)
25     . . . {
26     . . .     static_assert(units::traits::is_length_unit<Length>::value);
27     . . .     static_assert(units::traits::is_time_unit<Time>::value);
28     . . .     const auto v = d / t;
29     . . .     static_assert(units::traits::is_velocity_unit<decltype(v)>::value);
30     . . .     return v;
31     . . }
```

User experience: Debugging: NHolthaus Units

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with two main panes. The top pane displays a portion of C++ code:

```
23     . template<typename Length, typename Time>
24     constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t)
25     {
26         static_assert(units::traits::is_length_unit<Length>::value);
27         static_assert(units::traits::is_time_unit<Time>::value);
28         const auto v = d / t;
29         static_assert(units::traits::is_velocity_unit<decltype(v)>::value);
30         return v;
31     }
```

A red dot at line 28 indicates a breakpoint. The bottom pane is the "Variables" view, showing the state of variables `d` and `t`:

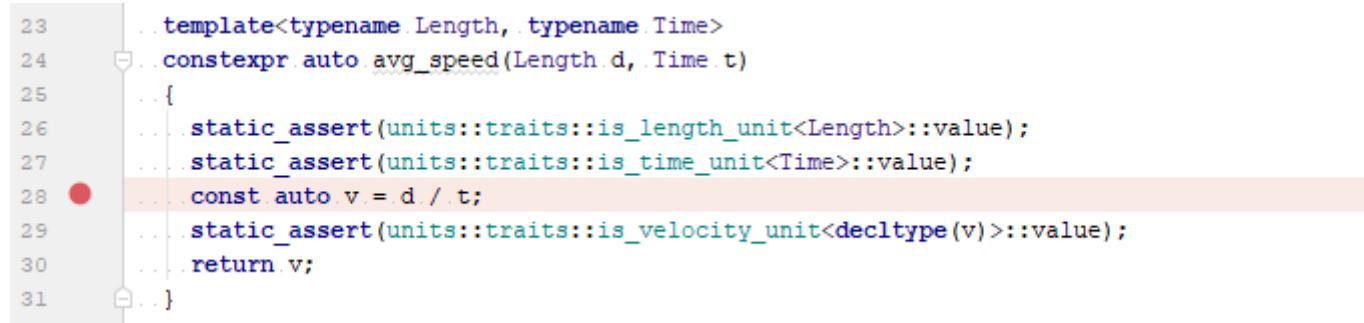
Variable	Type	Value
<code>d</code>	<code>{units::unit_t<units::unit, double, units::linear_scale>}</code>	-
<code>m_value</code>	<code>{double}</code>	220
<code>t</code>	<code>{units::unit_t<units::unit, double, units::linear_scale>}</code>	-
<code>m_value</code>	<code>{double}</code>	2

User experience: Debugging: NHolthaus Units

```
23     . . . template<typename Length, typename Time>
24     . . . constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t)
25     . . {
26     . .     static_assert(units::traits::is_length_unit<Length>::value);
27     . .     static_assert(units::traits::is_time_unit<Time>::value);
28     . .     const auto v = d / t;
29     . .     static_assert(units::traits::is_velocity_unit<decltype(v)>::value);
30     . .     return v;
31     . }
```

```
Breakpoint 1, avg_speed<units::unit_t<units::unit<std::ratio<1000, 1>, units::unit<std::ratio<1>, units::base_unit<std::ratio<1>>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>>, units::unit_t<units::unit<std::ratio<60>, units::unit<std::ratio<60>, units::unit<std::ratio<1>, units::base_unit<std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<1>>>>>>
(d=..., t=...) at velocity.cpp:28
28     const auto v = d / t;
```

User experience: Debugging: NHolthaus Units



```
23     . template<typename Length, typename Time>
24     . constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t)
25     . {
26     .     static_assert(units::traits::is_length_unit<Length>::value);
27     .     static_assert(units::traits::is_time_unit<Time>::value);
28     .     const auto v = d / t;
29     .     static_assert(units::traits::is_velocity_unit<decltype(v)>::value);
30     .     return v;
31     . }
```

```
(gdb) ptype d
type = class units::unit_t<units::unit<std::ratio<1000, 1>, units::unit<std::ratio<1, 1>, units::base_unit<std::ratio<1, 1>,
std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>,
std::ratio<0, 1> >, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1> >, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1> >, double, units::linear_scale>
[with Units = units::unit<std::ratio<1000, 1>, units::unit<std::ratio<1, 1>, units::base_unit<std::ratio<1, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>,
std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1> >,
std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1> >, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1> >, T = double] : public units::linear_scale<T>,
private units::detail::_unit_t {
...
}
```

Macros omnipresence: Boost.Units

```
BOOST_UNITS_DEFINE_CONVERSION_FACTOR(foot_base_unit, meter_base_unit, double, 0.3048);
```

