

Package ‘seacarb’

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R topics documented:

alkalinity	3
amp	4
at	5
bjerrum	6

bor	8
buffer	9
buffesm	13
carb	18
carbb	24
d2p	28
derivnum	29
errors	34
f2pCO2	40
K0	41
K1	42
K1p	44
K2	46
K2p	48
K3p	49
Kb	50
kconv	52
Kf	53
kfg	55
Khs	55
Kn	56
Ks	57
Ksi	58
Kspa	60
Kspc	61
Kw	62
oa	63
Om	68
p2d	72
p2fCO2	73
p2xCO2	74
pCa	75
Pcoeffs	79
Pcorrect	80
pgas	82
pH	86
pHconv	87
pHinsi	88
pHslope	91
pmix	92
ppH	96
psi	100
pTA	103
rho	107
seacarb_test_P0	108
seacarb_test_P300	109
speciation	109
theta	111

<i>alkalinity</i>	3
tris	112
vapress	113
x2pCO2	114
Index	116

<i>alkalinity</i>	<i>Example data file for function at</i>
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Description

The variables are:

- volume: Volume of acid added to the sample in ml
- E: Potential measured during the titration in mV
- temperature: Temperature in degrees Celsius
- weight: Weight of the sample in g
- S: Salinity
- normality : Normality of the acid
- ETris: Potential used for the calibration of the electrode in mV
- pHTris: pH used for the calibration of the electrode with the TRIS buffer

Usage

`alkalinity`

Format

A data frame with 29 rows and 8 variables

Source

Data come from a potentiometric titration performed by Steeve Comeau.

amp	<i>pH value of the AMP buffer</i>
-----	-----------------------------------

Description

pH value of the AMP buffer (on the total scale in mol/kg)

Usage

```
amp(S=35, T=25)
```

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC

Details

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

Value

AMP	pH value of the AMP buffer (on the total scale in mol/kg)
-----	---

Author(s)

Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication 3*, 1-191.

See Also

[tris](#), [pHslope](#), [pH](#).

Examples

```
##Example from Dickson et al. (2007)
amp(S=35, T=25)
```

at *Calculates total alkalinity from potentiometric titration data*

Description

Calculates total alkalinity from potentiometric titration data

Usage

at(S=35, T=25, C=0.1, d=1, pHTris=NULL, ETris=NULL, weight, E, volume)

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35. S must be a single value, not a vector.
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC, can be given as a vector or as a single value.
C	Normality of the acid, default is 0.1. C must be a single value, not a vector.
d	Density of the acid, default is 1. d must be a single value, not a vector.
pHTris	pH used for the calibration of the electrode with the TRIS buffer. pHTris must be a single value, not a vector.
ETris	Potential used for the calibration of the electrode in mV. ETris must be a single value, not a vector.
weight	Weight of the sample in g. weight must be a single value, not a vector.
E	Potential measured during the titration in mV. E must be a vector.
volume	Volume of acid added to the sample in ml. volume must be a vector.

Details

Total alkalinity is estimated using the non-linear least-square procedure described by Dickson et al. (2007).

Value

AT Total alkalinity in mol/kg)

Author(s)

Steeve Comeau, Heloise Lavigne and Jean-Pierre Gattuso

References

Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.

See Also

alkalinity

Examples

```
data(alkalinity)
data <- alkalinity
AT <- at(S=data$S[1], T=data$temperature, C=data$normality[1], pHTris=data$pHTris[1],
        ETris=data$ETris[1], E=data$E, weight=data$weight[1], volume=data$volume)
```

bjerrum

*Bjerrum plot***Description**

Plot the concentration of the various ionic forms of a molecule as a function of pH

Usage

```
bjerrum(K1=K1(), K2=NULL, K3=NULL, phmin=2, phmax=12, by=0.1, conc=1,
        type="l", col="black", ylab="Concentration (mol/kg)", add=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

K1	First dissociation constant
K2	Second dissociation constant, default is NULL
K3	Third dissociation constant, default is NULL
phmin	Minimum pH value, default is 2
phmax	Maximum pH value, default is 12
by	Increment on the pH axis, default is 0.1
conc	concentration of molecule, default is 1
type	Type of plot, default is line
col	Color of plot, default is black
ylab	Label of Y axis, default is (mol/kg)
add	false:start new, true: add to current, default is false
...	Graphical parameters (see par) and any further arguments of plot, typically plot.default , may also be supplied as arguments to this function. Hence, the high-level graphics control arguments described under par and the arguments to title may be supplied to this function.

Details

Note that the concentration is plotted in mol/kg only if conc is given is mol/kg

Author(s)

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References

Zeebe, R. E. and Wolf-Gladrow D. A., 2001 *CO₂ in seawater: equilibrium, kinetics, isotopes*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 346 pp.

See Also

[matplot](#), [par](#), [speciation](#).

Examples

```
## Plot the bjerrum plot for the carbonate system using the default values
bjerrum(K1(),K2(),main="DIC speciation",lwd=2)
abline(v=-log10(K1()),col="grey")
mtext(side=3,at=-log10(K1()),"pK1")
abline(v=-log10(K2()),col="grey")
mtext(side=3,at=-log10(K2()),"pK2")
legend("left",lty=1:3,lwd=2,legend=c(expression(CO[2]),expression(HCO[3]^"-"),
expression(CO[3]^"2-"))))

## Plot the bjerrum plot for phosphate using the default values
bjerrum(K1p(),K2p(),K3p(),main="phosphate speciation",lwd=2)
legend("left",lty=1:4,lwd=2,legend=c(expression(H[3]~P0[4]),
expression(H[2]~P0[4]^"-"),
expression(HPO[4]^"2-"),expression(PO[4]^"3-"))))

## Plot the bjerrum plot for the carbonate system using the values other
## than the default ones, showing the effect of temperature
bjerrum(K1(T=25,S=35),K2(T=25,S=35),conc=1.3,main="effect of temperature" )
bjerrum(K1(T=0,S=35),K2(T=0,S=35),conc=1.3,add=TRUE,col="red")
legend("left",lty=1,col=c("black","red"),legend=c("T=25 oC","T=0 oC"))
legend("right",lty=1:3,legend=c(expression(CO[2]),expression(HCO[3]^"-"),
expression(CO[3]^"2-"))))

## Plot the bjerrum plot for the carbonate system using the values other
## than the default ones, showing the effect of salinity
bjerrum(K1(T=25,S=35),K2(T=25,S=35),conc=1.3,main="effect of salinity" )
bjerrum(K1(T=25,S=5),K2(T=25,S=5),conc=1.3,add=TRUE,col="blue")
legend("left",lty=1,col=c("black","blue"),legend=c("S=35","S=5"))
legend("right",lty=1:3,legend=c(expression(CO[2]),expression(HCO[3]^"-"),
expression(CO[3]^"2-"))))

## Plot the bjerrum plot for the carbonate system using the values other
## than the default ones, showing the effect of pressure
bjerrum(K1(P=0),K2(P=0),conc=1.3,main="effect of pressure" )
bjerrum(K1(P=300),K2(P=300),conc=1.3,add=TRUE,col="green")
legend("left",lty=1,col=c("black","green"),legend=c("P=0","P=300"),title="atm")
legend("right",lty=1:3,legend=c(expression(CO[2]),expression(HCO[3]^"-"),
expression(CO[3]^"2-"))))
```

bor *Total boron concentration (mol/kg)*

Description

total boron concentration (mol kg^{-1})

Usage

bor(S, b)

Arguments

S Salinity, default is 35
b "110" for using the Lee et al. (2010) formulation or "u74" for using the Uppstrom (1974) formulation, default is "u74"

Value

bor total boron concentration (mol kg^{-1})

Author(s)

Heloise Lavigne, Aurelien Proye and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

DOE 1994 *Handbook of methods for the analysis of the various parameters of the carbon dioxide system in sea water*. ORNL/CDIAC-74. Oak Ridge, Tenn.: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Lee K., Tae-Wook K., Byrne R.H., Millero F.J., Feely R.A. and Liu Y-M, 2010 The universal ratio of the boron to chlorinity for the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **74** 1801-1811.

Uppstrom L.R., 1974 The boron/chlorinity ratio of the deep-sea water from the Pacific Ocean. *Deep-Sea Research I* **21** 161-162.

Examples

bor(35, "110")

 buffer

Buffer parameters of the seawater carbonate system

Description

Returns buffer parameters of the seawater carbonate system.

Usage

```
buffer(flag, var1, var2, S=35, T=25, Patm=1, P=0, Pt=0, Sit=0, k1k2="x",
kf="x", ks="d", pHscale="T", b="u74", warn="y")
```

Arguments

flag	select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are: flag = 1 pH and CO ₂ given flag = 2 CO ₂ and HCO ₃ given flag = 3 CO ₂ and CO ₃ given flag = 4 CO ₂ and ALK given flag = 5 CO ₂ and DIC given flag = 6 pH and HCO ₃ given flag = 7 pH and CO ₃ given flag = 8 pH and ALK given flag = 9 pH and DIC given flag = 10 HCO ₃ and CO ₃ given flag = 11 HCO ₃ and ALK given flag = 12 HCO ₃ and DIC given flag = 13 CO ₃ and ALK given flag = 14 CO ₃ and DIC given flag = 15 ALK and DIC given flag = 21 pCO ₂ and pH given flag = 22 pCO ₂ and HCO ₃ given flag = 23 pCO ₂ and CO ₃ given flag = 24 pCO ₂ and ALK given flag = 25 pCO ₂ and DIC given
var1	enter value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO ₂ in μ atm
var2	enter value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH
S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
Patm	Surface atmospheric pressure in atm
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0)
Pt	Concentration of total phosphate in mol/kg; set to 0 if NA

Sit	Concentration of total silicate in mol/kg; set to 0 if NA
k1k2	"l" for using K1 and K2 from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35oC and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".
kf	"pf" for using Kf from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using Kf from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33oC and/or S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
ks	"d" for using Ks from Dickson (1990), "k" for using Ks from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"
pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for the total scale, "F" for the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is "T" (total scale)
b	Concentration of total boron. "l10" for the Lee et al. (2010) formulation or "u74" for the Uppstrom (1974) formulation, default is "u74"
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for constants; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

The Lueker et al. (2000) constants for K1 and K2, the Perez and Fraga (1987) constant for Kf and the Dickson (1990) constant for Ks are recommended by Dickson et al. (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

For K1 and K2:

- Roy et al. (1993): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Lueker et al. (2000): S ranging between 19 and 43 and T ranging between 2 and 35oC.
- Millero et al. (2006): S ranging between 0.1 and 50 and T ranging between 1 and 50oC.
- Millero (2010): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".

For Kf:

- Perez and Fraga (1987): S ranging between 10 and 40 and T ranging between 9 and 33oC.
- Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994): S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

For Ks:

- Dickson (1990): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Khoo et al. (1977): S ranging between 20 and 45 and T ranging between 5 and 40oC.

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It is recommended to use either vectors with the same dimension or one vector for one argument and numbers for the other arguments.

Pressure corrections and pH scale:

- For K0, the pressure correction term of Weiss (1974) is used.
- For K1, K2, pK1, pK2, pK3, Kw, Kb, Khs and Ksi, the pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kf, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The formulation of Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994) provides Kf on the free scale but that of Perez and Fraga (1987) provides it on the total scale. Hence, in that case, Kf was first transformed from the total scale to the free scale. With both formulations, the pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Ks, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kn, The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

PhiD	PhiD, chemical buffer factor ($\text{dpH}/\text{d}[\text{DIC}]$); input/output of dissolved CO ₂ (unit pH per mol/kg)
BetaD	BetaD, homogeneous or Revelle buffer factor ($\text{dln}(\text{pCO}_2)/\text{dln}[\text{DIC}]$); input/output of dissolved CO ₂
PiD	PiD, chemical buffer factor ($\text{dpCO}_2/\text{d}[\text{DIC}]$); input/output of dissolved CO ₂ (μatm per mol/kg)
PhiB	PhiB, chemical buffer factor ($\text{dpH}/\text{d}[\text{DIC}]$); from input/output of bicarbonate (unit pH per mol/kg)
BetaB	BetaB, homogeneous buffer factor ($\text{dln}(\text{pCO}_2)/\text{dln}[\text{DIC}]$); input/output of bicarbonate
PiB	PiB, chemical buffer factor ($\text{dpCO}_2/\text{d}[\text{DIC}]$); input/output of dissolved CO ₂ (μatm per mol/kg)
PhiC	PhiC, chemical buffer factor ($\text{dpH}/\text{d}[\text{DIC}]$); input/output of carbonate (unit pH per mol/kg)
BetaC	BetaC, homogeneous buffer factor ($\text{dln}(\text{pCO}_2)/\text{dln}[\text{DIC}]$); input/output of carbonate
PiC	PiC, chemical buffer factor ($\text{dpCO}_2/\text{d}[\text{DIC}]$); input/output of carbonate (μatm per mol/kg)

PhiH	PhiH, chemical buffer factor (dpH/d[ALK]); input/output of strong acid (unit pH per mol/kg)
PiH	PiH, chemical buffer factor (dpCO2/d[ALK]); input/output of strong acid (μatm per mol/kg)

Author(s)

Heloise Lavigne, Aurelien Proye and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

- Dickson A. G., 1990 Standard potential of the reaction: $\text{AgCl(s)} + 1/2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) = \text{Ag(s)} + \text{HCl(aq)}$, and the standard acidity constant of the ion HSO_4 in synthetic sea water from 273.15 to 318.15 K. *Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics* **22**, 113-127.
- Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO_2 measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.
- Khoo H. K., Ramette R. W., Culberson C. H. and Bates R. G., 1977 Determination of Hydrogen Ion Concentration in Seawater from 5 to 40°C: Standard Potentials at Salinities from 20 to 45. *Analytical Chemistry* **49**, 29-34.
- Frankignoulle M., 1994 A complete set of buffer factors for acid/base CO_2 system in seawater. *Journal of Marine Systems* **5**, 111-118.
- Lee K., Tae-Wook K., Byrne R.H., Millero F.J., Feely R.A. and Liu Y-M, 2010 The universal ratio of the boron to chlorinity for the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **74** 1801-1811.
- Lueker T. J., Dickson A. G. and Keeling C. D., 2000 Ocean p CO_2 calculated from dissolved inorganic carbon, alkalinity, and equations for K_1 and K_2 : validation based on laboratory measurements of CO_2 in gas and seawater at equilibrium. *Marine Chemistry* **70** 105-119.
- Millero F. J., 2010 Carbonate constant for estuarine waters. *Marine and Freshwater Research* **61**: 139-142.
- Millero F. J., Graham T. B., Huang F., Bustos-Serrano H. and Pierrot D., 2006 Dissociation constants of carbonic acid in seawater as a function of salinity and temperature. *Marine Chemistry* **100**, 80-84.
- Perez F. F. and Fraga F., 1987 Association constant of fluoride and hydrogen ions in seawater. *Marine Chemistry* **21**, 161-168.
- Roy R. N., Roy L. N., Vogel K. M., Porter-Moore C., Pearson T., Good C. E., Millero F. J. and Campbell D. M., 1993. The dissociation constants of carbonic acid in seawater at salinities 5 to 45 and temperatures 0 to 45°C. *Marine Chemistry* **44**, 249-267.
- Uppstrom L.R., 1974 The boron/chlorinity ratio of the deep-sea water from the Pacific Ocean. *Deep-Sea Research I* **21** 161-162.

Examples

```
## Computation with a couple of variables
buffer(flag=8, var1=8.2, var2=0.00234, S=35, T=25, Patm=1, P=0, Pt=0,
Sit=0, pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", b="u74")
```

```

## Using vectors as arguments
flag <- c(8, 2, 8)
var1 <- c(8.2, 7.477544e-06, 8.2)
var2 <- c(0.002343955, 0.001649802, 2400e-6)
S <- c(35, 35, 30)
T <- c(25, 25, 30)
P <- c(0, 0, 0)
Pt <- c(0, 0, 0)
Sit <- c(0, 0, 0)
kf <- c("pf", "pf", "pf")
k1k2 <- c("1", "1", "1")
pHscale <- c("T", "T", "T")
b <- c("110", "110", "110")
buffer(flag=flag, var1=var1, var2=var2, S=S, T=T, P=P, Pt=Pt,
Sit=Sit, kf=kf, k1k2=k1k2, pHscale=pHscale, b=b)

## Test for all flags

flag <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25)

var1 <- c(8.200000, 7.477544e-06, 7.477544e-06, 7.477544e-06, 7.477544e-06, 8.2,
8.2, 8.2, 8.2, 0.001685024, 0.001685024, 0.001685024, 0.0002888382,
0.0002888382, 0.002391252, 264.2008, 264.2008, 264.2008, 264.2008, 264.2008)

var2 <- c(7.477544e-06, 0.001685024, 0.0002888382, 0.002391252, 0.001981340,
0.001685024, 0.0002888382, 0.002391252, 0.001981340, 0.0002888382, 0.002391252,
0.001981340, 0.002391252, 0.001981340, 0.001981340, 8.2, 0.001685024,
0.0002888382, 0.002391252, 0.001981340)

buffer(flag=flag, var1=var1, var2=var2)

```

buffesm

Buffer capacities of the seawater carbonate system as defined by Egleston et al. (2010)

Description

Returns the six buffer factors of the seawater carbonate system as defined by Egleston, Sabine and Morel (2010), denoted here as ESM. Also returns the classic Revelle factor (relative change in pCO₂ over that for DIC). In ESM, there are errors in the equations in Table 1 for S , Ω_{DIC} , and Ω_{Alk} . These errors have been corrected here. The results of this routine have been validated: when input concentrations of Pt and Sit are set to zero, they produce results that are identical to those shown in ESM's Fig. 2. But when Pt and Sit are nonzero, contributions from phosphoric and silicic acid systems are taken into account, an improvement to the Egleston et al. (2010) approach. This routine was inspired and adapted from seacarb's "buffer" function. Its input arguments are identical to those in the "buffer" and "carb" functions of seacarb.

Usage

