

Concepts of Continuous Quantities & Countable Aggregates and Nomenclature

Chuck Ehrlich
Leader, International Legal Metrology Program
Office of Weights and Measures
Physical Measurement Laboratory

28 March, 2023

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature



Main purposes of this presentation

- What do the VIM and 9th SI Brochure have to say about 'counting'?
- What don't the VIM and 9th SI Brochure have to say about 'counting', but could?
- What might it be a good idea for those documents to have added about counting in the future?

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

Main purposes of this presentation

- Identify overlaps and differences between concepts of measurement and counting
- Highlight ambiguities associated with different concepts
- To present ideas for developing a rigorous concept system for counting

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

What do the VIM and 9th SI Brochure have to say about ‘counting’?

Not a lot!

- The VIM3 has a Note to ‘measurement’ that “Measurement implies comparison of quantities or counting of entities”, which is elaborated somewhat in the VIM4 1CD.
- The 9th SI Brochure has one Section (2.3.3 “Dimensions of quantities”) that discusses “counting quantities”, but mostly in the context of ‘quantity dimensions’ and ‘quantities of unit one’.
- Section 5.4.7 of 9th SI Brochure: “Stating quantity values being pure numbers” also addresses “Quantities relating to counting...”

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

What do the VIM and 9th SI Brochure have to say about 'counting'?

- Neither the VIM nor the SI Brochure define 'counting'.
- Should they?

ISO 704 Terminology Work -- Principles and Methods

Provides details on concept systems

ISO 10241-1 Terminological entries in standards

Part 1 General requirements and examples of presentation

Explains how to structure definitions in standards

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature



Acknowledgements and Disclaimer

Richard Davis

Luca Mari

Eric Shirley

Peter Blattner

Gunnar Nordin

Stefanie Trapmann

Ryan Fitzgerald

Katrice Lippa

Michael Nelson

Jan Konijnenburg

Katya Delak

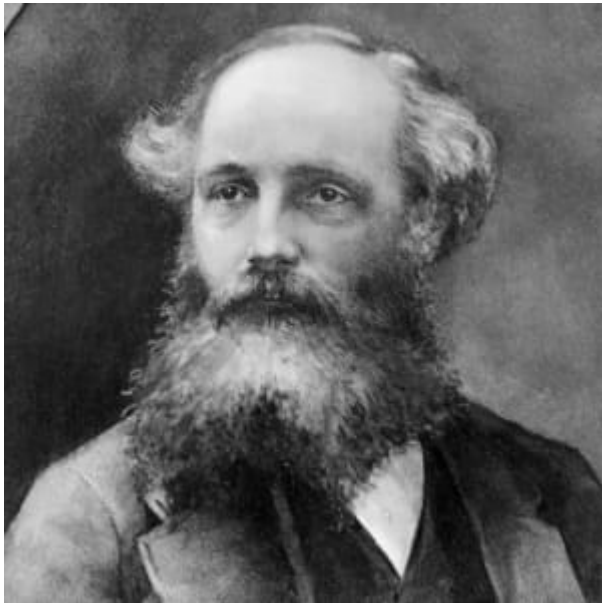
Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

Side-by-side comparison of concepts of quantities and aggregates

- | | |
|--|--|
| - (continuous/physical) quantity | - Countable aggregate / (counting) quantity |
| - measurement unit | - counting unit (?) |
| - value of a (continuous) quantity | - value of a (counting) quantity |
| - measurement | - counting |
| - dimension of a (continuous) quantity | - dimension of a (counting) quantity (?) |
| - traceability of a measurement result to the SI | - traceability of a counting result to the SI (?) |

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

‘(value of a) quantity’ from J.C. Maxwell (1873) and J. DeBoer (1994/95)



James Clerk Maxwell

Photo credit: Wikipedia

“Every expression of a quantity consists of two factors or components.