```
BOOST_UNITS_DEFINE_CONVERSION_OFFSET(celsius_base_unit, fahrenheit_base_unit, double, 32.0);
```

```
BOOST_UNITS_DEFAULT_CONVERSION(my_unit_tag, SI::force);
```

```
BOOST_UNITS_DEFINE_CONVERSION_FACTOR_TEMPLATE((long N1)(long N2),  
    currency_base_unit<N1>,  
    currency_base_unit<N2>,  
    double, get_conversion_factor(N1, N2));
```

and more...

Macros omnipresence: NHolthaus Units

```
#if !defined(DISABLE_PREDEFINED_UNITS) || defined(ENABLE_PREDEFINED_LENGTH_UNITS)
UNIT_ADD_WITH_METRIC_PREFIXES(length, meter, meters, m, unit<std::ratio<1>, units::category::length_unit>)
UNIT_ADD(length, foot, feet, ft, unit<std::ratio<381, 1250>, meters>)
UNIT_ADD(length, mil, mils, mil, unit<std::ratio<1000>, feet>)
UNIT_ADD(length, inch, inches, in, unit<std::ratio<1, 12>, feet>)
UNIT_ADD(length, mile, miles, mi, unit<std::ratio<5280>, feet>)
UNIT_ADD(length, nauticalMile, nauticalMiles, nmi, unit<std::ratio<1852>, meters>)
UNIT_ADD(length, astronomicalUnit, astronomicalUnits, au, unit<std::ratio<149597870700>, meters>)
UNIT_ADD(length, lightyear, lightyears, ly, unit<std::ratio<9460730472580800>, meters>)
UNIT_ADD(length, parsec, parsecs, pc, unit<std::ratio<648000>, astronomicalUnits, std::ratio<-1>>)
UNIT_ADD(length, angstrom, angstroms, angstrom, unit<std::ratio<1, 10>, nanometers>)
UNIT_ADD(length, cubit, cubits, cbt, unit<std::ratio<18>, inches>)
UNIT_ADD(length, fathom, fathoms, ftm, unit<std::ratio<6>, feet>)
UNIT_ADD(length, chain, chains, ch, unit<std::ratio<66>, feet>)
UNIT_ADD(length, furlong, furlongs, fur, unit<std::ratio<10>, chains>)
UNIT_ADD(length, hand, hands, hand, unit<std::ratio<4>, inches>)
UNIT_ADD(length, league, leagues, lea, unit<std::ratio<3>, miles>)
UNIT_ADD(length, nauticalLeague, nauticalLeagues, nl, unit<std::ratio<3>, nauticalMiles>)
UNIT_ADD(length, yard, yards, yd, unit<std::ratio<3>, feet>)

UNIT_ADD_CATEGORY_TRAIT(length)
#endif
```

Extensibility

- Adding *derived dimensions is pretty easy* in all the libraries
- Adding *base dimensions is hard* or nearly impossible

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BOOST.UNITS

```
struct length_base_dimension : base_dimension<length_base_dimension, 1> {};
struct mass_base_dimension : base_dimension<mass_base_dimension, 2> {};
struct time_base_dimension : base_dimension<time_base_dimension, 3> {};
```

- Order is completely arbitrary as long as each tag has a *unique enumerable value*
- Non-unique ordinals are flagged as errors at compile-time
- *Negative ordinals are reserved* for use by the library
- Two independent libraries can easily choose the same ordinal (i.e. 1)

Extensibility

- Adding *derived dimensions is pretty easy* in all the libraries
- Adding *base dimensions is hard* or nearly impossible

NHOLTHAUS UNITS

```
template<class Meter = detail::meter_ratio<0>,
         class Kilogram = std::ratio<0>,
         class Second = std::ratio<0>,
         class Radian = std::ratio<0>,
         class Ampere = std::ratio<0>,
         class Kelvin = std::ratio<0>,
         class Mole = std::ratio<0>,
         class Candela = std::ratio<0>,
         class Byte = std::ratio<0>>
struct base_unit;
```

- Requires *refactoring the engine, all existing predefined and users' unit types*

MY UNITS LIBRARY (WIP!!!)

[HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/MPUSZ/UNITS](https://github.com/mpusz/units)

Requirements

- The best possible **user experience**
 - compiler errors
 - debugging

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 - template metaprogramming
 - **constexpr** all the things
- **No macros** in the user interface
- **No external dependencies**
- Easy **extensibility**
- Possibility to be standardized as a **freestanding** part of the **C++ Standard Library**

A toy example

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constexpr Velocity auto avg_speed(Length auto d, Time auto t)
{
    return d / t;
}
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```
const Velocity auto speed = avg_speed(220.km, 2.h);
assert(speed.count() == 110);
std::cout << quantity_cast<kilometre_per_hour>(speed).count() << " km/h\n";
```