```
buffesm(flag, var1, var2, S=35, T=25, Patm=1, P=0, Pt=0, Sit=0, k1k2="x",
kf="x", ks="d", pHscale="T", b="u74", warn="y")
```

Arguments

flag	select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are: flag = 1 pH and CO ₂ given flag = 2 CO ₂ and HCO ₃ given flag = 3 CO ₂ and CO ₃ given flag = 4 CO ₂ and ALK given flag = 5 CO ₂ and DIC given flag = 6 pH and HCO ₃ given flag = 7 pH and CO ₃ given flag = 8 pH and ALK given flag = 9 pH and DIC given flag = 10 HCO ₃ and CO ₃ given flag = 11 HCO ₃ and ALK given flag = 12 HCO ₃ and DIC given flag = 13 CO ₃ and ALK given flag = 14 CO ₃ and DIC given flag = 15 ALK and DIC given flag = 21 pCO ₂ and pH given flag = 22 pCO ₂ and HCO ₃ given flag = 23 pCO ₂ and CO ₃ given flag = 24 pCO ₂ and ALK given flag = 25 pCO ₂ and DIC given
var1	enter value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO ₂ in μ atm
var2	enter value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH
S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
Patm	Surface atmospheric pressure in atm, default 1 atm
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0)
Pt	Concentration of total phosphate in mol/kg; set to 0 if NA; when nonzero, account for phosphoric acid system, unlike in Egleston et al. (2010).
Sit	Concentration of total silicate in mol/kg; set to 0 if NA; when nonzero, account for silicic acid system, unlike in Egleston et al. (2010).
k1k2	"l" for using K1 and K2 from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35oC and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".

kf	"pf" for using Kf from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using Kf from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33oC and/or S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
ks	"d" for using Ks from Dickson (1990), "k" for using Ks from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"
pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for the total scale, "F" for the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is "T" (total scale)
b	Concentration of total boron. "l10" for the Lee et al. (2010) formulation or "u74" for the Uppstrom (1974) formulation, default is "u74"
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for constants; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

The Lueker et al. (2000) constants for K1 and K2, the Perez and Fraga (1987) constant for Kf and the Dickson (1990) constant for Ks are recommended by Dickson et al. (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

For K1 and K2:

- Roy et al. (1993): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Lueker et al. (2000): S ranging between 19 and 43 and T ranging between 2 and 35oC.
- Millero et al. (2006): S ranging between 0.1 and 50 and T ranging between 1 and 50oC.
- Millero (2010): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag? "pHscale".

For K0:

- Perez and Fraga (1987): S ranging between 10 and 40 and T ranging between 9 and 33oC.
- Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994): S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

For Ks:

- Dickson (1990): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Khoo et al. (1977): S ranging between 20 and 45 and T ranging between 5 and 40oC.

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It is recommended to use either vectors with the same dimension or one vector for one argument and numbers for the other arguments.

Pressure corrections and pH scale:

- For K0, the pressure correction term of Weiss (1974) is used.

- For K1, K2, pK1, pK2, pK3, Kw, Kb, Khs and Ksi, the pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kf, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The formulation of Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994) provides Kf on the free scale but that of Perez and Fraga (1987) provides it on the total scale. Hence, in that case, Kf was first transformed from the total scale to the free scale. With both formulations, the pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Ks, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kn, The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

gammaDIC	γ_{DIC} , ocean's capacity to buffer changes in $[CO_2]$ due to accumulation of CO_2 from the atmosphere $(\partial \ln[CO_2]/\partial DIC)^{-1}$ (units = mol/kg; multiply by 1000 to get mmol/kg, i.e., the units presented in Egleston et al., 2010)
betaDIC	β_{DIC} , ocean's capacity to buffer changes in $[H^+]$ due to accumulation of CO_2 from the atmosphere $(\partial \ln[H^+]/\partial DIC)^{-1}$ (units = mol/kg)
omegaDIC	Ω_{DIC} , ocean's capacity to buffer changes in $[CO_3^{2-}]$ due to accumulation of CO_2 from the atmosphere $(\partial \ln[CO_3^{2-}]/\partial DIC)^{-1}$; same as $(\partial \ln \Omega_A/\partial DIC)^{-1}$ and $(\partial \ln \Omega_C/\partial DIC)^{-1}$ (units= mol/kg)
gammaALK	γ_{Alk} , ocean's capacity to buffer changes in $[CO_2]$ due to changes in alkalinity $(\partial \ln[CO_2]/\partial ALK)^{-1}$ (units = mol/kg)
betaALK	β_{Alk} , ocean's capacity to buffer changes in $[H^+]$ due to changes in alkalinity $(\partial \ln[H^+]/\partial ALK)^{-1}$ (units = mol/kg)
omegaALK	Ω_{Alk} , ocean's capacity to buffer changes in $[CO_3^{2-}]$ due to changes in alkalinity $(\partial \ln[CO_3^{2-}]/\partial ALK)^{-1}$; same as $(\partial \ln \Omega_A/\partial ALK)^{-1}$ and $(\partial \ln \Omega_C/\partial ALK)^{-1}$ (units = mol/kg)
R	Revelle factor, relative change in $[CO_2]$ or pCO_2 over the relative change in DIC $(\partial \ln[CO_2]/\partial \ln DIC)^{-1}$ (unitless)

Author(s)

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- Uppstrom L.R., 1974 The boron/chlorinity ratio of the deep-sea water from the Pacific Ocean. *Deep-Sea Research I* **21** 161-162.

Examples

```
## Computation with a couple of variables
buffesm(flag=8, var1=8.2, var2=0.00234, S=35, T=25, P=0, Pt=0,
Sit=0, pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", b="u74")

## Using vectors as arguments
flag <- c(8, 2, 8)
var1 <- c(8.2, 7.477544e-06, 8.2)
var2 <- c(0.002343955, 0.001649802, 2400e-6)
S <- c(35, 35, 30)
T <- c(25, 25, 30)
```

```

P <- c(0, 0, 0)
Pt <- c(0, 0, 0)
Sit <- c(0, 0, 0)
kf <- c("pf", "pf", "pf")
k1k2 <- c("1", "1", "1")
pHscale <- c("T", "T", "T")
b <- c("110", "110", "110")
buffesm(flag=flag, var1=var1, var2=var2, S=S, T=T, P=P, Pt=Pt,
Sit=Sit, kf=kf, k1k2=k1k2, pHscale=pHscale, b=b)

## Test for all flags
flag <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25)

var1 <- c(8.200000, 7.477544e-06, 7.477544e-06, 7.477544e-06, 7.477544e-06, 8.2,
8.2, 8.2, 8.2, 0.001685024, 0.001685024, 0.001685024, 0.0002888382,
0.0002888382, 0.002391252, 264.2008, 264.2008, 264.2008, 264.2008, 264.2008)
var2 <- c(7.477544e-06, 0.001685024, 0.0002888382, 0.002391252, 0.001981340,
0.001685024, 0.0002888382, 0.002391252, 0.001981340, 0.0002888382, 0.002391252,
0.001981340, 0.002391252, 0.001981340, 0.001981340, 8.2, 0.001685024,
0.0002888382, 0.002391252, 0.001981340)
buffesm(flag=flag, var1=var1, var2=var2)

## Compute 2 additional factors of interest (ratios of relative changes)
be <- buffesm(flag=flag, var1=var1, var2=var2, S=S, T=T, P=P, Pt=Pt,
Sit=Sit, kf=kf, k1k2=k1k2, pHscale=pHscale, b=b)
# Ratio of gammaDIC/betaDIC = d ln [H+] / d ln pCO2
Hfac <- (be$gammaDIC/be$betaDIC) #H+ factor
# Ratio of gammaDIC/omegaDIC = d ln [CO32-] / d ln pCO2
Satfac <- (be$gammaDIC/be$omegaDIC) #Saturation factor

```

carb

Parameters of the seawater carbonate system

Description

Returns parameters of the seawater carbonate system.

Usage

```
carb(flag, var1, var2, S=35, T=25, Patm=1, P=0, Pt=0, Sit=0,
k1k2="x", kf="x", ks="d", pHscale="T", b="u74", gas="potential", warn="y")
```

Arguments

flag select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are:
flag = 1 pH and CO2 given
flag = 2 CO2 and HCO3 given
flag = 3 CO2 and CO3 given

	flag = 4 CO ₂ and ALK given
	flag = 5 CO ₂ and DIC given
	flag = 6 pH and HCO ₃ given
	flag = 7 pH and CO ₃ given
	flag = 8 pH and ALK given
	flag = 9 pH and DIC given
	flag = 10 HCO ₃ and CO ₃ given
	flag = 11 HCO ₃ and ALK given
	flag = 12 HCO ₃ and DIC given
	flag = 13 CO ₃ and ALK given
	flag = 14 CO ₃ and DIC given
	flag = 15 ALK and DIC given
	flag = 21 pCO ₂ and pH given
	flag = 22 pCO ₂ and HCO ₃ given
	flag = 23 pCO ₂ and CO ₃ given
	flag = 24 pCO ₂ and ALK given
	flag = 25 pCO ₂ and DIC given
var1	Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO ₂ in μ atm
var2	Value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH
S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
Patm	Surface atmospheric pressure in atm, default is 1 atm
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0)
Pt	Concentration of total phosphate in mol/kg; set to 0 if NA
Sit	Concentration of total silicate in mol/kg; set to 0 if NA
k1k2	"l" for using K1 and K2 from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35oC and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".
kf	"pf" for using Kf from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using Kf from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33oC and/or S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
ks	"d" for using Ks from Dickson (1990) and "k" for using Ks from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"
pHscale	"T" for the total scale, "F" for the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is "T" (total scale)
b	Concentration of total boron. "l10" for the Lee et al. (2010) formulation or "u74" for the Uppstrom (1974) formulation, default is "u74"

gas	used to indicate the convention for INPUT pCO ₂ , i.e., when it is an input variable (flags 21 to 25): "insitu" indicates it is referenced to in situ pressure and in situ temperature; "potential" indicates it is referenced to 1 atm pressure and potential temperature; and "standard" indicates it is referenced to 1 atm pressure and in situ temperature. All three options should give identical results at surface pressure. This option is not used when pCO ₂ is not an input variable (flags 1 to 15). The default is "potential".
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for constants; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

The Lueker et al. (2000) constants for K1 and K2, the Perez and Fraga (1987) constant for Kf and the Dickson (1990) constant for Ks are recommended by Dickson et al. (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

For K1 and K2:

- Roy et al. (1993): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Lueker et al. (2000): S ranging between 19 and 43 and T ranging between 2 and 35oC.
- Millero et al. (2006): S ranging between 0.1 and 50 and T ranging between 1 and 50oC.
- Millero (2010): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".

For Kf:

- Perez and Fraga (1987): S ranging between 10 and 40 and T ranging between 9 and 33oC.
- Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994): S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

For Ks:

- Dickson (1990): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Khoo et al. (1977): S ranging between 20 and 45 and T ranging between 5 and 40oC.

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It is recommended to use either vectors with the same dimension or one vector for one argument and numbers for the other arguments.

Pressure corrections and pH scale:

- For K0, the pressure correction term of Weiss (1974) is used.
- For K1, K2, pK1, pK2, pK3, Kw, Kb, Khs and Ksi, the pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

- For Kf, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The formulation of Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994) provides Kf on the free scale but that of Perez and Fraga (1987) provides it on the total scale. Hence, in that case, Kf was first transformed from the total scale to the free scale. With both formulations, the pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Ks, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kn, The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
Patm	Surface atmospheric pressure in atm
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar
pH	pH
CO2	CO2 concentration (mol/kg)
pCO2	"standard" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure (μatm)
fCO2	"standard" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure (μatm)
pCO2pot	"potential" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at potential temperature and atmospheric pressure (μatm)
fCO2pot	"potential" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at potential temperature and atmospheric pressure (μatm)
pCO2insitu	"in situ" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at in situ temperature and total pressure (atm + hydrostatic) (μatm)
fCO2insitu	"in situ" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at in situ temperature and total pressure (atm + hydrostatic) (μatm)
HCO3	HCO3 concentration (mol/kg)
CO3	CO3 concentration (mol/kg)
DIC	DIC concentration (mol/kg)
ALK	ALK, total alkalinity (mol/kg)
OmegaAragonite	Omega aragonite, aragonite saturation state
OmegaCalcite	Omega calcite, calcite saturation state

Note

Warning: pCO₂ estimates below 100 m are subject to considerable uncertainty. See Weiss (1974) and Orr et al. (2015)

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Zeebe R. E. and Wolf-Gladrow D. A., 2001 *CO₂ in seawater: equilibrium, kinetics, isotopes*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 346 pp.

Examples

```
## With a couple of variables
carb(flag=8, var1=8.2, var2=0.00234, S=35, T=25, P=0, Patm=1.0, Pt=0, Sit=0,
pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74")

## Using vectors as arguments
flag <- c(8, 2, 8)
var1 <- c(8.2, 7.477544e-06, 8.2)
var2 <- c(0.002343955, 0.001649802, 2400e-6)
S <- c(35, 35, 30)
T <- c(25, 25, 30)
P <- c(0, 0, 0)
Pt <- c(0, 0, 0)
Sit <- c(0, 0, 0)
kf <- c("pf", "pf", "pf")
k1k2 <- c("1", "1", "1")
pHscale <- c("T", "T", "T")
b <- c("110", "110", "110")
carb(flag=flag, var1=var1, var2=var2, S=S, T=T, P=P,
      Pt=Pt, Sit=Sit, kf=kf, k1k2=k1k2, pHscale=pHscale, b=b)

## Test with all flags
flag <- c((1:15), (21:25))
var1 <- c(8.200000, 7.308171e-06, 7.308171e-06, 7.308171e-06, 7.308171e-06,
8.2, 8.2, 8.2, 8.2, 0.001646857, 0.001646857, 0.001646857, 0.0002822957,
0.0002822957, 0.00234, 258.2164, 258.2164, 258.2164, 258.2164, 258.2164 )
var2 <- c(7.308171e-06, 0.001646857, 0.0002822957, 0.00234, 0.001936461,
0.001646857, 0.0002822957, 0.00234, 0.001936461, 0.0002822957,
0.00234, 0.001936461, 0.00234, 0.001936461, 0.001936461, 8.2,
0.001646857, 0.0002822957, 0.00234, 0.001936461)
carb(flag=flag, var1=var1, var2=var2)

## Test using a data frame
data(seacarb_test_P0) #test data set for P=0 (surface)
tab <- seacarb_test_P0[14:19,]

## method 1 using the column numbers
carb(flag=tab[[1]], var1=tab[[2]], var2=tab[[3]], S=tab[[4]], T=tab[[5]],
P=tab[[6]], Sit=tab[[8]], Pt=tab[[7]])

## method 2 using the column names
carb(flag=tab$flag, var1=tab$var1, var2=tab$var2, S=tab$S, T=tab$T,
P=tab$P, Sit=tab$Sit, Pt=tab$Pt)
```

 carbb

Parameters of the seawater carbonate system

Description

Returns parameters of the seawater carbonate system.

Usage

```
carbb(flag, var1, var2, S=35, T=25, Patm=1, P=0, Pt=0, Sit=0,
      k1k2="x", kf="x", ks="d", pHscale="T", b="u74", gas="potential", badd=0, warn="y")
```

Arguments

flag select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are:

flag = 1 pH and CO₂ given
 flag = 2 CO₂ and HCO₃ given
 flag = 3 CO₂ and CO₃ given
 flag = 4 CO₂ and ALK given
 flag = 5 CO₂ and DIC given
 flag = 6 pH and HCO₃ given
 flag = 7 pH and CO₃ given
 flag = 8 pH and ALK given
 flag = 9 pH and DIC given
 flag = 10 HCO₃ and CO₃ given
 flag = 11 HCO₃ and ALK given
 flag = 12 HCO₃ and DIC given
 flag = 13 CO₃ and ALK given
 flag = 14 CO₃ and DIC given
 flag = 15 ALK and DIC given
 flag = 21 pCO₂ and pH given
 flag = 22 pCO₂ and HCO₃ given
 flag = 23 pCO₂ and CO₃ given
 flag = 24 pCO₂ and ALK given
 flag = 25 pCO₂ and DIC given

var1 Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO₂ in μ atm

var2 Value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH

S Salinity

T Temperature in degrees Celsius

Patm Surface atmospheric pressure in atm, default is 1 atm

P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0)
Pt	Concentration of total phosphate in mol/kg; set to 0 if NA
Sit	Concentration of total silicate in mol/kg; set to 0 if NA
k1k2	"l" for using K1 and K2 from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010) and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35oC and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".
kf	"pf" for using Kf from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using Kf from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33oC and/or S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
ks	"d" for using Ks from Dickson (1990) and "k" for using Ks from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"
pHscale	"T" for the total scale, "F" for the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is "T" (total scale)
b	Concentration of total boron. "l10" for the Lee et al. (2010) formulation or "u74" for the Uppstrom (1974) formulation, default is "u74"
gas	used to indicate the convention for INPUT pCO ₂ , i.e., when it is an input variable (flags 21 to 25): "insitu" indicates it is referenced to in situ pressure and in situ temperature; "potential" indicates it is referenced to 1 atm pressure and potential temperature; and "standard" indicates it is referenced to 1 atm pressure and in situ temperature. All three options should give identical results at surface pressure. This option is not used when pCO ₂ is not an input variable (flags 1 to 15). The default is "potential".
badd	Amount of boron added in mol/kg.
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for constants; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

The Lueker et al. (2000) constants for K1 and K2, the Perez and Fraga (1987) constant for Kf and the Dickson (1990) constant for Ks are recommended by Dickson et al. (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

For K1 and K2:

- Roy et al. (1993): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Lueker et al. (2000): S ranging between 19 and 43 and T ranging between 2 and 35oC.
- Millero et al. (2006): S ranging between 0.1 and 50 and T ranging between 1 and 50oC.
- Millero (2010): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".

For Kf:

- Perez and Fraga (1987): S ranging between 10 and 40 and T ranging between 9 and 33oC.
- Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994): S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

For Ks:

- Dickson (1990): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Khoo et al. (1977): S ranging between 20 and 45 and T ranging between 5 and 40oC.

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It is recommended to use either vectors with the same dimension or one vector for one argument and numbers for the other arguments.

Pressure corrections and pH scale:

- For K0, the pressure correction term of Weiss (1974) is used.
- For K1, K2, pK1, pK2, pK3, Kw, Kb, Khs and Ksi, the pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kf, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The formulation of Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994) provides Kf on the free scale but that of Perez and Fraga (1987) provides it on the total scale. Hence, in that case, Kf was first transformed from the total scale to the free scale. With both formulations, the pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Ks, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kn, The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
Patm	Surface atmospheric pressure in atm
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar
pH	pH
CO2	CO2 concentration (mol/kg)
pCO2	"standard" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure (μ atm)

fCO2	"standard" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure (μatm)
pCO2pot	"potential" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at potential temperature and atmospheric pressure (μatm)
fCO2pot	"potential" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at potential temperature and atmospheric pressure (μatm)
pCO2insitu	"in situ" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at in situ temperature and total pressure (atm + hydrostatic) (μatm)
fCO2insitu	"in situ" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at in situ temperature and total pressure (atm + hydrostatic) (μatm)
HCO3	HCO3 concentration (mol/kg)
CO3	CO3 concentration (mol/kg)
DIC	DIC concentration (mol/kg)
ALK	ALK, total alkalinity (mol/kg)
OmegaAragonite	Omega aragonite, aragonite saturation state
OmegaCalcite	Omega calcite, calcite saturation state

Note

Warning: pCO2 estimates below 100 m are subject to considerable uncertainty. See Weiss (1974) and Orr et al. (2015)

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Examples