One of these is the name of a certain known quantity of the same kind of the quantity to be expressed, which is taken as a *standard of reference*.

The other component is the number of times the standard is to be taken in order to make up the required quantity.

The standard quantity is technically called the Unit and the number is called the Numerical Value of the quantity.”

This may be expressed in the following notation:

physical quantity = numerical value x unit

$$Q = \{Q\}_{[Q]} \cdot [Q]$$

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

Evolution of definition of 'quantity' in the VIM

VIM1 (1984): (measurable) quantity

An attribute of a phenomenon, body or substance, ...

VIM2 (1993): (measurable) quantity

attribute of a phenomenon, body or substance ...

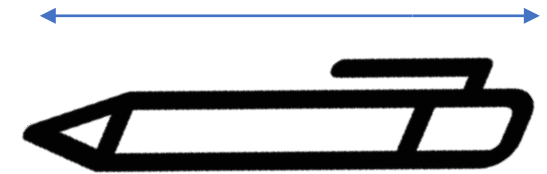
VIM3 (2008): quantity

property of a phenomenon, body or substance, where the property has a magnitude that can be expressed as a number and a reference

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

Some common properties of
(physical) objects:

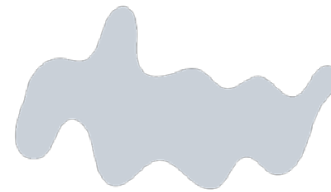
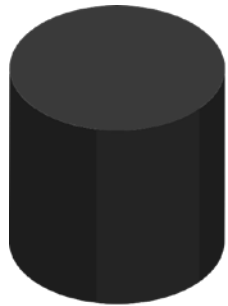
- Spatial extent or separation between points on the surface of the object;
- Heaviness of the object, or resistance to movement when being pushed on;



Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

Some common properties of (physical) objects:

- Shape; well-characterized vs. amorphous;



- Hardness; Resistance to scratching;



- Etc.

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

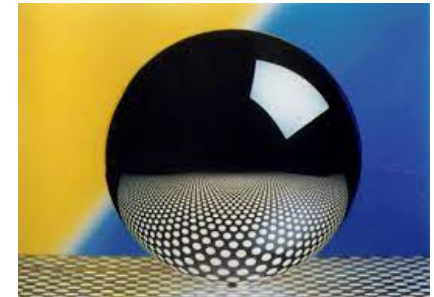
Some common properties of (physical) objects:

- Number of entities in an aggregate



aggregate of jellybeans

- Number of entities comprising an object/body



aggregate of silicon atoms

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

‘measurement unit’ in the VIM

VIM4 1CD (2021): [measurement unit](#)

real scalar [individual quantity](#), defined and adopted by convention, with which any other quantity of the same kind can be compared by ratio, resulting in a number

What is the purpose of the concept of ‘measurement unit’?

To provide an agreed upon (amount of) reference for a given kind of quantity, to be used as a means of comparison.

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

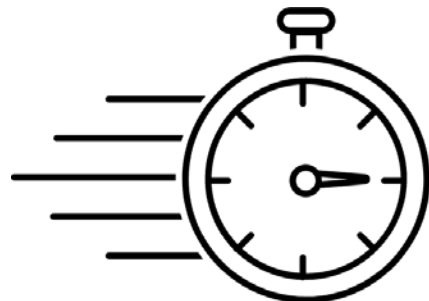
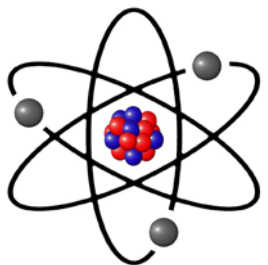
Some basic concepts of measurement:

- “Object” to be measured
- Specified property of that object
- Measuring instrument/system
- **Measurement unit**
- Comparison
- [Measured] value
- [Measurement] uncertainty
- ...

l_{meter}



Image courtesy of BIPM



light moving a specified distance in a second ...

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

'Counting unit' in a concept system for counting?