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const Velocity auto speed = avg_speed(140.mi, 2.h);
assert(speed.count() == 70);
std::cout << quantity_cast<mile_per_hour>(speed).count() << " mph\n";
```

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```

No intermediate conversion to SI base units and back

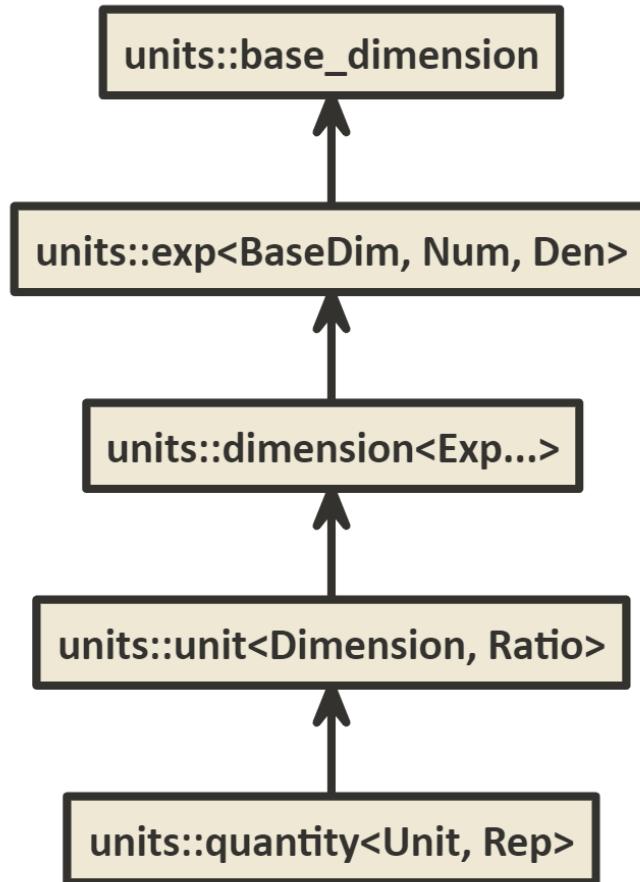
A toy example

```
constexpr Velocity auto avg_speed(Length auto d, Time auto t)
{
    return d / t;
}
```

```
const quantity<kilometre> d(220);
const quantity<hour> t(2);
const Velocity auto kmph = quantity_cast<kilometre_per_hour>(avg_speed(d, t));
std::cout << kmph.count() << " km/h\n";
```

```
const quantity<mile> d(140);
const quantity<hour> t(2);
const Velocity auto mph = quantity_cast<mile_per_hour>(avg_speed(d, t));
std::cout << mph.count() << " mph\n";
```

Design overview



Base Dimensions

- **units::base_dimension** - a *unique sortable compile-time* identifier of a base dimension

```
struct base_dimension {  
    const char* name;  
};  
constexpr bool operator==(const base_dimension& lhs, const base_dimension& rhs);  
constexpr bool operator<(const base_dimension& lhs, const base_dimension& rhs);
```

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```

EXAMPLE

```
inline constexpr base_dimension base_dim_length{"length"};  
inline constexpr base_dimension base_dim_mass{"mass"};
```

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```

EXAMPLE

```
inline constexpr base_dimension base_dim_length{"length"};  
inline constexpr base_dimension base_dim_mass{"mass"};
```

Much easier to extend the library with new base dimension without identifier collisions between vendors

Derived Dimensions

- `units::exp` - a *base dimension* and its *exponent* in a derived dimension

```
template<const base_dimension& BaseDimension, int Num, int Den = 1>
struct exp {
    static constexpr const base_dimension& dimension = BaseDimension;
    static constexpr int num = Num;
    static constexpr int den = Den;
};
```

Derived Dimensions

- **units::dimension** - a *type-list-like type* that stores an *ordered list of exponents of one or more base dimensions*

```
template<Exponent... Es>
struct dimension;
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```

EXAMPLE

```
using my_velocity = dimension<exp<base_dim_length, 1>, exp<base_dim_time, -1>>;
```

- Improves *user experience*
- *As short as possible* template instantiations
- *Easy to understand* by every engineer

Problem with a type-list approach

- The *same type expected* for both operations

```
constexpr auto v1 = 1m / 1s;  
constexpr auto v2 = 2 / 2s * 1m;  
  
static_assert(std::is_same<decltype(v1), decltype(v2)>);
```

make_dimension factory helper

```
template<Exponent... Es>
struct make_dimension {
    using type = /* unspecified */;
};

template<Exponent... Es>
using make_dimension_t = make_dimension<Es...>::type;
```

- Provides *unique ordering* for contained base dimensions
- *Aggregates* two arguments of the same base dimension but *different exponents*
- *Eliminates two arguments* of the same base dimension and *with opposite equal exponents*