```
## With a couple of variables
carbb(flag=8, var1=8.2, var2=0.00234, S=35, T=25, P=0, Patm=1.0, Pt=0, Sit=0,
pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74", badd=0)
```

d2p

Converts depth in meters to pressure in dbar

Description

Converts depth in meters to pressure in dbar

Usage

```
d2p(depth, lat=40)
```

Arguments

depth	Depth in meters
lat	Latitude in degrees, N and S is irrelevant, default is 40o

Value

pressure Pressure corresponding to the depth given, in dbar

Author(s)

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References

Saunders P. M., 1981. Practical conversion of pressure to depth. *J. Phys. Oceanogr.* **11**: 573-574.

See Also

[p2d](#)

Examples

```
d2p(depth=7500, lat=30)
```

derivnum

Numerical derivatives of seawater carbonate system variables

Description

Returns numerical derivatives of the seawater carbonate system putput variables with respect to input variables.

Usage

```
derivnum(varid, flag, var1, var2, S=35, T=25, Patm=1, P=0, Pt=0, Sit=0,
         k1k2="x", kf="x", ks="d", pHscale="T", b="u74", gas="potential", warn="y")
```

Arguments

varid Variable length, case insensitive, character identifier of variable with respect to which derivatives are requested. Possible values are:
 '1' or 'var1' : Variable 1 of the input pair (This is TAlk if flag is 15)
 '2' or 'var2' : Variable 2 of the input pair (This is DIC if flag is 15)
 'sil', 'silt', 'tsil' or 'silicate' : Total silicate concentration
 'phos', 'phost', 'tphos' or 'phosphate' : Total phosphate concentration
 't', 'temp' or 'temperature' : temperature
 's', 'sal' or 'salinity' : salinity

flag	<p>select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are:</p> <p>flag = 1 pH and CO₂ given</p> <p>flag = 2 CO₂ and HCO₃ given</p> <p>flag = 3 CO₂ and CO₃ given</p> <p>flag = 4 CO₂ and ALK given</p> <p>flag = 5 CO₂ and DIC given</p> <p>flag = 6 pH and HCO₃ given</p> <p>flag = 7 pH and CO₃ given</p> <p>flag = 8 pH and ALK given</p> <p>flag = 9 pH and DIC given</p> <p>flag = 10 HCO₃ and CO₃ given</p> <p>flag = 11 HCO₃ and ALK given</p> <p>flag = 12 HCO₃ and DIC given</p> <p>flag = 13 CO₃ and ALK given</p> <p>flag = 14 CO₃ and DIC given</p> <p>flag = 15 ALK and DIC given</p> <p>flag = 21 pCO₂ and pH given</p> <p>flag = 22 pCO₂ and HCO₃ given</p> <p>flag = 23 pCO₂ and CO₃ given</p> <p>flag = 24 pCO₂ and ALK given</p> <p>flag = 25 pCO₂ and DIC given</p>
var1	Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO ₂ in μ atm
var2	Value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH
S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
Patm	Surface atmospheric pressure in atm, default is 1 atm
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0)
Pt	Concentration of total phosphate in mol/kg; set to 0 if NA
Sit	Concentration of total silicate in mol/kg; set to 0 if NA
k1k2	"l" for using K ₁ and K ₂ from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35°C and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".
kf	"pf" for using K _f from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using K _f from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33°C and/or S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
ks	"d" for using K _s from Dickson (1990) and "k" for using K _s from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"
pHscale	"T" for the total scale, "F" for the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is "T" (total scale)

b	Concentration of total boron. "110" for the Lee et al. (2010) formulation or "u74" for the Uppstrom (1974) formulation, default is "u74"
gas	used to indicate the convention for INPUT pCO ₂ , i.e., when it is an input variable (flags 21 to 25): "insitu" indicates it is referenced to in situ pressure and in situ temperature; "potential" indicates it is referenced to 1 atm pressure and potential temperature; and "standard" indicates it is referenced to 1 atm pressure and in situ temperature. All three options should give identical results at surface pressure. This option is not used when pCO ₂ is not an input variable (flags 1 to 15). The default is "potential".
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for constants; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

This subroutine has same input parameters as subroutine carb(). For details on these parameters, refer to documentation of 'carb'.

This subroutine computes partial derivatives of each output variable with respect to each of the input variable (including each of the two chosen carbonate system variables, each of the nutrients (total silicon and total phosphorus), temperature, and salinity.

It computes these derivatives (dy/dx) using the method of central differences, i.e.,

- for dx, it adds a positive and negative perturbation, same and equal in magnitude, to each input variable, one at a time, and
- for dy, it then computes the corresponding induced change in output variables

All arguments but the first (varid), can be given as scalars or vectors. If the lengths of the vectors differs, only the longest vector is retained and the other arguments are set equal to the first value of the other vectors are used. Hence users should use either vectors with the same dimension or one vector for one argument and scalars for others; otherwise, results may not be as intended.

Value

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

H	derivative of [H ⁺] concentration (mol/kg/...)
pH	derivative of pH
CO ₂	derivative of CO ₂ concentration (mol/kg/...)
pCO ₂	"standard" pCO ₂ , CO ₂ partial pressure computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure (μ atm/...)
fCO ₂	"standard" fCO ₂ , CO ₂ fugacity computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure (μ atm/...)
HCO ₃	derivative of HCO ₃ concentration (mol/kg/...)
CO ₃	derivative of CO ₃ concentration (mol/kg/...)
DIC	derivative of DIC concentration (mol/kg/...)
ALK	derivative of ALK, total alkalinity (mol/kg/...)
OmegaAragonite	derivative of Omega aragonite, aragonite saturation state

OmegaCalcite derivative of Omega calcite, calcite saturation state

If all input data have the same 'flag' value, returned data frame does not show derivatives of input pair of carbonate system variables. For example, if all input flags are 15, the input pair is DIC and ALK; hence, derivatives of DIC and ALK are not returned.

Units of derivative dy/dx is unit(y)/unit(x) where unit(x) are as follows:

degree C	when x is Temperature
psu	when x is Salinity
μatm	when x is pCO ₂
mol/kg	for all other cases

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Zeebe R. E. and Wolf-Gladrow D. A., 2001 *CO₂ in seawater: equilibrium, kinetics, isotopes*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 346 pp.

Examples

```
## 1) For the input pair ALK and DIC (var1 and var2 when flag=15)
##   compute derivatives of all output variables
##   with respect to DIC (i.e., var2)
derivnum(varid='var2', flag=15, var1=2300e-6, var2=2000e-6,
         S=35, T=25, P=0, Patm=1.0, Pt=0, Sit=0,
         pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74")

## 2) For the input pair pH and ALK (var1 and var2 when flag=8)
##   compute derivatives of all output variables
##   with respect to [H+] concentration
derivnum(varid='var1', flag=8, var1=8.2, var2=0.00234,
         S=35, T=25, P=0, Patm=1.0, Pt=0, Sit=0,
         pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74")

## 3) Using vectors as arguments and compute derivatives of all output
##   variables with respect to temperature
flag <- c(8, 2, 8)
var1 <- c(8.2, 7.477544e-06, 8.2)
var2 <- c(0.002343955, 0.001649802, 2400e-6)
S <- c(35, 35, 30)
T <- c(25, 25, 30)
P <- c(0, 0, 0)
Pt <- c(0, 0, 0)
Sit <- c(0, 0, 0)
kf <- c("pf", "pf", "pf")
k1k2 <- c("1", "1", "1")
pHscale <- c("T", "T", "T")
b <- c("u74", "u74", "u74")
derivnum(varid='T', flag=flag, var1=var1, var2=var2, S=S, T=T, P=P,
         Pt=Pt, Sit=Sit, kf=kf, k1k2=k1k2, pHscale=pHscale, b=b)

# For more examples of use of derivnum.R,
# consult the code of seacarb's errors routine.
```

errors

*Error propagation for computed marine carbonate system variables***Description**

Estimates uncertainties in computed carbonate system variables by propagating standard error (uncertainty) in six input variables, including * the input pair of carbonate system variables, * the 2 input nutrients (silicate and phosphate concentrations), * temperature and salinity, as well as the errors in the key dissociation constants pK0, pK1, pK2, pKb, pKw, pKspa and pKspc

Usage

```
errors(flag, var1, var2, S=35, T=25, Patm=1, P=0, Pt=0, Sit=0,
       evar1=0, evar2=0, eS=0.01, eT=0.01, ePt=0, eSit=0,
       epK=c(0.002, 0.01, 0.02, 0.01, 0.01, 0.02, 0.02),
       method = "ga", r=0.0, runs=10000,
       k1k2='x', kf='x', ks="d", pHscale="T", b="u74", gas="potential", warn="y")
```

Arguments

flag	select the pair of carbonate system input variables. The flags to be used are as follows: flag = 1 pH and CO ₂ given flag = 2 CO ₂ and HCO ₃ given flag = 3 CO ₂ and CO ₃ given flag = 4 CO ₂ and ALK given flag = 5 CO ₂ and DIC given flag = 6 pH and HCO ₃ given flag = 7 pH and CO ₃ given flag = 8 pH and ALK given flag = 9 pH and DIC given flag = 10 HCO ₃ and CO ₃ given flag = 11 HCO ₃ and ALK given flag = 12 HCO ₃ and DIC given flag = 13 CO ₃ and ALK given flag = 14 CO ₃ and DIC given flag = 15 ALK and DIC given flag = 21 pCO ₂ and pH given flag = 22 pCO ₂ and HCO ₃ given flag = 23 pCO ₂ and CO ₃ given flag = 24 pCO ₂ and ALK given flag = 25 pCO ₂ and DIC given
var1	Value of the first variable (in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO ₂ in μ atm)

var2	Value of the second variable (in mol/kg, except for pH)
S	Salinity (practical salinity scale)
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
Patm	Surface atmospheric pressure in atm, default is 1 atm
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0)
Pt	Concentration of total dissolved inorganic phosphorus (mol/kg); set to 0 if NA
Sit	Concentration of total dissolved inorganic silicon (mol/kg); set to 0 if NA
evar1	Standard error (uncertainty) in var1 of input pair of carbonate system variables
evar2	Standard error (uncertainty) in var2 of input pair of carbonate system variables
eS	Standard error (uncertainty) in salinity; default is 0.01
eT	Standard error (uncertainty) in temperature (degree C); default is 0.01
ePt	Standard error (uncertainty) in total dissolved inorganic phosphorus concentration (mol/kg)
eSit	Standard error (uncertainty) in total dissolved inorganic silicon concentration (mol/kg)
epK	Standard error (uncertainty) in 7 key dissociation constants: pK0, pK1, pK2, pKb, pKw, pKspa and pKspc. This is a vector. The default is 0.002, 0.01, 0.02, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01 and 0.01.
method	Case insensitive character string : choice of error-propagation method: 1) Gaussian, 2) Method of Moments, or 3) Monte Carlo. These methods are specified using the 2-letter codes "ga", "mo", or "mc", respectively. The default is "ga" (Gaussian).
r	Correlation coefficient between uncertainties of var1 and var2 (only useful with method="mo", i.e., ignored for the 2 other methods, the default is r=0.0)
runs	Number of random samples (ignored unless method="mc"; the default is runs=10000)
k1k2	"l" for using K1 and K2 from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35oC and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".
kf	"pf" for using Kf from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using Kf from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33oC and/or S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
ks	"d" for using Ks from Dickson (1990) and "k" for using Ks from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"
pHscale	"T" for the total scale, "F" for the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is "T" (total scale)
b	Concentration of total boron. "l10" for the Lee et al. (2010) formulation or "u74" for the Uppstrom (1974) formulation, default is "u74"

gas	used to indicate the convention for INPUT pCO ₂ , i.e., when it is an input variable (flags 21 to 25): "insitu" indicates it is referenced to in situ pressure and in situ temperature; "potential" indicates it is referenced to 1 atm pressure and potential temperature; and "standard" indicates it is referenced to 1 atm pressure and in situ temperature. All three options should give identical results at surface pressure. This option is not used when pCO ₂ is not an input variable (flags 1 to 15). The default is "potential".
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for constants; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

This function propagates error from input to output variables using one of three methods:

- Gaussian: The Gaussian method is the standard technique for estimating a computed variable's (z) second moment (its variance or standard deviation) based on a first-order approximation to z. More precisely, we use here the basic 1st order, 2nd moment uncertainty analysis (a type of Taylor expansion), assuming no covariance between input variables. This is the approach used by Dickson and Riley (1978). It is the default method.
- Method of moments: The method of moments is a more general form of the Gaussian method. But in addition, it also accounts for covariance between input variables. In this case, the 'errors' routine allows the user to specify a value of the correlation coefficient 'r', having a value between -1.0 and 1.0, to indicate the correlation between uncertainties of the input pair of carbonate system variables. That correlation is used to compute the covariance. But by default, it is assumed that there is no covariance (r=0.0).
- Monte Carlo: The Monte Carlo method is a brute-force approach relying on repeated random sampling of input errors, adding those to each input variables, calculating the corresponding output variables for each sample, and finally assessing the standard deviation in each output variables.

This function has many input parameters that are identical to those in the carb function. For their details, refer to the 'carb' documentation.

All parameters may be scalars or vectors except epK, method, runs, and gas.

- method, runs, and gas must be scalars
- epK must be vector of 7 values. It must list errors for pK0, pK1, pK2, pKb, pKw, pKspa and pKspc, respectively. That set of errors is identical for all input data. Alternatively, users may specify 'epK=NULL' or 'epK=0' to set all 7 values to zero and thus neglect errors in the equilibrium constants.

In contrast, for evar1, evar2, r, eS, eT, ePt and eSit:

- if they are vectors, they represent errors associated with each data point
- if they are scalars (single real numbers), they represent one error value each associated to all data points

The same remark applies to parameter r (correlation coefficient).

Value

The function returns a 2-dimensional dataframe, with the following columns:

- Htotal error in [H+] concentration (mol/kg)
- pHtotal error in pH
- CO2total error in CO2 concentration (mol/kg)
- pCO2total error in "standard" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure (μatm)
- fCO2total error in "standard" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure (μatm)
- HCO3total error in HCO3 concentration (mol/kg)
- CO3total error in CO3 concentration (mol/kg)
- DICtotal error in DIC concentration (mol/kg)
- ALKtotal error in ALK, total alkalinity (mol/kg)
- OmegaAragonitetotal error in Omega aragonite (aragonite saturation state)
- OmegaCalcitetotal error in Omega calcite (calcite saturation state)

If all input data have the same 'flag' value, the returned data frame does not show errors on input pair of carbonate system variables. For example, if all input flags are 15, the input pair is DIC and ALK; hence, errors on DIC and ALK are not returned.

Correlation coefficient

By default, 'r' is zero. However, for some pairs the user may want to specify a different value. For example, measurements of pCO2 and pH are often anti-correlated. The same goes for two other pairs: 'CO2 and CO3' and 'pCO2 and CO3'. But even for these cases, care is needed before using non-zero values of 'r'.

When the user wishes to propagate errors for an individual measurement, 'r' should ALWAYS be zero if each member of the input pair is measured independently. In this case, we are interested in the correlation between the uncertainties in those measurements, not in the correlation between the measurements themselves. Uncertainties from those measurements are probably not correlated if they come from different instruments. Conversely, if users are interested in the error in the mean of a distribution of measurements (i.e., if they are propagating standard errors instead of standard deviations), one should then also account for the correlation between the measurements of the two variables of the input pair.

For input pairs where one member is pH (flags 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 21), this 'errors' function automatically inverses the sign of 'r'. The reason for that is that the associated derivatives are computed in terms of the hydrogen ion concentration (H+), not pH. Therefore for each of these 6 flags, if the user wants to compute their own 'r' that should be done by (1) using the H+ concentration instead of pH, and (2) inverting the sign of that computed 'r' before passing it as an argument to this routine. Usually though (when not calculating r for pH), the user may just use the 'r' in the expected way. For example, to include the covariance term when there is a perfect anticorrelation of pH with pCO2, one would use 'r=-1.0'.

Computation time

Computation time depends on the method chosen; the Monte Carlo method takes much longer to execute. The computational time required for the Monte Carlo method is proportional to the number of runs. More runs, implies improved accuracy: runs = 10000 appears a minimum to obtain an accuracy of less than 1%. Accuracy is inversely proportional to the number of runs.

Computation time also depends on the chosen pair of input variables. For example, with the input pair DIC and Total alkalinity (flag=15), it is much longer than for input pair pH and Total alkalinity (flag=8)

Author(s)

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Zeebe R. E. and Wolf-Gladrow D. A., 2001 *CO₂ in seawater: equilibrium, kinetics, isotopes*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 346 pp.

Examples

```
## 1) For the input pair ALK and DIC (var1 and var2 when flag=15),
## compute resulting uncertainty from given uncertainty on ALK and DIC (5 umol/kg)
## and default uncertainty in dissociation constants
## using the default method (Gaussian)
errors(flag=15, var1=2300e-6, var2=2000e-6, S=35, T=25, P=0, Patm=1.0, Pt=0, Sit=0,
       evar1=5e-6, evar2=5e-6, eS=0, eT=0, ePt=0, eSit=0,
       pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74")
## Typical output:
## H          pH          CO2          fCO2          pCO2          HCO3          ...
## 3.721614e-10 0.01796767 5.441869e-07 19.25338 19.31504 9.170116e-06 ...