What would be the purpose of the concept 'counting unit'?

To serve as a reference, the same as for continuous quantities.

But is that really necessary? **Probably Not!**



aggregate of discrete entities

Count of entities in aggregate = {(whole?) number}

Saying that the counting unit is one is not necessary, and somewhat misleading and confusing!

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

dimension of a (physical) quantity

VIM4 2CD:

relation of a **quantity** to the **base quantities** of a **system of quantities** as a product of the base quantities each raised to a power, omitting any proportionality factor

The dimension of a quantity Q is denoted by:

$$\dim Q = T^\alpha L^\beta M^\gamma I^\delta \Theta^\epsilon N^\zeta J^\eta$$

where the exponents, named “dimensional exponents”, are positive or negative numbers, or zero.

The symbols T , L , M , I , Θ , N , and J represent the base quantities of the SI, not the base units.

The ‘equation’ for $\dim Q$ is not really a mathematical equation, and so perhaps should rather be written:

$$\dim Q \rightarrow T^\alpha L^\beta M^\gamma I^\delta \Theta^\epsilon N^\zeta J^\eta .$$

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

dimensionless quantity

When all of the dimensional exponents of the base quantities are zero, the dimension of the quantity Q is said to be equal to one, and the quantity is said to be “dimensionless”:

$$\dim Q \rightarrow T^0 L^0 M^0 I^0 \Theta^0 N^0 J^0 = 1$$

But the symbols T , L , M , I , Θ , N , and J represent the base [kind of] quantities of the SI, and not individual quantities that can have quantity values.

Therefore, raising such a symbol to the power 0 doesn't make sense:

A dimension of a [kind of] quantity is not a numerical entity, and so cannot = 1.

Also, what does this have to do with measurement units or counting units for a given [kind of] quantity ...?

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

dimension of a quantity (including counting quantity)

The dimension of a quantity Q is denoted by: $\dim Q \rightarrow T^\alpha L^\beta M^\gamma I^\delta \Theta^\epsilon N^\zeta J^\eta$

Could add the dimension of 'count' (symbol "C"):

$$\dim Q \rightarrow \underline{C}^\theta T^\alpha L^\beta M^\gamma I^\delta \Theta^\epsilon N^\zeta J^\eta$$

For example: Then the dimension of a count of pearls along a necklace could be:

$$\dim (\text{pearls along necklace chain}) \rightarrow C L^{-1}$$

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

Count – number of discrete entities in an aggregate

value of a counting quantity: 100, or $100 \cdot 1$, or 100 entities?



$$C_{jellybeans} \stackrel{?}{=} \{100\}$$

$$C_{jellybeans} \stackrel{?}{=} \{100\} \cdot [1]$$

$$C_{jellybeans} \stackrel{?}{=} \{100\} \cdot [\text{entities (jellybeans)}]$$



Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

What are the basic concepts and complexities surrounding 'counting'?

- **How is 'counting' typically defined in dictionaries?** Examples:
 - Process of determining the number of elements of a finite set of objects;
- **How does the 3rd edition of the VIM define 'measurement'?**
 - Process of experimentally obtaining one or more quantity values that can reasonably be attributed to a quantity

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

Summary and Conclusions:

What might be some of the basic concepts of countable aggregates in a rigorous concept system for counting?

- countable aggregate / (counting) quantity
 - counting unit (?)
 - value of a counting quantity
 - counting
- Dimension of a counting quantity (?)
 - traceability of a count to the SI
 - Etc.

Concepts of continuous quantities & countable aggregates and nomenclature

Summary and Conclusions:

- 'dimension', '(measurement) unit' and 'number' are three very different concepts
- Should the number one (symbol "1") be regarded as a (counting) unit?
- Should the term "unitless quantity" be used rather than "dimensionless quantity", when there is no measurement unit?

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?



[chuck @nist.gov](mailto:chuck@nist.gov)