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EXAMPLE

```
struct velocity : make_dimension_t<exp<base_dim_length, 1>, exp<base_dim_time, -1>> {};
```

Units

- **units::unit** - the unit of a specific physical dimension

```
template<Dimension D, Ratio R = ratio<1>>
    requires (R::num * R::den > 0)
struct unit {
    using dimension = D;
    using ratio = R;
};
```

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struct metre : unit<length> {};
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```

EXAMPLE

```
struct metre : unit<length> {};
```

```
struct kilometre : kilo<metre> {};
```

```
struct kilometre_per_hour : derived_unit<velocity, kilometre, hour> {};
```

Quantities

- **units::quantity** - the *amount of a specific dimension* expressed *in a specific unit* of this dimension

```
template<Unit U, Scalar Rep = double>
class quantity;
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- Interface similar to `std::chrono::duration + additional member functions`
 - multiplication of 2 quantities with different dimensions

```
1kmph * 1h == 1km
```

- division of 2 quantities of different dimensions

```
1km / 1h == 1kmph
```

- division of a scalar with a quantity

```
1 / 1s == 1Hz
```

Quantities

- **units::quantity** - the *amount of a specific dimension* expressed *in a specific unit* of that dimension

```
template<Unit U, Scalar Rep = double>
class quantity;
```

- Interface similar to *std::chrono::duration + additional member functions*
 - **std::common_type_t** removed from the return type of most of the operators

```
const auto r1 = v1 * v2;
const auto r2 = v1 / v2;

static_assert(std::is_same<decltype(r1)>, std::common_type_t<r1, r2>); // fails for some types
static_assert(std::is_same<decltype(r2)>, std::common_type_t<r1, r2>); // fails for some types
```

- quantity value equal to **1** expressed in a specific **Rep**

```
[[nodiscard]] static constexpr quantity one() noexcept;
```

Type aliases are great for developers but not for end users

- **Developers** cannot live without aliases as they hugely *simplify code development and its maintenance*

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using velocity = make_dimension_t<exp<base_dim_length, 1>, exp<base_dim_time, -1>>;  
using kilometre_per_hour = derived_unit<velocity, kilometre, hour>;
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void foo(quantity<kilometre_per_hour>(90));
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[with Q = units::quantity<units::unit<units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>,  
units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, -1> >, units::ratio<5, 18> >, double>]
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```

It is a pity that we still do not have strong typedefs in the C++ language :-)

Inheritance as a workaround

```
struct velocity : make_dimension_t<exp<base_dim_length, 1>, exp<base_dim_time, -1>> {};
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struct velocity : make_dimension_t<exp<base_dim_length, 1>, exp<base_dim_time, -1>> {};
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 - *strong types* that do not vanish during compilation process
 - member functions of a base class *taking the base class type as an argument* will still *work with a child class type* provided instead (i.e. `op==`)

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- **Similarly** to strong typedefs
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 - member functions of a base class *taking the base class type as an argument* will still *work with a child class type* provided instead (i.e. `op==`)
- **Alternatively** to strong typedefs
 - do not automatically inherit *constructors and assignment operators*
 - member functions of a base class *returning the base class type* will still *return the same base type for a child class instance*

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- Alternatively to strong typedefs
 - do not automatically inherit *constructors and assignment operators*
 - member functions of a base class *returning the base class type* will still *return the same base type for a child class instance*

Easy to apply for **dimension** and **unit**, much harder for a **quantity** type

Type substitution problem

```
Velocity auto v = 10m / 2s;
```

Type substitution problem

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Velocity auto v = 10m / 2s;
```

```
template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
[[nodiscard]] constexpr Quantity operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                                             const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs);
```

Type substitution problem

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Velocity auto v = 10m / 2s;
```

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template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
[[nodiscard]] constexpr Quantity operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                                             const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs);
```

How to form a **velocity** dimension child class from division of **length** by **time**?

Downcasting facility

BASE CLASS

```
template<typename BaseType>
struct downcast_base {
    using base_type = BaseType;
};
```

```
template<Exponent... Es>
struct dimension : downcast_base<dimension<Es...>> {};
```

Downcasting facility

BASE CLASS

```
template<typename BaseType>
struct downcast_base {
    using base_type = BaseType;
};
```

```
template<Exponent... Es>
struct dimension : downcast_base<dimension<Es...>> {};
```

DOWNTCASTABLE

```
template<typename T>
concept Downcastable =
    requires {
        typename T::base_type;
    } &&
    std::derived_from<T, downcast_base<typename T::base_type>>;
```

Downcasting facility

HELPER ALIASES

```
template<Downcastable T>
using downcast_from = T::base_type;

template<Downcastable T>
using downcast_to = std::type_identity<T>;
```

Downcasting facility

HELPER ALIASES