## 2) For the input pair pH and ALK (var1 and var2 when flag=8)
## compute standard errors in output variables from errors in input variables, i.e.,
## for pH (0.005 pH units) and in ALK (5 umol/kg), along with
## errors in total dissolved inorganic phosphorus (0.1 umol/kg) and
## total dissolved inorganic silicon (2 umol/kg) concentrations, while
## assuming no uncertainty in dissociation constants, using the Gaussian method:
errors(flag=8, var1=8.25, var2=2300e-6, S=35, T=25, P=0, Patm=1.0, Pt=0, Sit=0,
       evar1=0.005, evar2=5e-6, eS=0, eT=0, ePt=0.1, eSit=2, epK=0,
       method="ga", pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74")

## 3) For the input pair pCO2 and pH (var1 and var2 when flag=21)
## compute standard errors in output variables from errors in input variables, i.e.,
## for pCO2 (2 uatm) and pH (0.005 pH units), with no uncertainties in Pt and Sit
## nor in the dissociation constants BUT a perfect anticorrelation between pCO2 and pH,
## (the input pair) using the Method of moments:
errors(flag=21, var1=400, var2=8.1, S=35, T=25, P=0, Patm=1.0, Pt=0, Sit=0,
       evar1=2, evar2=0.005, eS=0, eT=0, ePt=0.0, eSit=0, epK=0,
       method="mo", r=-1.0, pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74")

## 4) Use vectors as arguments and compute errors on all output variables
## using Monte Carlo method taking into account input errors on pH, ALK, DIC
## and dissociation constants (pKx)
```

```

flag <- c(8, 15, 8)
var1 <- c(8.2, 0.002394, 8.25)
var2 <- c(0.002343955, 0.002017, 2400e-6)
S <- c(35, 35, 30)
T <- c(25, 25, 22)
P <- 0
Pt <- 0
Sit <- 0
evar1 <- c(0.005, 2e-6, 0.005)
evar2 <- c(2e-6, 2e-6, 2e-6)
epKx <- c(0.002, 0.01, 0.02, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01)
method <- "mc"
kf <- "pf"
k1k2 <- "1"
pHscale <- "T"
b <- "u74"
## NOTE that the following is executable but enclosed in "donttest"
## because it takes too long to run when submitting to CRAN
## and is therefore rejected
errors(flag=flag, var1=var1, var2=var2, S=S, T=T, P=P, Pt=Pt, Sit=Sit,
       evar1=evar1, evar2=evar2, eS=0, eT=0, ePt=0, eSit=0, epK=epKx,
       method=method, runs=10000, kf=kf, k1k2=k1k2, pHscale=pHscale, b=b)

```

f2pCO2

Converts the CO2 fugacity to CO2 partial pressure

Description

Converts fCO2 (fugacity of CO2) into pCO2 (partial pressure in CO2)

Usage

```
f2pCO2(T = 25, Patm=1, P=0, fCO2)
```

Arguments

T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
Patm	Surface atmospheric pressure in atm, default 1 atm
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar, default is 0 bar (surface)
fCO2	Fugacity of CO2 in μatm , the same units as that for the pCO2 output

Value

pCO2	Partial pressure of CO2 in μatm , the same units as that for the fCO2 input
------	--

Note

Warning: pCO2 estimates below 100 m are subject to considerable uncertainty. See Weiss (1974) and Orr et al. (2015)

Author(s)

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References

Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007. Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.

Orr J. C., Epitalon J.-M. and Gattuso J.-P., 2015. Comparison of seven packages that compute ocean carbonate chemistry. *Biogeosciences* **12**, 1483-1510.

Weiss, R. F. and Price, B. A., 1980. Nitrous oxide solubility in water and seawater, *Marine Chemistry*, **8**, 347-359, 1980.

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Weiss, R. F. and Price, B. A., 1980. Nitrous oxide solubility in water and seawater, *Marine Chemistry*, **8**, 347-359.

See Also

[p2fCO2](#).

Examples

```
f2pCO2(T=25, Patm=1.0, P=0, fCO2=380)
```

K0 *Henry's constant mol/(kg/atm)*

Description

Henry's constant mol/(kg/atm)

Usage

```
K0(S=35, T=25, P=0, Patm=1, warn="y")
```

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
Patm	Surface atmospheric pressure in atm, default is 1 atm
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for K0; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

This formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between -1 and 45oC.

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

For pressure corrections: the pressure correction term of Weiss (1974) is used.

Value

K0 Henry's constant mol/(kg/atm)

Author(s)

Jean-Marie Epitalon, Aurelien Proye, and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

Weiss R. F., 1974 Carbon dioxide in water and seawater: the solubility of a non-ideal gas. *Marine Chemistry* 2, 203-215.

Examples

K0(S=35, T=25, P=0)

K1 *First dissociation constant of carbonic acid (mol/kg)*

Description

First dissociation constant of carbonic acid (mol/kg)

Usage

K1(S=35, T=25, P=0, k1k2="x", pHscale="T", kSWS2scale=0, ktotall2SWS_P0=0, warn="y")

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
k1k2	"l" for using K1 and K2 from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35oC and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".

pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for using the total scale, "F" for using the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is total scale
kSWS2scale	Conversion factor from the seawater scale (SWS) to the pH scale selected at the hydrostatic pressure value indicated. It is not required when k1k2 is "m10" or "w14" and the hydrostatic pressure is 0. If it is required and not given, it is computed, which slows down computations.
ktotal2SWS_P0	Conversion factor from the total scale to the SWS at an hydrostatic pressure of 0. It is only required when k1k2 is "l" or "r". If it is required and not given, it is computed, which slows down computations.
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for K1; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

The Lueker et al. (2000) constant is recommended by Guide to Best Practices for Ocean CO₂ Measurements (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- Roy et al. (1993): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Lueker et al. (2000): S ranging between 19 and 43 and T ranging between 2 and 35oC.
- Millero et al. (2006): S ranging between 0.1 and 50 and T ranging between 1 and 50oC.
- Millero (2010): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".
- Waters et al.(2014): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

K1 First dissociation constant of carbonic acid (mol/kg)

Author(s)

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References

Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.

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Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* **59**: 661-677.

Millero F. J., Graham T. B., Huang F., Bustos-Serrano H., and Pierrot D., 2006 Dissociation constants of carbonic acid in seawater as a function of salinity and temperature. *Marine Chemistry* **100**, 80-84.

Millero F. J., 2010 Carbonate constant for estuarine waters. *Marine and Freshwater Research* **61**: 139-142.

Roy R. N., Roy L. N., Vogel K. M., Porter-Moore C., Pearson T., Good C. E., Millero F. J. and Campbell D. M., 1993. The dissociation constants of carbonic acid in seawater at salinities 5 to 45 and temperatures 0 to 45°C. *Marine Chemistry* **44**, 249-267.

Waters, J., Millero, F. J., and Woosley, R. J., 2014. Corrigendum to “The free proton concentration scale for seawater pH”, [MARCHE: 149 (2013) 8-22], *Marine Chemistry* 165, 66-67.

See Also

[K2](#).

Examples

```
K1(S=35,T=25,P=0,k1k2="1",pHscale="T")
```

K1p

First dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg)

Description

First dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg)

Usage

```
K1p(S=35, T=25, P=0, pHscale="T", kSWS2scale=0, warn="y")
```

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
pHscale	Choice of pH scale: "T" for using the total scale, "F" for using the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is total scale
kSWS2scale	Conversion factor from the seawater scale (SWS) to the pH scale selected at the hydrostatic pressure value indicated. If it is required and not given, it is computed, which slows down computations.
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for K1p; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

This formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

Value

K1p	First dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg)
-----	---

Author(s)

Jean-Marie Epitalon and Heloise Lavigne, Aurelien Proye and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

- Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* **59**: 661-677.
- Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO2 measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.

See Also

[K2p](#), [K3p](#).

Examples

K1p(35, 25, 0)

K2 *Second dissociation constant of carbonic acid (mol/kg)*

Description

Second dissociation constant of carbonic acid (mol/kg)

Usage

K2(S=35, T=25, P=0, k1k2="x", pHscale="T", kSWS2scale=0, ktotalsWS_P0=0, warn="y")

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
k1k2	"l" for using K1 and K2 from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35oC and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".
pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for using the total scale, "F" for using the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is total scale
kSWS2scale	Conversion factor from the seawater scale (SWS) to the pH scale selected at the hydrostatic pressure value indicated. It is not required when k1k2 is "m10" or "w14" and the hydrostatic pressure is 0. If it is required and not given, it is computed, which slows down computations.
ktotalsWS_P0	Conversion factor from the total scale to the SWS at an hydrostatic pressure of 0. It is only required when k1k2 is "l" or "r". If it is required and not given, it is computed, which slows down computations.
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for K2; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

The Lueker et al. (2000) constant is recommended by Guide to Best Practices for Ocean CO₂ Measurements (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- Roy et al. (1993): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Lueker et al. (2000): S ranging between 19 and 43 and T ranging between 2 and 35oC.
- Millero et al. (2006): S ranging between 0.1 and 50 and T ranging between 1 and 50oC.

- Millero (2010): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".
- Waters et al.(2014): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

K2 Second dissociation constant of carbonic acid (mol/kg)

Author(s)

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References

- The Lueker et al. (2000) constant is recommended by Guide to Best Practices for Ocean CO₂ Measurements (2007). The Roy et al. (1993) constants is recommended by DOE (1994).
- Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication 3*, 1-191.
- DOE 1994 *Handbook of methods for the analysis of the various parameters of the carbon dioxide system in sea water*. ORNL/CDIAC-74. Oak Ridge,Tenn.: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.
- Lueker T. J., Dickson A. G. and Keeling C. D., 2000 Ocean pCO₂ calculated from dissolved inorganic carbon, alkalinity, and equations for K1 and K2: validation based on laboratory measurements of CO₂ in gas and seawater at equilibrium. *Marine Chemistry* **70** 105-119.
- Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* **59**: 661-677.
- Millero F. J., Graham T. B., Huang F., Bustos-Serrano H. and Pierrot D., 2006 Dissociation constants of carbonic acid in seawater as a function of salinity and temperature. *Marine Chemistry* **100**, 80-84.
- Millero F. J., 2010 Carbonate constant for estuarine waters. *Marine and Freshwater Research* **61**: 139-142.
- Roy R. N., Roy L. N., Vogel K. M., Porter-Moore C., Pearson T., Good C. E., Millero F. J. and Campbell D. M., 1993. The dissociation constants of carbonic acid in seawater at salinities 5 to 45 and temperatures 0 to 45oC. *Marine Chemistry* **44**, 249-267.

Waters, J., Millero, F. J., and Woosley, R. J., 2014. Corrigendum to “The free proton concentration scale for seawater pH”, [MARCHE: 149 (2013) 8-22], Marine Chemistry 165, 66-67.

See Also

[K1](#).

Examples

K2(35,25,0)

K2p	<i>Second dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg)</i>
-----	---

Description

Second dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg)

Usage

K2p(S=35, T=25, P=0, pHscale="T", kSWS2scale=0, warn="y")

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for using the total scale, "F" for using the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is total scale
kSWS2scale	Conversion factor from the seawater scale (SWS) to the pH scale selected at the hydrostatic pressure value indicated. If it is required and not given, it is computed, which slows down computations.
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for K2p; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

This formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

Value

K2p Second dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg)

Author(s)

Jean-Marie Epitalon and Heloise Lavigne, Aurelien Proye and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.

Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* **59**: 661-677.

See Also

[K1p](#), [K3p](#).

Examples

K2p(35, 25, 0)

K3p	<i>Third dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg)</i>
-----	--

Description

Third dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg)

Usage

K3p(S=35, T=25, P=0, pHscale="T", kSWS2scale=0, warn="y")

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for using the total scale, "F" for using the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is total scale
kSWS2scale	Conversion factor from the seawater scale (SWS) to the pH scale selected at the hydrostatic pressure value indicated. If it is required and not given, it is computed, which slows down computations.
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for K3p; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

This formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

Value

K3p Third dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg)

Author(s)

Jean-Marie Epitalon and Heloise Lavigne, Aurelien Proye and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication 3*, 1-191.

Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* **59**: 661-677.

See Also

[K1p](#), [K2p](#).

Examples

K3p(35, 25, 0)

Kb

Dissociation constant of boric acid (mol/kg)

Description

Dissociation constant of boric acid (mol/kg)

Usage

Kb(S=35, T=25, P=0, pHscale="T", kSWS2scale=0, ktotall2SWS_P0=0, warn="y")

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for using the total scale, "F" for using the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is total scale
kSWS2scale	Conversion factor from SWS pH scale to chosen scale at chosen pressure; if needed and not given, it is computed; if given, computation speed is increased
ktotal2SWS_P0	Conversion factor from the seawater scale (SWS) to the pH scale selected at the hydrostatic pressure value indicated. It is not required when the selected pH scale is SWS and the hydrostatic pressure is 0. If it is required and not given, it is computed, which slows down computations.
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for Kb; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

This formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

The pressure correction is applied on the seawater scale. Hence, values are first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

Value

Kb	Dissociation constant of boric acid (mol/kg)
----	--

Author(s)

Jean-Marie Epitalon and Heloise Lavigne, Aurelien Proye and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

- Dickson A. G., 1990 Thermodynamics of the dissociation of boric acid in synthetic seawater from 273.15 to 318.15 K. *Deep-Sea Research* **37**, 755-766.
- Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO2 measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.
- DOE 1994 *Handbook of methods for the analysis of the various parameters of the carbon dioxide system in sea water*. ORNL/CDIAC-74. Oak Ridge, Tenn.: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.
- Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* **59**: 661-677.

Examples

```
Kb(S=35, T=25, P=0, pHscale="T")
```

kconv

Conversion factors to change the pH scale of dissociation constants

Description

Conversion factors from the total scale to the free and seawater scales

Usage

```
kconv(S=35, T=25, P=0, kf, Ks, Kff, warn="y")
```

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
kf	"pf" for using Kf from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using Kf from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994); if the fonction Kf was used previously, the default value is the value given for the argument kf in the fonction Kf. If the Kf function was not used previously, the default value is "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33oC or of S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
Ks	Stability constant of hydrogen sulfate (mol/kg) at given S, T and P, optional; if not given, it will be computed, if given, it allows for speed optimisation
Kff	Stability constant of hydrogen fluoride (mol/kg) on free pH scale at given S, T and P, optional; if not given, it will be computed, if given, it allows for speed optimisation and kf parameter is then ignored
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for constants; "n" to supress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

It is critical to consider that each formulation is valid in specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- Perez and Fraga (1987): S ranging between 10 and 40 and T ranging between 9 and 33oC.
- Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994): S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

Note that kconv may be called in many functions (i.e. K1, K2, K1P, K2P, K3P, Kw, Ksi, etc...) without user controls it. To force a particular formulation for Kf, it is recommended to call kconv() first then pass the resulting conversion factors to these functions.

Value

The function returns a list with 3 conversion factors :

```

ktotal2SWS      to convert from the total scale to seawater scale
ktotal2free     to convert from the total scale to the free scale
kfree2SWS       to convert from the free scale to the seawater scale

```

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <K.Soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

References

Dickson A.G. and F.J. Millero, 1987 A comparison of the equilibrium constants for the dissociation of carbonic acid in seawater media. *Deep-Sea Research* **34**:1733-1743.

See Also

[pHconv](#).

Examples

```

##To convert dissociation constants from the total scale to the free scale
## (at salinity=35, temperature=25oC and atmospheric pressure):
kconv(35,25,0)
conv <- kconv()
c(K1_total=K1(),K1_SWS=K1()*conv$ktotal2SWS,K1_free=K1()*conv$ktotal2free)

```

Kf

Equilibrium constant of hydrogen fluoride (mol/kg)

Description

Stability constant of hydrogen fluoride (mol/kg)

Usage

```
Kf(S=35, T=25, P=0, kf="x", pHscale="T", Ks_p0=0, Ks_p=0, warn="y")
```

Arguments

```

S          Salinity, default is 35
T          Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P          Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
kf        "pf" for using Kf from Perez and Fraga (1987) "dg" for using Kf from Dickson
          and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994), default is "pf". Attention do not
          use a vector for this argument.

```

pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for the total scale, "F" for the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is "T" (total scale)
Ks_p0	Stability constant of hydrogen sulfate (mol/kg) at pressure zero; needed if kf = "pf" ; if needed and not given, it is computed; if given, computation speed is increased
Ks_p	Stability constant of hydrogen sulfate (mol/kg) at chosen pressure if not given, it is computed; if given, computation speed is increased
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for Kf; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

The Perez and Fraga (1987) constant is recommended by Guide to Best Practices for Ocean CO₂ Measurements (2007). The Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994) constant is recommended by DOE (1994).

It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- Perez and Fraga (1987): S ranging between 10 and 40 and T ranging between 9 and 33oC.
- Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994): S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

The pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The formulation of Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994) provides Kf on the free scale but that of Perez and Fraga (1987) provides it on the total scale. Hence, in that case, Kf was first transformed from the total scale to the free scale. With both formulations, the pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

Kf Stability constant of hydrogen fluoride (mol/kg)

Author(s)

Jean-Marie Epitalon and Heloise Lavigne, Aurelien Proye and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

- Dickson A. G. and Riley J. P., 1979 The estimation of acid dissociation constants in seawater media from potentiometric titrations with strong base. I. The ionic product of water. *Marine Chemistry* **7**, 89-99.
- Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.

DOE 1994 *Handbook of methods for the analysis of the various parameters of the carbon dioxide system in sea water*. ORNL/CDIAC-74. Oak Ridge, Tenn.: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* **59**: 661-677.

Perez F. F. and Fraga F., 1987 Association constant of fluoride and hydrogen ions in seawater. *Marine Chemistry* **21**, 161-168.

Examples

```
Kf(S=35, T=25, P=0, kf="pf", pHscale="T")
```

kfg	<i>variable for internal use</i>
-----	----------------------------------

Description

nothing

Khs	<i>Dissociation constant of hydrogen sulfide (mol/kg)</i>
-----	---

Description

Dissociation constant of hydrogen sulfide (mol/kg)

Usage

```
Khs(S=35, T=25, P=0, pHscale="T", warn="y")
```

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for using the total scale, "F" for using the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is total scale
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for Khs; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

This formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

The pressure correction is applied on the seawater scale. Hence, the values are first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value is transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

Value

Khs Dissociation constant of hydrogen sulfide

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <K.Soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl> and Heloise Lavigne

References

Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* 59: 661-677.

Examples

```
Khs(S=35,T=25,P=0, pHscale="T")
```

Kn *Dissociation constant of ammonium (mol/kg)*

Description

Dissociation constant of ammonium on the total scale (mol/kg)

Usage

```
Kn(S=35, T=25, P=0, pHscale="T", warn="y")
```

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for using the total scale, "F" for using the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is total scale
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for Kn; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

This formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

The pressure correction is applied on the seawater scale. Hence, values are first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value is transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

Value

Kn Dissociation constant of ammonium (mol/kg)

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <K.Soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl> and Heloise Lavigne

References

Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* **59**: 661-677.

Examples

```
Kn(S=35,T=25,P=0, pHscale="T")
```

Ks *Stability constant of hydrogen sulfate (mol/kg)*

Description

Stability constant of hydrogen sulfate (mol/kg)

Usage

```
Ks(S=35, T=25, P=0, ks="d", warn="y")
```

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
ks	"d" for using Ks from Dickson (1990), "k" for using Ks from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for Ks; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

The Dickson (1990) constant is recommended by Guide to Best Practices for Ocean CO₂ Measurements (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- Dickson (1990): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45°C.
- Khoo et al. (1977): S ranging between 20 and 45 and T ranging between 5 and 40°C.

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

The pressure correction is applied on the free scale as described by Millero (1995), and the value transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

Ks Stability constant of hydrogen sulfate (mol/kg), pHscale = free scale

Author(s)

Heloise Lavigne, Aurelien Proye and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

Dickson A. G., 1990 Standard potential of the reaction: $\text{AgCl(s)} + 1/2\text{H}_2\text{(g)} = \text{Ag(s)} + \text{HCl(aq)}$, and the standard acidity constant of the ion HSO_4 in synthetic sea water from 273.15 to 318.15 K. *Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics* **22**, 113-127.

Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.

Khoo H. K., Ramette R. W., Culbertson C. H. and Bates R. G., 1977 Determination of Hydrogen ion concentration in seawater from 5 to 40°C: standard potentials at salinities from 20 to 45. *Analytical Chemistry* **49**, 29-34.

Examples

`Ks(S=35,T=25,P=0, ks="d")`

Ksi

Dissociation constant of Si(OH)₄

Description

Dissociation constant of Si(OH)₄ on total scale (mol/kg)

Usage

`Ksi(S=35, T=25, P=0, pHscale="T", kSWS2scale=0, warn="y")`

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for using the total scale, "F" for using the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is total scale
kSWS2scale	Conversion factor from the seawater scale (SWS) to the pH scale selected at the hydrostatic pressure value indicated. If it is required and not given, it is computed, which slows down computations.
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for Ksi; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

This formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

The pressure correction is applied on the seawater scale. Hence, values are first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value is transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

Value

Ksi Dissociation constant of Si(OH)₄ (mol/kg)

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <K.Soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl> and Heloise Lavigne

References

DOE 1994 *Handbook of methods for the analysis of the various parameters of the carbon dioxide system in sea water*. ORNL/CDIAC-74. Oak Ridge,Tenn.: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* **59**: 661-677.

Examples

Ksi(S=35, T=25, P=0, pHscale="T")

Kspa *Solubility product of aragonite (mol/kg)*

Description

Solubility product of aragonite (mol/kg)

Usage

Kspa(S=35, T=25, P=0, warn="y")

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for Kspa; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

This formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- S ranging between 5 and 44 and T ranging between 5 and 40oC.

Pressure coorection was performed as described by Millero (1995).

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

Value

Kspa Solubility product of aragonite (mol²/kg)

Author(s)

Aurelien Proye and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **59** 661-677.

Mucci A., 1983 The solubility of calcite and aragonite in seawater at various salinities, temperature, and one atmosphere total pressure. *American Journal of Science* **283**: 780-799.

See Also[Kspc](#).**Examples**

Kspa(S=35, T=25, P=0)

Kspc	<i>Solubility product of calcite (mol/kg)</i>
------	---

Description

Solubility product of calcite (mol/kg)

Usage

Kspc(S=35, T=25, P=0, warn="y")

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for Kspc; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

This formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- S ranging between 5 and 44 and T ranging between 5 and 40oC.

The pressure correction was performed as described by Millero (1995).

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

Value

Kspc	Solubility product of calcite (mol ² /kg)
------	--

Author(s)

Aurelien Proye and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **59** 661-677.

Mucci A., 1983 The solubility of calcite and aragonite in seawater at various salinities, temperature, and one atmosphere total pressure. *American Journal of Science* **283**: 780-799.

See Also

[Kspa](#).

Examples

```
Kspc(S=35, T=25, P=0)
```

Kw

Ion product of water (mol²/kg²)

Description

Ion product of water (mol²/kg²)

Usage

```
Kw(S=35, T=25, P=0, pHscale="T", kSWS2scale=0, warn="y")
```

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for using the total scale, "F" for using the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is total scale
kSWS2scale	Conversion factor from the seawater scale (SWS) to the pH scale selected at the hydrostatic pressure value indicated. If it is required and not given, it is computed, which slows down computations.
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for Kw; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

This formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45°C.

The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

Value

K_w Ion product of water (mol²/kg²)

Author(s)

Heloise Lavigne, Aurelien Proye and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.

Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **59** 661-677.

Examples

```
Kw(S=35, T=25, P=0, pHscale="T")
```

 oa

Perturbation of the seawater carbonate system

Description

Describes the various approaches that can be used to alter the seawater carbonate system. Its main purpose is to assist the design of ocean acidification perturbation experiments.

Usage

```
oa(flag, var1, var2, pCO2f, pCO2s=1e6, S=35, T=25, P=0,
Pt=0, Sit=0, k1k2='x', kf='x', ks="d", pHscale="T", plot=FALSE, b="u74")
```

Arguments

flag	<p>select the couple of variables available to describe the initial seawater. The flags which can be used are:</p> <p>flag = 1 pH and CO₂ given</p> <p>flag = 2 CO₂ and HCO₃ given</p> <p>flag = 3 CO₂ and CO₃ given</p> <p>flag = 4 CO₂ and ALK given</p> <p>flag = 5 CO₂ and DIC given</p> <p>flag = 6 pH and HCO₃ given</p> <p>flag = 7 pH and CO₃ given</p> <p>flag = 8 pH and ALK given</p> <p>flag = 9 pH and DIC given</p> <p>flag = 10 HCO₃ and CO₃ given</p> <p>flag = 11 HCO₃ and ALK given</p> <p>flag = 12 HCO₃ and DIC given</p> <p>flag = 13 CO₃ and ALK given</p> <p>flag = 14 CO₃ and DIC given</p> <p>flag = 15 ALK and DIC given</p> <p>flag = 21 pCO₂ and pH given</p> <p>flag = 22 pCO₂ and HCO₃ given</p> <p>flag = 23 pCO₂ and CO₃ given</p> <p>flag = 24 pCO₂ and ALK given</p> <p>flag = 25 pCO₂ and DIC given</p>
var1	Value of the first variable available to describe the initial seawater, in mol/kg except for pH and for pCO ₂ in uatm
var2	Value of the second variable available to describe the initial seawater, in mol/kg except for pH
pCO2f	pCO ₂ target value, in uatm
pCO2s	pCO _{2s} is the pCO ₂ , in uatm, of the "high-CO ₂ " seawater that will be mixed with "normal seawater". The default value is 10 ⁶ uatm, that is seawater bubbled with pure CO ₂ gas and saturated with CO ₂ .
S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
Pt	Concentration of total phosphate in mol/kg, default is 0
Sit	Concentration of total silicate in mol/kg, default is 0
k1k2	"l" for using K1 and K2 from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35oC and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".

kf	"pf" for using Kf from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using Kf from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33oC and/or S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
ks	"d" for using Ks from Dickson (1990), "k" for using Ks from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"
pHscale	"T" for the total scale, "F" for the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is "T" (total scale)
plot	A plot of the different perturbation methods can be plotted in a DIC vs ALK field with pCO ₂ isoclines are drawn in the back. Default is false.
b	Concentration of total boron. "110" for the Lee et al. (2010) formulation or "u74" for the Uppstrom (1974) formulation, default is "u74"

Details

The Lueker et al. (2000) constants for K1 and K2, the Perez and Fraga (1987) constant for Kf and the Dickson (1990) constant for Ks are recommended by Dickson et al. (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

For K1 and K2:

- Roy et al. (1993): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Lueker et al. (2000): S ranging between 19 and 43 and T ranging between 2 and 35oC.
- Millero et al. (2006): S ranging between 0.1 and 50 and T ranging between 1 and 50oC.
- Millero (2010): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".

For Kf:

- Perez and Fraga (1987): S ranging between 10 and 40 and T ranging between 9 and 33oC.
- Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994): S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

For Ks:

- Dickson (1990): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Khoo et al. (1977): S ranging between 20 and 45 and T ranging between 5 and 40oC.

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It is recommended to use either vectors with the same dimension or one vector for one argument and numbers for the other arguments.

Pressure corrections and pH scale:

- For K0, the pressure correction term of Weiss (1974) is used.

- For K1, K2, pK1, pK2, pK3, Kw, Kb, Khs and Ksi, the pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kf, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The formulation of Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994) provides Kf on the free scale but that of Perez and Fraga (1987) provides it on the total scale. Hence, in that case, Kf was first transformed from the total scale to the free scale. With both formulations, the pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Ks, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kn, The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

The function returns a list built as follows:

description	A table describing in plain English the various ways to reach the target pCO ₂ . Note that if a vector is given in argument only the first value is used.
perturbation	Table providing key parameters for the following methods: <i>CO₂ bubbling</i> : high-CO ₂ air is bubbled in seawater. The first parameter is the value of the pCO ₂ in the air required to bubble the seawater (in uatm). <i>SW mixing</i> : mixing of “normal” and “high-CO ₂ ” seawater. The first parameter, “Weight fraction high-CO ₂ SW” or wf, is the weight fraction of the high-CO ₂ seawater per kg seawater. <i>Addition of acid</i> : strong acid is added to seawater. Note that this method is not recommended because it does not closely mimic natural ocean acidification (Gattuso and Lavigne, 2009). The first parameter, H ⁺ (mol/kg), is the amount of H ⁺ that must be added (mol/kg). The acid must be fortified with NaCl in order to have the same salinity than seawater. <i>Addition of HCO₃ and acid</i> : bicarbonate (HCO ₃) and a strong acid are added. The first parameter, HCO ₃ , is the amount of HCO ₃ that must be added (mol/kg). The second parameter, H ⁺ , is the quantity of H ⁺ that must be added (mol/kg). The acid must be fortified with NaCl in order to have the same salinity than seawater. <i>Addition of CO₃ and acid</i> : carbonate, CO ₃ , and a strong acid are added. The first parameter, HCO ₃ , is the quantity of CO ₃ that must be added (mol/kg). The second parameter, H ⁺ , is the quantity of H ⁺ that must be added (mol/kg).
summary	Table summarizing the carbonate chemistry before and after applying each perturbation: pCO ₂ bubbling, mixing with high-CO ₂ seawater, addition of strong acid, and addition of bicarbonate/carbonate and strong acid.

Warnings

- It is recommended to use concentrated solutions of acid or base in order to add small volumes.
- The addition of strong acid does not simulate well natural ocean acidification (higher concentration of dissolved inorganic carbon at constant total alkalinity) since it generates a decrease in total alkalinity while dissolved inorganic carbon is kept constant.
- Other important advice is provided in Gattuso and Lavigne (2009), Schulz et al. (2009) and in the “Guide for Best Practices on Ocean Acidification Research and Data Reporting” (<http://www.epoca-project.eu/index.php/Home/Guide-to-OA-Research/>)

Author(s)

Heloise Lavigne and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

- Dickson A. G., 1990 Standard potential of the reaction: $\text{AgCl(s)} + 1/2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) = \text{Ag(s)} + \text{HCl(aq)}$, and the standard acidity constant of the ion HSO_4 in synthetic sea water from 273.15 to 318.15 K. *Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics* **22**, 113-127.
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Waters, J., Millero, F. J., and Woosley, R. J., 2014. Corrigendum to “The free proton concentration scale for seawater pH”, [MARCHE: 149 (2013) 8-22], *Marine Chemistry* 165, 66-67.

Zeebe R. E. and Wolf-Gladrow D. A., 2001 *CO₂ in seawater: equilibrium, kinetics, isotopes*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 346 pp.

See Also

[carb](#), [pgas](#), [pmix](#), [ppH](#), [pTA](#).

Examples

```
oa(flag=24, var1=384, var2=2325e-6, pCO2s=1e6, pCO2f=793, S=34.3, T=16,
P=0, pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", plot=TRUE, b="u74")
```

Om

Carbonate saturation state for magnesian calcites

Description

Calculates the calcium carbonate saturation state for magnesian calcite

Usage

```
Om(x, flag, var1, var2, k1k2='x', kf='x', ks="d", pHscale="T", b="u74")
```

Arguments

x	mole fraction of magnesium ions, note that the function is only valid for x ranging between 0 and 0.25
flag	select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are: flag = 1 pH and CO ₂ given flag = 2 CO ₂ and HCO ₃ given flag = 3 CO ₂ and CO ₃ given flag = 4 CO ₂ and ALK given flag = 5 CO ₂ and DIC given flag = 6 pH and HCO ₃ given flag = 7 pH and CO ₃ given flag = 8 pH and ALK given flag = 9 pH and DIC given flag = 10 HCO ₃ and CO ₃ given flag = 11 HCO ₃ and ALK given flag = 12 HCO ₃ and DIC given flag = 13 CO ₃ and ALK given

	flag = 14 CO ₃ and DIC given
	flag = 15 ALK and DIC given
	flag = 21 pCO ₂ and pH given
	flag = 22 pCO ₂ and HCO ₃ given
	flag = 23 pCO ₂ and CO ₃ given
	flag = 24 pCO ₂ and ALK given
	flag = 25 pCO ₂ and DIC given
var1	Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO ₂ in μatm
var2	Value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH
k1k2	"l" for using K ₁ and K ₂ from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35°C and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".
kf	"pf" for using K _f from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using K _f from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33°C and/or S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
ks	"d" for using K _s from Dickson (1990) and "k" for using K _s from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"
pHscale	"T" for the total scale, "F" for the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is "T" (total scale)
b	Concentration of total boron. "l10" for the Lee et al. (2010) formulation or "u74" for the Uppstrom (1974) formulation, default is "u74"

Details

It is important to note that this function is **only valid** for:

- Salinity = 35
- Temperature = 25 degrees Celsius
- Hydrostatic pressure = 0 bar (surface)
- Concentration of total phosphate = 0 mol/kg
- Concentration of total silicate = 0 mol/kg

Note that the stoichiometric solubility products with respect to Mg-calcite minerals have not been determined experimentally. The saturation state with respect to Mg-calcite minerals is therefore calculated based on ion activities, i.e.,

$$\Omega_x = \frac{\{Ca^{2+}\}^{1-x} \{Mg^{2+}\}^x \{CO_3\}^{2-}}{K_x}$$

The ion activity {a} is calculated based on the observed ion concentrations [C] multiplied by the total ion activity coefficient, γ_T , which has been determined experimentally or from theory (e.g. Millero & Pierrot 1998): {a}= γ_T [C]. Because a true equilibrium cannot be achieved with respect

to Mg-calcite minerals, K_x represents a metastable equilibrium state obtained from what has been referred to as stoichiometric saturation (Thorstenson & Plummer 1977; a term not equivalent to the definition of the stoichiometric solubility product, see for example Morse et al. (2006) and references therein). In the present calculation calcium and magnesium concentrations were calculated based on salinity. Total ion activity coefficients with respect to Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , and CO_3^{2-} were adopted from Millero & Pierrot (1998).

The Lueker et al. (2000) constants for K1 and K2, the Perez and Fraga (1987) constant for Kf and the Dickson (1990) constant for Ks are recommended by Dickson et al. (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

For K1 and K2:

- Roy et al. (1993): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Lueker et al. (2000): S ranging between 19 and 43 and T ranging between 2 and 35oC.
- Millero et al. (2006): S ranging between 0.1 and 50 and T ranging between 1 and 50oC.
- Millero (2010): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".

For Kf:

- Perez and Fraga (1987): S ranging between 10 and 40 and T ranging between 9 and 33oC.
- Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994): S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

For Ks:

- Dickson (1990): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Khoo et al. (1977): S ranging between 20 and 45 and T ranging between 5 and 40oC.

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It is recommended to use either vectors with the same dimension or one vector for one argument and numbers for the other arguments.

Pressure corrections and pH scale:

- For K0, the pressure correction term of Weiss (1974) is used.
- For K1, K2, pK1, pK2, pK3, Kw, Kb, Khs and Ksi, the pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kf, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The formulation of Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994) provides Kf on the free scale but that of Perez and Fraga (1987) provides it on the total scale. Hence, in that case, Kf was first transformed from the total scale to the free scale. With both formulations, the pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

- For Ks, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kn, The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

The function returns a list with

OmegaMgCa_biogenic

Mg-calcite saturation state for minimally prepared biogenic Mg-calcite.

OmegaMgCa_biogenic_cleaned

Mg-calcite saturation state for cleaned and annealed biogenic Mg-calcite.

Author(s)

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References

Only the references related to the saturation state of magnesian calcite are listed below; the other references are listed under the carb function.

Andersson A. J., Mackenzie F. T., Nicholas R. B., 2008, Life on the margin: implications of ocean acidification on Mg-calcite, high latitude and cold-water marine calcifiers. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* **373**, 265-273.

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Millero F. J. and Pierrot D., 1998. A chemical equilibrium model for natural waters. *Aquatic Geochemistry* **4**, 153-199.

Morse J. W., Andersson A. J. and Mackenzie F. T., 2006. Initial responses of carbonate-rich shelf sediments to rising atmospheric pCO₂ and ocean acidification: Role of high Mg-calcites. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **70**, 5814-5830.

Thorstenson D.C. and Plummer L.N., 1977. Equilibrium criteria for two component solids reacting with fixed composition in an aqueous phase-example: the magnesian calcites. *American Journal of Science* **277**, 1203-1233.

Examples