```
template<Downcastable T>
using downcast_from = T::base_type;

template<Downcastable T>
using downcast_to = std::type_identity<T>;
```

DOWNCASTING TRAITS

```
template<Downcastable T>
struct downcasting_traits : downcast_to<T> {};

template<Downcastable T>
using downcasting_traits_t = downcasting_traits<T>::type;
```

Downcasting dimension

```
template<Exponent... Es>
struct dimension : downcast_base<dimension<Es...>> {};
```

Downcasting dimension

```
template<Exponent... Es>
struct dimension : downcast_base<dimension<Es...>> {};
```

```
struct velocity : make_dimension_t<exp<base_dim_length, 1>, exp<base_dim_time, -1>> {};
template<>
struct downcasting_traits<downcast_from<velocity>> : downcast_to<velocity> {};
```

Downcasting unit

```
template<Dimension D, Ratio R = ratio<1>>
    requires (R::num * R::den > 0)
struct unit : downcast_base<unit<D, R>> {
    using dimension = D;
    using ratio = R;
};
```

Downcasting unit

```
template<Dimension D, Ratio R = ratio<1>>
    requires (R::num * R::den > 0)
struct unit : downcast_base<unit<D, R>> {
    using dimension = D;
    using ratio = R;
};
```

```
struct metre_per_second : derived_unit<velocity, metre, second> {};
template<>
struct downcasting_traits<downcast_from<metre_per_second>> : downcast_to<metre_per_second> {};
```

Downcasting facility

BEFORE

```
[with D = units::quantity<units::unit<units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>,
      units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, -1> >, units::ratio<5, 18> >, double>]
```

Downcasting facility

BEFORE

```
[with D = units::quantity<units::unit<units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>,
    units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, -1> >, units::ratio<5, 18> >, double>]
```

AFTER

```
[with D = units::quantity<units::kilometre_per_hour, double>]
```

Conceptify all the things

All template types are heavily embraced with concepts

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UNITS ENGINE CONCEPTS

- **TypeList**
- **Scalar**
- **Ratio**
- **Exponent**
- **Dimension**
- **Unit**
- **Quantity**

Conceptify all the things

All template types are heavily embraced with concepts

UNITS ENGINE CONCEPTS

- **TypeList**
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- **Ratio**
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- **Dimension**
- **Unit**
- **Quantity**

PREDEFINED QUANTITIES CONCEPTS

- **Length**
- **Time**
- **Frequency**
- **Velocity**
- ...

```
template<typename T>
concept Velocity = Quantity<T> &&
    std::same_as<typename T::dimension, velocity>;
```

User experience: Compilation

```
constexpr units::Velocity auto avg_speed(units::Length auto d, units::Time auto t)
{
    return d * t;
}
```

User experience: Compilation

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```

```
example.cpp: In instantiation of ‘constexpr units::Velocity avg_speed(D, T)
[with D = units::quantity<units::kilometre>; T = units::quantity<units::hour>]’:
example.cpp:49:49:   required from here
example.cpp:34:14: error: placeholder constraints not satisfied
  34 |     return d * t;
      |             ^
include/units/dimensions/velocity.h:34:16: note: within ‘template<class T> concept units::Velocity<T>
[with T = units::quantity<units::unit<units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>,
        units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, 1> >, units::ratio<3600000, 1> >, double>]’
  34 |     concept Velocity = Quantity<T> && std::same_as<typename T::dimension, velocity>;
      |             ^~~~~~
include/stl2/detail/concepts/core.hpp:37:15: note: within ‘template<class T, class U> concept std::same_as<T, U>
[with T = units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>, units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, 1> >;
      U = units::velocity]’
  37 |     META_CONCEPT same_as = meta::Same<T, U> && meta::Same<U, T>;
      |             ^~~~~~
...
...
```

User experience: Compilation

```
constexpr units::Velocity auto avg_speed(units::Length auto d, units::Time auto t)
{
    return d * t;
}
```

```
include/meta/meta_fwd.hpp:224:18: note: within ‘template<class T, class U> concept meta::Same<T, U>
      [with T = units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>, units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, 1> >;
       U = units::velocity]’
224 |     META_CONCEPT Same =
      |     ^~~~
include/meta/meta_fwd.hpp:224:18: note: ‘meta::detail::barrier’ evaluated to false
include/meta/meta_fwd.hpp:224:18: note: within ‘template<class T, class U> concept meta::Same<T, U>
      [with T = units::velocity;
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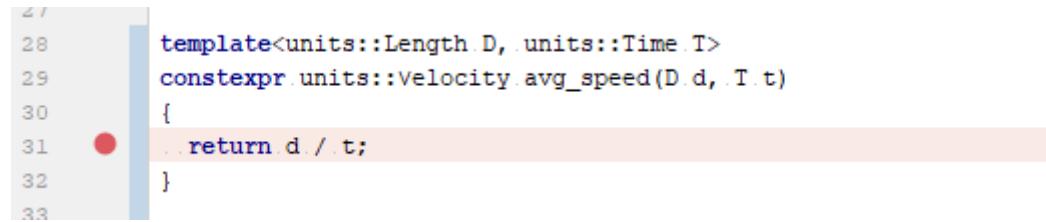
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      [with T = units::velocity;
       U = units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>, units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, 1> >]’
include/meta/meta_fwd.hpp:224:18: note: ‘meta::detail::barrier’ evaluated to false
```

Concepts support in C++ compilers is still experimental and largely based on Concepts TS. We can expect even better diagnostics in the future.

User experience: Debugging

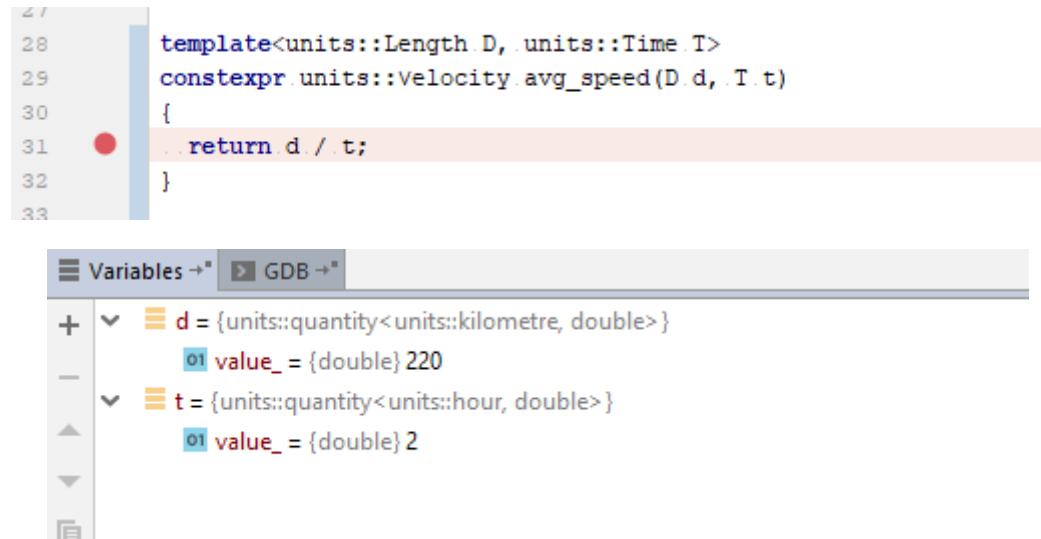


A screenshot of a code editor or debugger interface showing a C++ template function. The code is as follows:

```
27
28     template<units::Length D, units::Time T>
29     constexpr units::Velocity avg_speed(D d, T t)
30     {
31         ● return d / t;
32     }
33 
```

The line `return d / t;` is highlighted with a pink background, and a red circular breakpoint marker is positioned at the start of this line. The line numbers 27 through 33 are visible on the left.

User experience: Debugging



The screenshot shows a debugger interface with a code editor at the top and a variables panel below it.

Code Editor:

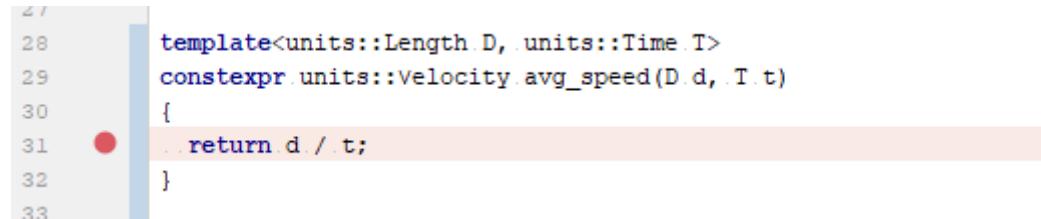
```
27
28     template<units::Length D, units::Time T>
29     constexpr units::Velocity avg_speed(D d, T t)
30     {
31         ● return d / t;
32     }
33
```

A red dot marks the current line of execution (line 31).

Variables Panel:

Variable	Type	Value
d	{units::quantity<units::kilometre, double>}	01 value_ = {double} 220
t	{units::quantity<units::hour, double>}	01 value_ = {double} 2

User experience: Debugging



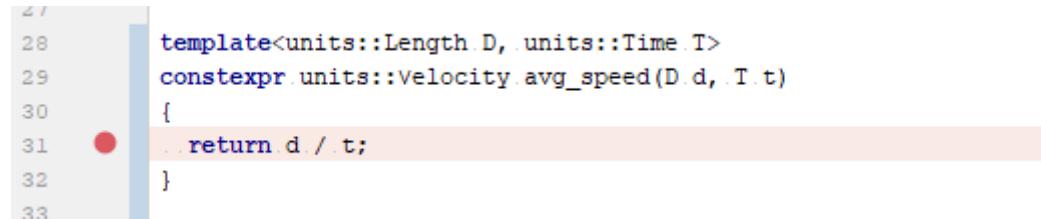
```
27
28     template<units::Length D, units::Time T>
29     constexpr units::Velocity avg_speed(D d, T t)
30     {
31         ● return d / t;
32     }
33 
```

Breakpoint 1, avg_speed<units::quantity<units::kilometre, double>,

 units::quantity<units::hour, double> >

(d=..., t=...) at velocity.cpp:31
31 return d / t;

User experience: Debugging



A screenshot of a debugger interface. On the left is a code editor with the following C++ code:

```
27
28     template<units::Length D, units::Time T>
29     constexpr units::Velocity avg_speed(D d, T t)
30     {
31         ● return d / t;
32     }
33
```

The line number 31 has a red dot at its start, indicating it is the current line of execution. To the right of the code editor is a terminal window showing the following gdb session:

```
(gdb) ptype d
type = class units::quantity<units::kilometre, double>
[with U = units::kilometre, Rep = double] {
...
}
```

Contracts

```
template<Unit U, Scalar Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
        requires std::same_as<typename U1::dimension, typename U2::dimension>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr Scalar operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                                              const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs)
    {
        Expects(rhs != quantity<U2, Rep2>(0));
        // ...
    }
};
```

Contracts

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template<Unit U, Scalar Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
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    [[nodiscard]] constexpr Scalar operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                                              const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs)
    {
        Expects(rhs != quantity<U2, Rep2>(0));
        // ...
    }
};
```

error: macro "Expects" passed 2 arguments, but takes just 1

Contracts

```
template<Unit U, Scalar Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
        requires std::same_as<typename U1::dimension, typename U2::dimension>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr Scalar operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                                              const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs)
    {
        using rhs_type = quantity<U2, Rep2>;
        Expects(rhs != rhs_type(0));
        // ...
    }
};
```

Contracts

```
template<Unit U, Scalar Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
        requires std::same_as<typename U1::dimension, typename U2::dimension>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr Scalar operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                                              const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs)
    {
        Expects(rhs != std::remove_cvref_t<decltype(rhs)>{0});
        // ...
    }
};
```

Contracts

```
template<Unit U, Scalar Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
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    [[nodiscard]] constexpr Scalar operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                                              const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs)
    {
        Expects(rhs != std::remove_cvref_t<decltype(rhs)>{0});
        // ...
    }
};
```

Still not the best solution

- usage of a *macro in a header file* (possible ODR issue)
- *not a part of a function signature*

(Not C++20) Contracts

```
template<Unit U, Scalar Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
        requires std::same_as<typename U1::dimension, typename U2::dimension>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr Scalar operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                                              const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs) [[expects: rhs != quantity<U2, Rep2>(0)]]
    {
        // ...
    }
};
```

(Not C++20) Contracts

```
template<Unit U, Scalar Rep = double>
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public:
    template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
        requires std::same_as<typename U1::dimension, typename U2::dimension>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr Scalar operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                                              const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs) [[expects: rhs != quantity<U2, Rep2>(0)]]
    {
        // ...
    }
};
```

- **Contract always included in the function's signature**

- clearly *communicates the interface between the author and the user* of the interface
- *available* even if only a *function declaration* is available
- *always up to date* (contrary to often outdated info in comments)

(Not C++20) Contracts

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template<Unit U, Scalar Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
        requires std::same_as<typename U1::dimension, typename U2::dimension>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr Scalar operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                                              const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs) [[expects: rhs != quantity<U2, Rep2>(0)]]
    {
        // ...
    }
};
```

- Contract always included in the function's signature
 - clearly *communicates the interface between the author and the user* of the interface
 - *available* even if only a *function declaration* is available
 - *always up to date* (contrary to often outdated info in comments)
- No preprocessor macros!

Adding your own dimensions and units

DIGITAL INFORMATION

```
static_assert(1_B == 8_b);
```

Adding your own dimensions and units

DIGITAL INFORMATION

```
static_assert(1_B == 8_b);
```

BASE DIMENSION

```
inline constexpr units::base_dimension base_dim_digital_information{"digital information"};
```

Adding your own dimensions and units

DIGITAL INFORMATION

```
static_assert(1_B == 8_b);
```

BASE DIMENSION

```
inline constexpr units::base_dimension base_dim_digital_information{"digital information"};
```

DIMENSION AND ITS CONCEPT

```
struct digital_information : units::make_dimension_t<units::exp<base_dim_digital_information, 1>> {};
template<>
struct units::downcasting_traits<units::downcast_from<digital_information>> : units::downcast_to<digital_information> {};
```

Adding your own dimensions and units

DIGITAL INFORMATION