```
Om(x=seq(0.01, 0.252, 0.01), flag=8, var1=8.2, var2=0.00234,
    k1k2='x', kf='x', ks='d', pHscale="T", b="u74")
```

p2d *Converts pressure in dbar to depth in meters*

Description

Converts pressure in dbar to depth in meters

Usage

```
p2d(pressure, lat=40)
```

Arguments

pressure	Pressure in dbar
lat	Latitude in degrees, N and S is irrelevant, default is 40o

Value

depth	Depth corresponding to the pressure given, in meters
-------	--

Author(s)

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References

Saunders P. M., 1981. Practical conversion of pressure to depth. *J. Phys. Oceanogr.* **11**: 573-574.

See Also

[d2p](#)

Examples

```
p2d(pressure=7686, lat=30)
```

p2fCO2	Converts pCO2 (partial pressure in CO2) into fCO2 (fugacity of CO2)
--------	---

Description

Converts pCO2 (partial pressure in CO2) into fCO2 (fugacity of CO2)

Usage

p2fCO2(T = 25, Patm=1, P=0, pCO2)

Arguments

T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
Patm	Surface atmospheric pressure in atm, default is 1 atm
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar, default is 0 bar (surface)
pCO2	Partial pressure in CO2 in μatm , the same units as that for the fugacity output

Value

fCO2	Fugacity of CO2 in μatm , the same units as that for the pCO2 input.
------	---

Note

Warning: pCO2 estimates below 100 m are subject to considerable uncertainty. See Weiss (1974) and Orr et al. (2015)

Author(s)

Heloise Lavigne, Jean-Pierre Gattuso, and James Orr <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

- Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO2 measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.
- Orr J. C., Epitalon J.-M. and Gattuso J.-P., 2015. Comparison of seven packages that compute ocean carbonate chemistry. *Biogeosciences* **12**, 1483-1510.
- Weiss, R. F., 1974. Carbon dioxide in water and seawater: the solubility of a non-ideal gas, *Mar. Chem.*, **2**, 203-215.
- Weiss, R. F. and Price, B. A., 1980. Nitrous oxide solubility in water and seawater, *Marine Chemistry*, **8**, 347-359.

See Also

[f2pCO2](#).

Examples

p2fCO2(T=25, Patm=0.97, P=0, pCO2=380)

p2xCO2

Converts partial pressure of CO2 to mole fraction of CO2

Description

Converts pCO2 (partial pressure of CO2) into xCO2 (mole fraction of CO2)

Usage

p2xCO2(S=35, T=25, Patm=1, pCO2)

Arguments

S	Salinity on the practical salinity scale, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
Patm	Atmospheric pressure in atmospheres, default is 1.0 (this is not the hydrostatic pressure)
pCO2	Partial pressure of CO2 in μatm

Details

The xCO2 (ppm) is computed from pCO2 (μatm) using the following equation: $xCO_2 = pCO_2 / (Patm - pH_2O)$, where pH2O is the vapor pressure of seawater computed following best practices (Dickson et al., 2007). That computed pH2O is identical, when rounded to the 4th decimal place, with that computed by the equation from Weiss and Price (1980).

Value

xCO2 Mole fraction of CO2 in ppm.

Note

Warning: pCO2 estimates below 100 m are subject to considerable uncertainty. See Weiss (1974) and Orr et al. (2015)

Author(s)

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References

- Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R. (2007) Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.
- Orr J. C., Epitalon J.-M. and Gattuso J.-P., 2015. Comparison of seven packages that compute ocean carbonate chemistry. *Biogeosciences* **12**, 1483-1510.
- Weiss, R. F. (1974) Carbon dioxide in water and seawater: the solubility of a non-ideal gas, *Marine Chemistry*, **2**, 203-215.
- Weiss, R. F. and Price, B. A. (1980) Nitrous oxide solubility in water and seawater, *Marine Chemistry*, **8**, 347-359.

See Also

[x2pCO2](#) and [vapress](#)

Examples

```
## Convert atmospheric pressure from mbar to atm
Patm_mbar = 1052          # in millibar
Patm      = Patm_mbar / 1013.25 # in atm
## Compute xCO2 from pCO2
pCO2 = 380
xCO2 = p2xCO2(T=25, S=35, Patm=Patm, pCO2=pCO2)
print(xCO2)
## The result is 377.1546 ppm
```

pCa

pCa

Description

Calculates the changes in the saturation states of aragonite and calcite resulting from the manipulation of the calcium concentration

Usage

```
pCa(flag, var1, var2, Ca, S=35, T=20, P=0, Pt=0, Sit=0, k1k2="x",
kf="x", ks="d", pHscale="T", b="u74")
```

Arguments

flag select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are:

flag = 1 pH and CO₂ given

flag = 2 CO₂ and HCO₃ given

flag = 3 CO₂ and CO₃ given

flag = 4 CO₂ and ALK given

flag = 5 CO₂ and DIC given

	flag = 6 pH and HCO ₃ given
	flag = 7 pH and CO ₃ given
	flag = 8 pH and ALK given
	flag = 9 pH and DIC given
	flag = 10 HCO ₃ and CO ₃ given
	flag = 11 HCO ₃ and ALK given
	flag = 12 HCO ₃ and DIC given
	flag = 13 CO ₃ and ALK given
	flag = 14 CO ₃ and DIC given
	flag = 15 ALK and DIC given
	flag = 21 pCO ₂ and pH given
	flag = 22 pCO ₂ and HCO ₃ given
	flag = 23 pCO ₂ and CO ₃ given
	flag = 24 pCO ₂ and ALK given
	flag = 25 pCO ₂ and DIC given
var1	Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO ₂ in μ atm
var2	Value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH
Ca	Calcium concentration in mol/kg
S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0)
Pt	Concentration of total phosphate in mol/kg
Sit	Concentration of total silicate in mol/kg
k1k2	"l" for using K1 and K2 from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35°C and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".
kf	"pf" for using Kf from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using Kf from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33°C and/or S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
ks	"d" for using Ks from Dickson (1990), "k" for using Ks from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"
pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for the total scale, "F" for the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is "T" (total scale)
b	Concentration of total boron. "l10" for the Lee et al. (2010) formulation or "u74" for the Uppstrom (1974) formulation, default is "u74"

Details

The Lueker et al. (2000) constants for K1 and K2, the Perez and Fraga (1987) constant for Kf and the Dickson (1990) constant for Ks are recommended by Dickson et al. (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

For K1 and K2:

- Roy et al. (1993): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Lueker et al. (2000): S ranging between 19 and 43 and T ranging between 2 and 35oC.
- Millero et al. (2006): S ranging between 0.1 and 50 and T ranging between 1 and 50oC.
- Millero (2010): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".

For Kf:

- Perez and Fraga (1987): S ranging between 10 and 40 and T ranging between 9 and 33oC.
- Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994): S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

For Ks:

- Dickson (1990): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Khoo et al. (1977): S ranging between 20 and 45 and T ranging between 5 and 40oC.

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It is recommended to use either vectors with the same dimension or one vector for one argument and numbers for the other arguments.

Pressure corrections and pH scale:

- For K0, the pressure correction term of Weiss (1974) is used.
- For K1, K2, pK1, pK2, pK3, Kw, Kb, Khs and Ksi, the pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kf, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The formulation of Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994) provides Kf on the free scale but that of Perez and Fraga (1987) provides it on the total scale. Hence, in that case, Kf was first transformed from the total scale to the free scale. With both formulations, the pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Ks, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kn, The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

comment	The initial or final state water
S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
P	Pressure in bar
pH	pH
CO2	CO2 concentration (mol/kg)
pCO2	pCO2, CO2 partial pressure (μatm)
fCO2	fCO2, CO2 fugacity (μatm)
HCO3	HCO3 concentration (mol/kg)
CO3	CO3 concentration (mol/kg)
DIC	DIC concentration (mol/kg)
ALK	ALK, total alkalinity (mol/kg)
OmegaAragonite	Omega aragonite, aragonite saturation state
OmegaCalcite	Omega calcite, calcite saturation state

Note

Warning: pCO2 estimates below 100 m are subject to considerable uncertainty. See Weiss (1974) and Orr et al. (2015)

Author(s)

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References

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- Dickson A. G., 1990 Standard potential of the reaction: $\text{AgCl}(s) + 1/2\text{H}_2(g) = \text{Ag}(s) + \text{HCl}(aq)$, and the standard acidity constant of the ion HSO_4 in synthetic sea water from 273.15 to 318.15 K. *Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics* **22**, 113-127.
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Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* **59**: 661-677.

Millero F. J., 2010 Carbonate constant for estuarine waters. *Marine and Freshwater Research* **61**: 139-142.

Millero F. J., Graham T. B., Huang F., Bustos-Serrano H. and Pierrot D., 2006. Dissociation constants of carbonic acid in seawater as a function of salinity and temperature. *Marine Chemistry* **100**, 80-84.

Orr J. C., Epitalon J.-M. and Gattuso J.-P., 2015. Comparison of seven packages that compute ocean carbonate chemistry. *Biogeosciences* **12**, 1483-1510.

Uppstrom L.R., 1974 The boron/chlorinity ratio of the deep-sea water from the Pacific Ocean. *Deep-Sea Research I* **21** 161-162.

Waters, J., Millero, F. J., and Woosley, R. J., 2014. Corrigendum to “The free proton concentration scale for seawater pH”, [MARCHE: 149 (2013) 8-22], *Marine Chemistry* 165, 66-67.

Examples

```
pCa(flag=15, var1=2302e-6, var2=2050e-6, Ca=0.01028, S=35, T=20, P=0,
Pt=0, Sit=0, pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74") # with normal Ca concentration
pCa(flag=15, var1=2302e-6, var2=2050e-6, Ca=0.01028/2, S=35, T=20, P=0,
Pt=0, Sit=0, pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74") # with 0.5 * Ca concentration
```

Pcoeffs

Coefficients used for pressure-correcting the equilibrium constants

Description

Pressure corrections are based on the following equations:

$$\ln \frac{K_i^P}{K_i^0} = -\frac{\Delta V_i}{RT} \cdot P + 0.5 \frac{\Delta K_i}{RT} \cdot P^2$$

with

$$\Delta V_i = a_0 + a_1 T + a_2 T^2$$

and

$$\Delta K_i = b_0 + b_1 T + b_2 T^2$$

The variables are:

- K indicating the type of equilibrium constant
- coefficient a_0
- coefficient a_1
- coefficient a_2
- coefficient b_0
- coefficient b_1
- coefficient b_2

Usage

Pcoeffs

Format

A data frame with 14 rows and 7 variables

Details

For Kb, to be consistent with Millero (1979) a2 was changed to -2.608e-3 instead of 2.608e-3 (value given in Millero, 1995) For Kw, coefficients are from Millero (1983).

Source

Millero F. J., 1979 The thermodynamics of the carbonate system in seawater. *Geochemica et Cosmochemica Acta* **43**: 1651-1661.

Millero F. J., 1983 Influence of pressure on chemical processes in the sea. pp. 1-88. In J. P. Riley and R. Chester (eds.), *Chemical Oceanography*. Academic Press, New York.

Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* **59**: 661-677.

See Also

Pcorrect

Pcorrect

Pressure correction of equilibrium constants

Description

Computes the pressure correction of the equilibrium constants

Usage

```
Pcorrect(Kvalue, Ktype, T=25, S=35, P=0, pHscale="T",
         kconv2ScaleP0=0, kconv2Scale=, warn="y")
```

Arguments

Kvalue Value of the constant at P=0 (hydrostatic pressure in bar, surface = 0)

Ktype Name of the constant,

- K1 First dissociation constant of carbonic acid (mol/kg)
- K2 Second dissociation constant of carbonic acid (mol/kg)
- Kb Dissociation constant of boric acid (mol/kg)
- Kw Ion product of water (mol²/kg²)
- Ks Stability constant of hydrogen sulfate (mol/kg)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kf Stability constant of hydrogen fluoride (mol/kg) • Kspc Solubility product of calcite (mol/kg) • Kspa Solubility product of aragonite (mol/kg) • K1p First dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg) • K2p Second dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg) • K3p Third dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg) • Khs Dissociation constant of hydrogen sulfide (mol/kg) • Kn Dissociation constant of ammonium (mol/kg) • Ksi Dissociation constant of Si(OH)₄ (mol/kg)
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25°C
S	Salinity, default is 35
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
pHscale	pHscale of the constant given in Kvalue
kconv2ScaleP0	Conversion factor from the pH scale selected to the SWS (or free for Kf) scale at pressure zero. It is computed if it is not given, which significantly slows down the computation
kconv2Scale	Conversion factor from the pH scale selected to the SWS (or free for Kf) scale at the hydrostatic pressure value indicated. It is computed if it is not given, which significantly slows down the computation
warn	"y" to show warnings when T or S go beyond the valid range for constants; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

Details

- The pressure correction is applied on the seawater scale for K1, K2, K1p, K2p, K3p, Kb, Khs, Kn, Ksi and Kw. Hence the K value is first converted on the seawater scale if needed. After pressure correction, the constant is converted back to the initial pH scale.
- The pressure correction is applied on the free scale for Kf.
- There is no issue of pH scale for Ks, Kspa and Kspc.

Value

The equilibrium constant given in argument but after pressure correction

Author(s)

Heloise Lavigne and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **59** 661-677.

See Also

Pcoeffs

Examples

```
k10 <- K1(T=25, P=0, S=35)
Pcorrect(Kvalue=k10, Ktype="K1", P=300, T=25, S=35, pHscale="T")
```

pgas

pgas

Description

Calculates the carbonate chemistry after changes in pCO₂ generated by gas bubbling

Usage

```
pgas(flag, var1, var2, pCO2g, S=35, T=20, P=0, Pt=0, Sit=0, k1k2="x",
kf="x", ks="d", pHscale="T", b="u74")
```

Arguments

flag	select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are: flag = 1 pH and CO ₂ given flag = 2 CO ₂ and HCO ₃ given flag = 3 CO ₂ and CO ₃ given flag = 4 CO ₂ and ALK given flag = 5 CO ₂ and DIC given flag = 6 pH and HCO ₃ given flag = 7 pH and CO ₃ given flag = 8 pH and ALK given flag = 9 pH and DIC given flag = 10 HCO ₃ and CO ₃ given flag = 11 HCO ₃ and ALK given flag = 12 HCO ₃ and DIC given flag = 13 CO ₃ and ALK given flag = 14 CO ₃ and DIC given flag = 15 ALK and DIC given flag = 21 pCO ₂ and pH given flag = 22 pCO ₂ and HCO ₃ given flag = 23 pCO ₂ and CO ₃ given flag = 24 pCO ₂ and ALK given flag = 25 pCO ₂ and DIC given
var1	Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO ₂ in μ atm
var2	Value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH
pCO2g	CO ₂ partial pressure of the gas used for bubbling in μ atm
S	Salinity

T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0)
Pt	Concentration of total phosphate in mol/kg
Sit	Concentration of total silicate in mol/kg
k1k2	"l" for using K1 and K2 from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35oC and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".
kf	"pf" for using Kf from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using Kf from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33oC and/or S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
ks	"d" for using Ks from Dickson (1990), "k" for using Ks from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"
pHscale	"T" for the total scale, "F" for the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is "T" (total scale)
b	Concentration of total boron. "l10" for the Lee et al. (2010) formulation or "u74" for the Uppstrom (1974) formulation, default is "u74"

Details

The Lueker et al. (2000) constants for K1 and K2, the Perez and Fraga (1987) constant for Kf and the Dickson (1990) constant for Ks are recommended by Dickson et al. (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

For K1 and K2:

- Roy et al. (1993): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Lueker et al. (2000): S ranging between 19 and 43 and T ranging between 2 and 35oC.
- Millero et al. (2006): S ranging between 0.1 and 50 and T ranging between 1 and 50oC.
- Millero (2010): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".

For Kf:

- Perez and Fraga (1987): S ranging between 10 and 40 and T ranging between 9 and 33oC.
- Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994): S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

For Ks:

- Dickson (1990): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Khoo et al. (1977): S ranging between 20 and 45 and T ranging between 5 and 40oC.

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It is recommended to use either vectors with the same dimension or one vector for one argument and numbers for the other arguments.

Pressure corrections and pH scale:

- For K0, the pressure correction term of Weiss (1974) is used.
- For K1, K2, pK1, pK2, pK3, Kw, Kb, Khs and Ksi, the pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kf, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The formulation of Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994) provides Kf on the free scale but that of Perez and Fraga (1987) provides it on the total scale. Hence, in that case, Kf was first transformed from the total scale to the free scale. With both formulations, the pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Ks, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kn, The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

comment	The initial or final state water
S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
P	Pressure in bar
pH	pH
CO2	CO2 concentration (mol/kg)
pCO2	pCO2, CO2 partial pressure (μatm)
fCO2	fCO2, CO2 fugacity (μatm)
HCO3	HCO3 concentration (mol/kg)
CO3	CO3 concentration (mol/kg)
DIC	DIC concentration (mol/kg)
ALK	ALK, total alkalinity (mol/kg)
OmegaAragonite	Omega aragonite, aragonite saturation state
OmegaCalcite	Omega calcite, calcite saturation state

Note

Warning: pCO₂ estimates below 100 m are subject to considerable uncertainty. See Weiss (1974) and Orr et al. (2015)

Author(s)

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References

- Dickson A. G. and Riley J. P., 1979 The estimation of acid dissociation constants in seawater media from potentiometric titrations with strong base. I. The ionic product of water. *Marine Chemistry* **7**, 89-99.
- Dickson A. G., 1990 Standard potential of the reaction: $\text{AgCl(s)} + 1/2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) = \text{Ag(s)} + \text{HCl(aq)}$, and the standard acidity constant of the ion HSO₄ in synthetic sea water from 273.15 to 318.15 K. *Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics* **22**, 113-127.
- Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.
- Gattuso J.-P. and Lavigne H., 2009 Perturbation experiments to investigate the impact of ocean acidification: approaches and software tools. *Biogeosciences* **6**, 4413-4439.
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- Lee K., Tae-Wook K., Byrne R.H., Millero F.J., Feely R.A. and Liu Y-M, 2010 The universal ratio of the boron to chlorinity for the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **74** 1801-1811.
- Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* **59**: 661-677.
- Millero F. J., 2010 Carbonate constant for estuarine waters. *Marine and Freshwater Research* **61**: 139-142.
- Millero F. J., Graham T. B., Huang F., Bustos-Serrano H. and Pierrot D., 2006. Dissociation constants of carbonic acid in seawater as a function of salinity and temperature. *Marine Chemistry* **100**, 80-84.
- Orr J. C., Epitalon J.-M. and Gattuso J.-P., 2015. Comparison of seven packages that compute ocean carbonate chemistry. *Biogeosciences* **12**, 1483-1510.
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- Waters, J., Millero, F. J., and Woosley, R. J., 2014. Corrigendum to “The free proton concentration scale for seawater pH”, [MARCHE: 149 (2013) 8-22], *Marine Chemistry* 165, 66-67.

Examples

```
pgas(flag=15, var1=2302e-6, var2=2050e-6, pCO2g=750, S=35, T=20, P=0,
Pt=0, Sit=0, pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74")
```

pHconv

Conversion of pH

Description

Converts pH from one scale to another one chosen between the total scale, the free scale and the seawater scale

Usage

```
pHconv(flag=1, pH=8.10, S=35, T=25, P=0, ks="d")
```

Arguments

flag	choice of the type of conversion : flag=1: seawater scale to total scale flag=2: free scale to total scale flag=3: total scale to seawater scale flag=4: total scale to free scale flag=5: seawater scale to free scale flag=6: free scale to seawater scale default is flag=1
pH	Enter the value of pH which need to be converted, default is 8.100
S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0
ks	"d" for using Ks from Dickon (1990), "k" for using Ks from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"

Details

The Dickson (1990) constant is recommended by the Guide to Best Practices for Ocean CO₂ Measurements (2007). It is critical to consider that each formulation is valid in specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

- Dickson (1990): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Khoo et al. (1977): S ranging between 20 and 45 and T ranging between 5 and 40oC.

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It is recommended to use either vectors with the same dimension or one vector for one argument and numbers for the other arguments.

Value

The function returns the values of pH converted

Author(s)

Heloise Lavigne and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

Dickson A.G. and F.J. Millero, 1987 A comparison of the equilibrium constants for the dissociation of carbonic acid in seawater media. *Deep-Sea Research* **34**:1733-1743.

Dickson A. G., 1990 Standard potential of the reaction: $\text{AgCl(s)} + 1/2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) = \text{Ag(s)} + \text{HCl(aq)}$, and the standard acidity constant of the ion HSO_4 in synthetic sea water from 273.15 to 318.15 K. *Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics* **22**, 113-127.

Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO_2 measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.

Khoo H. K., Ramette R. W., Culberson C. H. and Bates R. G., 1977 Determination of Hydrogen Ion Concentration in Seawater from 5 to 40°C: Standard Potentials at Salinities from 20 to 45. *Analytical Chemistry* **49**, 29-34.

See Also

[kconv](#).

Examples

```
##To convert pH=8.10 from the seawater scale to the total scale
##at salinity=35, temperature=25oC and atmospheric pressure:
```

```
pHc <- pHconv(flag=1, pH=8.10, S=35, T=25, P=0, ks="d")
```

```
##note that pHc is the value of the pH converted in total scale
```

```
## By using vectors
```

```
## to convert the pH values : 8, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20
```

```
## from the free to the total scale
```

```
pH <- c(8, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20)
```

```
pHc <- pHconv(flag=2, pH=pH, S=35, T=25, P=0, ks="d")
```

```
## note that pHc is a vector containing the value of the pH converted
```

```
## to the total scale
```

pHinsi

pH at in situ temperature

Description

pH at in situ temperature

Usage

```
pHinsi(pH=8.2, ALK=2.4e-3, Tinsi=20, Tlab=25, S=35, Pt=0, Sit=0, k1k2 = "x",
kf = "x", ks="d", pHscale = "T", b="u74")
```


Arguments

pH	pH measured in the laboratory
ALK	ALK, total alkalinity (mol/kg)
Tinsi	In situ temperature in degrees Celsius
Tlab	Measurement temperature in degrees Celsius
S	Salinity
Pt	value of the concentration of total phosphate in mol/kg
Sit	the value of the total silicate in mol/kg
k1k2	"l" for using K1 and K2 from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35oC and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".
kf	"pf" for using Kf from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using Kf from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33oC and/or S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
ks	"d" for using Ks from Dickson (1990), "k" for using Ks from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"
pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for the total scale, "F" for the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is "T" (total scale)
b	"l10" for computing boron total from the Lee et al. (2010) formulation or "u74" for using the Uppstrom (1974) formulation, default is "u74"

Details

The Lueker et al. (2000) constants for K1 and K2, the Perez and Fraga (1987) constant for Kf and the Dickson (1990) constant for Ks are recommended by Dickson et al. (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

For K1 and K2:

- Roy et al. (1993): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Lueker et al. (2000): S ranging between 19 and 43 and T ranging between 2 and 35oC.
- Millero et al. (2006): S ranging between 0.1 and 50 and T ranging between 1 and 50oC.
- Millero (2010): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".

For Kf:

- Perez and Fraga (1987): S ranging between 10 and 40 and T ranging between 9 and 33oC.
- Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994): S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

For K_s:

- Dickson (1990): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45°C.
- Khoo et al. (1977): S ranging between 20 and 45 and T ranging between 5 and 40°C.

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It is recommended to use either vectors with the same dimension or one vector for one argument and numbers for the other arguments.

Pressure corrections and pH scale:

- For K₀, the pressure correction term of Weiss (1974) is used.
- For K₁, K₂, pK₁, pK₂, pK₃, K_w, K_b, K_{hs} and K_{si}, the pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For K_f, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The formulation of Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994) provides K_f on the free scale but that of Perez and Fraga (1987) provides it on the total scale. Hence, in that case, K_f was first transformed from the total scale to the free scale. With both formulations, the pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For K_s, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For K_n, The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

pH pH at in situ temperature

Author(s)

Jean-Pierre Gattuso, <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

- Hunter K. A., 1998. The temperature dependence of pH in surface seawater. *Deep-Sea Research (Part I, Oceanographic Research Papers)* **45**(11):1919-1930.
- Lee K., Tae-Wook K., Byrne R.H., Millero F.J., Feely R.A. and Liu Y-M, 2010 The universal ratio of the boron to chlorinity for the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **74** 1801-1811.
- Millero F. J., 2010 Carbonate constant for estuarine waters. *Marine and Freshwater Research* **61**: 139-142.

Millero F. J., Graham T. B., Huang F., Bustos-Serrano H. and Pierrot D., 2006. Dissociation constants of carbonic acid in seawater as a function of salinity and temperature. *Marine Chemistry* **100**, 80-84.

Uppstrom L.R., 1974 The boron/chlorinity ratio of the deep-sea water from the Pacific Ocean. *Deep-Sea Research I* **21** 161-162.

Waters, J., Millero, F. J., and Woosley, R. J., 2014. Corrigendum to “The free proton concentration scale for seawater pH”, [MARCHE: 149 (2013) 8-22], *Marine Chemistry* 165, 66-67.

Examples

```
pHinsi(pH=8.2,ALK=2.4e-3,Tinsi=25,Tlab=25,S=35,Pt=0,Sit=0)
```

pHslope

Slope of the calibration curve of a pH electrode

Description

Slope of the calibration curve of a pH electrode (percent of theoretical slope)

Usage

```
pHslope(Etris=-72.4,Eamp=4.9,S=35,T=25)
```

Arguments

Etris	e.m.f. of the TRIS buffer in mV, default is -72.4
Eamp	e.m.f. of the AMP buffer in mV, default is 4.9
S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC

Details

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

Value

pHslope Slope of the calibration curve (in percent of theoretical slope)

Author(s)

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References

Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication 3*, 1-191.

See Also

[tris](#), [amp](#), [pH](#).

Examples

```
##Example from Dickson et al. (2007)
pHslope(Etris=-72.4,Eamp=4.9,S=35,T=25)
```

pmix

pmix

Description

Calculates the carbonate chemistry after mixing of two water samples with different pCO₂

Usage

```
pmix(flag, var1, var2, pCO2s, wf, S=35, T=20, P=0, Pt=0, Sit=0, k1k2="x",
kf="x", ks="d", pHscale="T", b="u74")
```

Arguments

flag select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are:

- flag = 1 pH and CO₂ given
- flag = 2 CO₂ and HCO₃ given
- flag = 3 CO₂ and CO₃ given
- flag = 4 CO₂ and ALK given
- flag = 5 CO₂ and DIC given
- flag = 6 pH and HCO₃ given
- flag = 7 pH and CO₃ given
- flag = 8 pH and ALK given
- flag = 9 pH and DIC given
- flag = 10 HCO₃ and CO₃ given
- flag = 11 HCO₃ and ALK given
- flag = 12 HCO₃ and DIC given
- flag = 13 CO₃ and ALK given
- flag = 14 CO₃ and DIC given
- flag = 15 ALK and DIC given
- flag = 21 pCO₂ and pH given
- flag = 22 pCO₂ and HCO₃ given

	flag = 23 pCO ₂ and CO ₃ given
	flag = 24 pCO ₂ and ALK given
	flag = 25 pCO ₂ and DIC given
var1	Value of the first variable in mol/kg except for pH and for pCO ₂ in μatm
var2	Value of the second variable in mol/kg except for pH
pCO _{2s}	Partial pressure of the high CO ₂ component in μatm
wf	Weight fraction of the high CO ₂ seawater per kg seawater
S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0)
Pt	Concentration of total phosphate in mol/kg
Sit	Concentration of total silicate in mol/kg
k1k2	"l" for using K1 and K2 from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35oC and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".
kf	"pf" for using Kf from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using Kf from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33oC and/or S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
ks	"d" for using Ks from Dickson (1990), "k" for using Ks from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"
pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for using the total scale, "F" for using the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is total scale
b	Concentration of total boron. "l10" for the Lee et al. (2010) formulation or "u74" for the Uppstrom (1974) formulation, default is "u74"

Details

The Lueker et al. (2000) constants for K1 and K2, the Perez and Fraga (1987) constant for Kf and the Dickson (1990) constant for Ks are recommended by Dickson et al. (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

For K1 and K2:

- Roy et al. (1993): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Lueker et al. (2000): S ranging between 19 and 43 and T ranging between 2 and 35oC.
- Millero et al. (2006): S ranging between 0.1 and 50 and T ranging between 1 and 50oC.
- Millero (2010): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".

For Kf:

- Perez and Fraga (1987): S ranging between 10 and 40 and T ranging between 9 and 33oC.
- Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994): S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

For Ks:

- Dickson (1990): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Khoo et al. (1977): S ranging between 20 and 45 and T ranging between 5 and 40oC.

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It is recommended to use either vectors with the same dimension or one vector for one argument and numbers for the other arguments.

Pressure corrections and pH scale:

- For K0, the pressure correction term of Weiss (1974) is used.
- For K1, K2, pK1, pK2, pK3, Kw, Kb, Khs and Ksi, the pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kf, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The formulation of Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994) provides Kf on the free scale but that of Perez and Fraga (1987) provides it on the total scale. Hence, in that case, Kf was first transformed from the total scale to the free scale. With both formulations, the pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Ks, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kn, The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

comment	The initial or final state water
S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
P	Pressure in bar
pH	pH
CO2	CO2 concentration (mol/kg)
pCO2	pCO2, CO2 partial pressure (μatm)
fCO2	fCO2, CO2 fugacity (μatm)

HCO3	HCO3 concentration (mol/kg)
CO3	CO3 concentration (mol/kg)
DIC	DIC concentration (mol/kg)
ALK	ALK, total alkalinity (mol/kg)
OmegaAragonite	Omega aragonite, aragonite saturation state
OmegaCalcite	Omega calcite, calcite saturation state

Note

Warning: pCO₂ estimates below 100 m are subject to considerable uncertainty. See Weiss (1974) and Orr et al. (2015)

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References

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Examples

```
pmix(flag=24, var1=384, var2=2302e-6, pCO2s=1e6, wf=0.003, S=34.3,
T=16, P=0, pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74")
```

ppH

ppH

Description

Calculates the carbonate chemistry after pH manipulations through addition of acid or base

Usage

```
ppH(flag, sys, var1, var2, pCO2a, vol, N, S=35, T=20, P=0, Pt=0,
Sit=0, pHscale="T", k1k2="x", kf="x", ks="d")
```

Arguments

flag	Select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are:
	flag = 1 pH and CO ₂ given
	flag = 2 CO ₂ and HCO ₃ given
	flag = 3 CO ₂ and CO ₃ given
	flag = 4 CO ₂ and ALK given
	flag = 5 CO ₂ and DIC given
	flag = 6 pH and HCO ₃ given
	flag = 7 pH and CO ₃ given
	flag = 8 pH and ALK given
	flag = 9 pH and DIC given
	flag = 10 HCO ₃ and CO ₃ given
	flag = 11 HCO ₃ and ALK given
	flag = 12 HCO ₃ and DIC given
	flag = 13 CO ₃ and ALK given
	flag = 14 CO ₃ and DIC given
	flag = 15 ALK and DIC given
	flag = 21 pCO ₂ and pH given
	flag = 22 pCO ₂ and HCO ₃ given
	flag = 23 pCO ₂ and CO ₃ given
	flag = 24 pCO ₂ and ALK given
	flag = 25 pCO ₂ and DIC given

sys	0 if the manipulation is carried out in a system closed to the atmosphere or 1 if it is carried out in a system open to the atmosphere
var1	Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO ₂ in μatm
var2	Value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH
pCO _{2a}	CO ₂ partial pressure in the atmosphere pCO ₂ in μatm . It is only used in systems open to the atmosphere (i.e. when sys=1)
vol	Volume of acid or base added in liter. By convention, it is given a negative sign for acid additions and a positive sign for base additions. The acid must be fortified with NaCl in order to have the same salinity than seawater.
N	Normality of the acid or base in mol/kg
S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0)
Pt	Concentration of total phosphate in mol/kg
Sit	Concentration of total silicate in mol/kg
k1k2	"l" for using K1 and K2 from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35oC and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".
kf	"pf" for using Kf from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using Kf from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33oC and/or S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
ks	"d" for using Ks from Dickson (1990), "k" for using Ks from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"
pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for using the total scale, "F" for using the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is total scale

Details

The Lueker et al. (2000) constants for K1 and K2, the Perez and Fraga (1987) constant for Kf and the Dickson (1990) constant for Ks are recommended by Dickson et al. (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

For K1 and K2:

- Roy et al. (1993): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Lueker et al. (2000): S ranging between 19 and 43 and T ranging between 2 and 35oC.
- Millero et al. (2006): S ranging between 0.1 and 50 and T ranging between 1 and 50oC.
- Millero (2010): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".

For Kf:

- Perez and Fraga (1987): S ranging between 10 and 40 and T ranging between 9 and 33oC.
- Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994): S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

For Ks:

- Dickson (1990): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Khoo et al. (1977): S ranging between 20 and 45 and T ranging between 5 and 40oC.

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It is recommended to use either vectors with the same dimension or one vector for one argument and numbers for the other arguments.

Pressure corrections and pH scale:

- For K0, the pressure correction term of Weiss (1974) is used.
- For K1, K2, pK1, pK2, pK3, Kw, Kb, Khs and Ksi, the pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kf, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The formulation of Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994) provides Kf on the free scale but that of Perez and Fraga (1987) provides it on the total scale. Hence, in that case, Kf was first transformed from the total scale to the free scale. With both formulations, the pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Ks, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kn, The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

comment	The initial or final state water
S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
P	Pressure in bar
pH	pH
CO2	CO2 concentration (mol/kg)
pCO2	pCO2, CO2 partial pressure (μ atm)

fCO2	fCO2, CO2 fugacity (μatm)
HCO3	HCO3 concentration (mol/kg)
CO3	CO3 concentration (mol/kg)
DIC	DIC concentration (mol/kg)
ALK	ALK, total alkalinity (mol/kg)
OmegaAragonite	Omega aragonite, aragonite saturation state
OmegaCalcite	Omega calcite, calcite saturation state

Note

Warning: pCO2 estimates below 100 m are subject to considerable uncertainty. See Weiss (1974) and Orr et al. (2015)

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References

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- Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO2 measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.
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- Gattuso J.-P. and Lavigne H., 2009 Perturbation experiments to investigate the impact of ocean acidification: approaches and software tools. *Biogeosciences* **6**, 4413-4439.
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- Millero F. J., Graham T. B., Huang F., Bustos-Serrano H. and Pierrot D., 2006 Dissociation constants of carbonic acid in seawater as a function of salinity and temperature. *Marine Chemistry* **100**, 80-84.
- Orr J. C., Epitalon J.-M. and Gattuso J.-P., 2015. Comparison of seven packages that compute ocean carbonate chemistry. *Biogeosciences* **12**, 1483-1510.
- Waters, J., Millero, F. J., and Woosley, R. J., 2014. Corrigendum to “The free proton concentration scale for seawater pH”, [MARCHE: 149 (2013) 8-22], *Marine Chemistry* **165**, 66-67.

See Also

[buffer](#).

Examples