```
static_assert(1_B == 8_b);
```

BASE DIMENSION

```
inline constexpr units::base_dimension base_dim_digital_information{"digital information"};
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DIMENSION AND ITS CONCEPT

```
struct digital_information : units::make_dimension_t<units::exp<base_dim_digital_information, 1>> {};
template<>
struct units::downcasting_traits<units::downcast_from<digital_information>> : units::downcast_to<digital_information> {};
```

```
template<typename T>
concept DigitalInformation = units::QuantityOf<T, digital_information>;
```

Adding your own dimensions and units

DIGITAL INFORMATION

```
static_assert(1_B == 8_b);
```

UNITS

```
struct bit : units::unit<digital_information> {};
template<> struct units::downcasting_traits<units::downcast_from<bit>> : units::downcast_to<bit> {};

struct byte : units::unit<digital_information, units::ratio<8>> {};
template<> struct units::downcasting_traits<units::downcast_from<byte>> : units::downcast_to<byte> {};
```

Adding your own dimensions and units

DIGITAL INFORMATION

```
static_assert(1_B == 8_b);
```

UNITS

```
struct bit : units::unit<digital_information> {};
template<> struct units::downcasting_traits<units::downcast_from<bit>> : units::downcast_to<bit> {};

struct byte : units::unit<digital_information, units::ratio<8>> {};
template<> struct units::downcasting_traits<units::downcast_from<byte>> : units::downcast_to<byte> {};
```

UDLS

```
inline namespace literals {
    constexpr auto operator""_b(unsigned long long l) { return units::quantity<bit, std::int64_t>(l); }
    constexpr auto operator""_b(long double l) { return units::quantity<bit, long double>(l); }

    constexpr auto operator""_B(unsigned long long l) { return units::quantity<byte, std::int64_t>(l); }
    constexpr auto operator""_B(long double l) { return units::quantity<byte, long double>(l); }
}
```

Try it yourself: <https://godbolt.org/z/iEFwID> (Thank You Matt!)

The screenshot shows the Godbolt Compiler Explorer interface. On the left, the C++ source code for `units/quantity.h` is displayed, containing definitions for digital information, bit, byte, and their conversion operators. On the right, the compiler configuration is set to "x86-64 gcc (trunk)" with optimization flags `-std=c++2a -fconcepts -O2`. The assembly output panel shows the message "`<No assembly generated>`". The bottom panel displays the compiler's return status: "Compiler returned: 0". A link "Edit on Compiler Explorer" is located at the bottom right.

```
1 #include <units/quantity.h>
2
3 using namespace std::experimental;
4
5 inline constexpr units::base_dimension base_dim_digital_information("digital information");
6
7 struct digital_information : units::make_dimension_t<units::exp<base_dim_digital_information, 1>> {};
8 template<> struct units::downcasting_traits<units::downcast_from<digital_information>> : units::downcast_to<digital_information> {};
9
10 template<typename T>
11 concept DigitalInformation = units::QuantityOf<T, digital_information>;
12
13 struct bit : units::unit<digital_information> {};
14 template<> struct units::downcasting_traits<units::downcast_from<bit>> : units::downcast_to<bit> {};
15 struct byte : units::unit<digital_information, units::ratio<8>> {};
16 template<> struct units::downcasting_traits<units::downcast_from<byte>> : units::downcast_to<byte> {};
17
18 inline namespace literals {
19     constexpr auto operator""_b(unsigned long long l) { return units::quantity<bit, std::int64_t>(l); }
20     constexpr auto operator""_b(long double l) { return units::quantity<bit, long double>(l); }
21     constexpr auto operator""_B(unsigned long long l) { return units::quantity<byte, std::int64_t>(l); }
22     constexpr auto operator""_B(long double l) { return units::quantity<byte, long double>(l); }
23 }
24
25 static_assert(1_B == 8_b);
26
```

Next steps

We really need physical units and dimensional analysis support in the C++ Standard Library

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We really need physical units and dimensional analysis support in the C++ Standard Library

- 1 Gather *feedback and more requirements* from users

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We really need physical units and dimensional analysis support in the C++ Standard Library

- 1 Gather *feedback and more requirements* from users
- 2 First *design review on the ISO C++ Committee Meeting* in Belfast, Northern Ireland
 - possible design update according to the Committee input

Next steps

We really need physical units and dimensional analysis support in the C++ Standard Library

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Next steps

We really need physical units and dimensional analysis support in the C++ Standard Library

- 1 Gather *feedback and more requirements* from users
- 2 First *design review on the ISO C++ Committee Meeting* in Belfast, Northern Ireland
 - possible design update according to the Committee input
- 3 Provide *support for remaining dimensions and units*
 - based on user's feedback
- 4 Try to *catch C++23 train*



CAUTION
Programming
is addictive
(and too much fun)