```
ppH(flag=24, sys=0, var1=384, var2=2302e-6, pCO2a=384, vol=-12e-3,
N=0.01, S=34.3, T=16, P=0, pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d")
```

```
ppH(flag=24, sys=1, var1=384, var2=2302e-6, pCO2a=384, vol=-12e-3,
N=0.01, S=34.3, T=16, P=0, pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d")
```

 psi

Molar ratio of CO₂ released vs CaCO₃ precipitated

Description

Returns the molar ratio of CO₂ released vs CaCO₃ precipitated described by Frankignoulle et al. (1994).

Usage

```
psi(flag, var1, var2, S=35, T=20, Patm, P=0, Pt=0, Sit=0, pHscale="T",
kf="x", k1k2="x", ks="d")
```

Arguments

flag	select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are: flag = 1 pH and CO ₂ given flag = 2 CO ₂ and HCO ₃ given flag = 3 CO ₂ and CO ₃ given flag = 4 CO ₂ and ALK given flag = 5 CO ₂ and DIC given flag = 6 pH and HCO ₃ given flag = 7 pH and CO ₃ given flag = 8 pH and ALK given flag = 9 pH and DIC given flag = 10 HCO ₃ and CO ₃ given flag = 11 HCO ₃ and ALK given flag = 12 HCO ₃ and DIC given flag = 13 CO ₃ and ALK given flag = 14 CO ₃ and DIC given flag = 15 ALK and DIC given flag = 21 pCO ₂ and pH given flag = 22 pCO ₂ and HCO ₃ given flag = 23 pCO ₂ and CO ₃ given flag = 24 pCO ₂ and ALK given flag = 25 pCO ₂ and DIC given
var1	enter value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO ₂ in μatm

var2	enter value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH
S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
Patm	Surface atmospheric pressure in atm, default is 1 atm
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0)
Pt	Concentration of total phosphate in mol/kg; set to 0 if NA
Sit	Concentration of total silicate in mol/kg; set to 0 if NA
pHscale	choice of pH scale: "T" for the total scale, "F" for the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is "T" (total scale)
k1k2	"l" for using K1 and K2 from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35oC and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".
kf	"pf" for using Kf from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using Kf from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33oC and/or S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
ks	"d" for using Ks from Dickson (1990), "k" for using Ks from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"

Details

The Lueker et al. (2000) constants for K1 and K2, the Perez and Fraga (1987) constant for Kf and the Dickson (1990) constant for Ks are recommended by Dickson et al. (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

For K1 and K2:

- Roy et al. (1993): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Lueker et al. (2000): S ranging between 19 and 43 and T ranging between 2 and 35oC.
- Millero et al. (2006): S ranging between 0.1 and 50 and T ranging between 1 and 50oC.
- Millero (2010): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".

For Kf:

- Perez and Fraga (1987): S ranging between 10 and 40 and T ranging between 9 and 33oC.
- Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994): S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

For Ks:

- Dickson (1990): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

- Khoo et al. (1977): S ranging between 20 and 45 and T ranging between 5 and 40oC.

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It is recommended to use either vectors with the same dimension or one vector for one argument and numbers for the other arguments.

Pressure corrections and pH scale:

- For K0, the pressure correction term of Weiss (1974) is used.
- For K1, K2, pK1, pK2, pK3, Kw, Kb, Khs and Ksi, the pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kf, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The formulation of Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994) provides Kf on the free scale but that of Perez and Fraga (1987) provides it on the total scale. Hence, in that case, Kf was first transformed from the total scale to the free scale. With both formulations, the pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Ks, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kn, The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

psi ratio of CO2 released vs CaCO3 precipitated (mol/mol)

Author(s)

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References

- Dickson A. G., 1990 Standard potential of the reaction: $\text{AgCl(s)} + 1/2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) = \text{Ag(s)} + \text{HCl(aq)}$, and the standard acidity constant of the ion HSO_4 in synthetic sea water from 273.15 to 318.15 K. *Journal of Chemical Thermodynamics* **22**, 113-127.
- Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO2 measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.
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Waters, J., Millero, F. J., and Woosley, R. J., 2014. Corrigendum to “The free proton concentration scale for seawater pH”, [MARCHE: 149 (2013) 8-22], *Marine Chemistry* 165, 66-67.

See Also

[speciation](#).

Examples

```
## Calculation using the numerical example given in Frankignoulle et al. (1994)
psi(flag=24, var1=350, var2=2400e-6, S=35, T=25, P=0, Pt=0,
Sit=0, pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d")
```

pTA

pTA

Description

Calculates the carbonate chemistry following addition of CO_3^{2-} or HCO_3^-

Usage

```
pTA(flag, sys=0, var1, var2, pCO2a, co3, hco3, S=35, T=20, P=0,
Pt=0, Sit=0, k1k2="x", kf="x", ks="d", pHscale="T", b="u74")
```

Arguments

flag	select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are:
	flag = 1 pH and CO ₂ given
	flag = 2 CO ₂ and HCO ₃ given
	flag = 3 CO ₂ and CO ₃ given
	flag = 4 CO ₂ and ALK given
	flag = 5 CO ₂ and DIC given
	flag = 6 pH and HCO ₃ given
	flag = 7 pH and CO ₃ given
	flag = 8 pH and ALK given
	flag = 9 pH and DIC given

	flag = 10 HCO ₃ and CO ₃ given
	flag = 11 HCO ₃ and ALK given
	flag = 12 HCO ₃ and DIC given
	flag = 13 CO ₃ and ALK given
	flag = 14 CO ₃ and DIC given
	flag = 15 ALK and DIC given
	flag = 21 pCO ₂ and pH given
	flag = 22 pCO ₂ and HCO ₃ given
	flag = 23 pCO ₂ and CO ₃ given
	flag = 24 pCO ₂ and ALK given
	flag = 25 pCO ₂ and DIC given
sys	0 if the manipulation is carried out in a system closed to the atmosphere or 1 if it is carried out in a system open to the atmosphere
var1	Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO ₂ in μatm
var2	Value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH
pCO _{2a}	CO ₂ partial pressure in the atmosphere pCO ₂ in μatm . It is only used in systems open to the atmosphere (i.e. when sys=1)
co3	Amount of CO_3^{2-} added in mol kg^{-1}
hco3	Amount of HCO_3^{2-} added in mol kg^{-1}
S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0)
Pt	Concentration of total phosphate in mol/kg
Sit	Concentration of total silicate in mol/kg
k1k2	"l" for using K1 and K2 from Lueker et al. (2000), "m06" from Millero et al. (2006), "m10" from Millero (2010), "w14" from Waters et al. (2014), and "r" from Roy et al. (1993). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "l", except if T is outside the range 2 to 35oC and/or S is outside the range 19 to 43. In these cases, the default value is "w14".
kf	"pf" for using Kf from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using Kf from Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994). "x" is the default flag; the default value is then "pf", except if T is outside the range 9 to 33oC and/or S is outside the range 10 to 40. In these cases, the default is "dg".
ks	"d" for using Ks from Dickson (1990), "k" for using Ks from Khoo et al. (1977), default is "d"
pHscale	"T" for the total scale, "F" for the free scale and "SWS" for using the seawater scale, default is "T" (total scale)
b	Concentration of total boron. "l10" for the Lee et al. (2010) formulation or "u74" for the Uppstrom (1974) formulation, default is "u74"

Details

The Lueker et al. (2000) constants for K1 and K2, the Perez and Fraga (1987) constant for Kf and the Dickson (1990) constant for Ks are recommended by Dickson et al. (2007). It is, however, critical to consider that each formulation is only valid for specific ranges of temperature and salinity:

For K1 and K2:

- Roy et al. (1993): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Lueker et al. (2000): S ranging between 19 and 43 and T ranging between 2 and 35oC.
- Millero et al. (2006): S ranging between 0.1 and 50 and T ranging between 1 and 50oC.
- Millero (2010): S ranging between 1 and 50 and T ranging between 0 and 50oC. Millero (2010) provides a K1 and K2 formulation for the seawater, total and free pH scales. Therefore, when this method is used and if P=0, K1 and K2 are computed with the formulation corresponding to the pH scale given in the flag "pHscale".

For K0:

- Perez and Fraga (1987): S ranging between 10 and 40 and T ranging between 9 and 33oC.
- Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994): S ranging between 0 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.

For Ks:

- Dickson (1990): S ranging between 5 and 45 and T ranging between 0 and 45oC.
- Khoo et al. (1977): S ranging between 20 and 45 and T ranging between 5 and 40oC.

The arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It is recommended to use either vectors with the same dimension or one vector for one argument and numbers for the other arguments.

Pressure corrections and pH scale:

- For K0, the pressure correction term of Weiss (1974) is used.
- For K1, K2, pK1, pK2, pK3, Kw, Kb, Khs and Ksi, the pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. Hence, if needed, values were first transformed from the total scale to the seawater scale, the pressure correction applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kf, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The formulation of Dickson and Riley (1979 in Dickson and Goyet, 1994) provides Kf on the free scale but that of Perez and Fraga (1987) provides it on the total scale. Hence, in that case, Kf was first transformed from the total scale to the free scale. With both formulations, the pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Ks, the pressure correction was applied on the free scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).
- For Kn, The pressure correction was applied on the seawater scale. The pressure correction was applied as described by Millero (1995), and the value was transformed back to the required scale (T, F or SWS).

Value

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

comment	The initial or final state water
S	Salinity
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius
P	Pressure in bar
pH	pH
CO2	CO2 concentration (mol/kg)
pCO2	pCO2, CO2 partial pressure (μatm)
fCO2	fCO2, CO2 fugacity (μatm)
HCO3	HCO3 concentration (mol/kg)
CO3	CO3 concentration (mol/kg)
DIC	DIC concentration (mol/kg)
ALK	ALK, total alkalinity (mol/kg)
OmegaAragonite	Omega aragonite, aragonite saturation state
OmegaCalcite	Omega calcite, calcite saturation state

Note

Warning: pCO2 estimates below 100 m are subject to considerable uncertainty. See Weiss (1974) and Orr et al. (2015)

Author(s)

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References

- Dickson A. G. and Riley J. P., 1979 The estimation of acid dissociation constants in seawater media from potentiometric titrations with strong base. I. The ionic product of water. *Marine Chemistry* **7**, 89-99.
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- Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO2 measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.
- Gattuso J.-P. and Lavigne H., 2009 Perturbation experiments to investigate the impact of ocean acidification: approaches and software tools. *Biogeosciences* **6**, 4413-4439.
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Millero F. J., 1995 Thermodynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the oceans. *Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta* **59**: 661-677.

Millero F. J., 2010 Carbonate constant for estuarine waters. *Marine and Freshwater Research* **61**: 139-142.

Millero F. J., Graham T. B., Huang F., Bustos-Serrano H. and Pierrot D., 2006 Dissociation constants of carbonic acid in seawater as a function of salinity and temperature. *Marine Chemistry* **100**, 80-84.

Orr J. C., Epitalon J.-M. and Gattuso J.-P., 2015. Comparison of seven packages that compute ocean carbonate chemistry. *Biogeosciences* **12**, 1483-1510.

Uppstrom L.R., 1974 The boron/chlorinity ratio of the deep-sea water from the Pacific Ocean. *Deep-Sea Research I* **21** 161-162.

Waters, J., Millero, F. J., and Woosley, R. J., 2014. Corrigendum to "The free proton concentration scale for seawater pH", [MARCHE: 149 (2013) 8-22], *Marine Chemistry* 165, 66-67.

Weiss, R. F., 1974. Carbon dioxide in water and seawater: the solubility of a non-ideal gas, *Mar. Chem.*, **2**, 203-215.

Examples

```
pTA(flag=24, sys=0, var1=384, var2=2302e-6, pCO2a=384, co3=260e-6,
hco3=1000e-6, S=34.3, T=16, P=0, pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74")
```

```
pTA(flag=24, sys=1, var1=384, var2=2302e-6, pCO2a=384, co3=260e-6,
hco3=1000e-6, S=34.3, T=16, P=0, pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74")
```

rho	<i>Density of seawater (kg/m³)</i>
-----	---

Description

Calculates the density of seawater ($kg\ m^{-3}$)

Usage

```
rho(S = 35, T = 25, P = 0)
```

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0), default is 0

Value

rho Density of seawater (kg/m³)

Author(s)

Aurelien Proye and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

Millero F. J. and Poisson A., 1981 International one-atmosphere equation of state of seawater. *Deep-Sea Research* **28A**, 625-629.

Examples

rho(35,25,0)

seacarb_test_P0 *Test data file (at P=0) to test the use of the carb function*

Description

The variables are:

- Flag indicating which couple of variables is used
- Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO₂ in μatm
- Value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH
- Salinity
- Temperature in degrees Celsius
- Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0)
- Value of the concentration of total phosphate in mol/kg
- Value of the total silicate in mol/kg

Usage

seacarb_test_P0

Format

A data frame with 20 rows and 8 variables

Source

None, these data were invented for this purpose. The input variables were chosen in order to check that the carbonate chemistry is identical for all flags.

seacarb_test_P300	<i>Test data file (at P=300) to test the use of the carb function</i>
-------------------	---

Description

The variables are:

- Flag indicating which couple of variables is used
- Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO₂ in μatm
- Value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH
- Salinity
- Temperature in degrees Celsius
- Hydrostatic pressure in bar (P=300)
- Value of the concentration of total phosphate in mol/kg
- Value of the total silicate in mol/kg

Usage

seacarb_test_P300

Format

A data frame with 20 rows and 8 variables

Source

None, these data were invented for this purpose. The input variables were chosen in order to check that the carbonate chemistry is identical for all flags.

speciation	<i>ionic forms as a function of pH</i>
------------	--

Description

Estimates the concentration of the various ionic forms of a molecule as a function of pH

Usage

speciation(K1=K1(), K2=NULL, K3=NULL, pH, conc=1)

Arguments

K1	First dissociation constant
K2	Second dissociation constant, default is NULL
K3	Third dissociation constant, default is NULL
pH	pH value, default is 8
conc	concentration of molecule in mol/kg, default is 1 mol/kg

Value

The function returns a data frame containing the following concentrations (in mol/kg if conc is given in mol/kg):

C1	ionic form 1, univalent, bivalent and trivalent molecules
C2	ionic form 2, univalent, bivalent and trivalent molecules
C3	ionic form 3, bivalent and trivalent molecules
C4	ionic form 4, trivalent molecules

Author(s)

Karline Soetaert <K.Soetaert@nioo.knaw.nl>

References

Zeebe R. E. and Wolf-Gladrow D. A., 2001 *CO₂ in seawater: equilibrium, kinetics, isotopes*. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 346 pp.

See Also

[bjerrum](#).

Examples

```
## Speciation of divalent species; example to estimate the various ionic forms
## of dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC = 0.0021 mol/kg) at a salinity of 35,
## a temperature of 25oC and an hydrostatic pressure of 0:
spec <- speciation(K1(35, 25, 0), K2(35, 25, 0), pH=8, conc=0.0021)
## where (spec$C1=[CO2], spec$C2=[HCO3-], spec$C3=[CO3--])

## Speciation of trivalent species (e.g., H3PO4, H2PO4-, HP04--, P04---)
speciation(K1p(), K2p(), K3p(), conc=0.001)

## Effect of temperature on pCO2 - Figure 1.4.18 of Zeebe and Wolf-Gladrow (2001)
Tseq <- seq(0, 30, by=0.5)
pHseq <- carb(flag=15, var1=2300e-6, var2=1900e-6, S=35, T=Tseq, P=0)$pH
CO2 <- speciation(K1(T=Tseq), K2(T=Tseq), conc=1900, pH=pHseq)$C1
pCO2 <- CO2/K0(T=Tseq)
plot(Tseq, pCO2, xlab="Temperature (oC)", ylab="pCO2 (uatm)", type="l",
main="effect of temperature on pCO2")
legend("topleft", c(expression(sum(CO[2])=1900~umol~kg^-1"),
expression(TA=2300~umol~kg^-1")))
```

theta	<i>Potential temperature of seawater</i>
-------	--

Description

Computes theta, the potential temperature of seawater given original temperature, salinity, pressure, and reference pressure

Usage

```
theta(S=35, T=25, P=0, Pref=0)
```

Arguments

S	Salinity on the practical salinity scale, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
P	Hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0; 1000 db = 100 bar), default is 0
Pref	Reference hydrostatic pressure in bar, default is 0

Details

Computes the potential temperature of seawater relative to a chosen reference pressure following Fofonoff and Millard (1983). The potential temperature θ is the temperature that a water parcel would have if were moved adiabatically to another pressure level Pref. Typically, the potential temperature is referenced to the surface ($Pref = 0$). The potential teperature depends on the original salinity S, *in-situ* temperature T and pressure P.

This routine is essentially a wrapper for the [swTheta](#) routine of the 'oce' package. Unlike the latter, pressure units here are given in bars and method="unesco" is prescribed.

Value

theta	potential temperature of seawater (C)
-------	---------------------------------------

Author(s)

James Orr <james.orr@lsce.ipsl.fr>

References

Fofonoff, P. and R. C. Millard Jr, 1983. Algorithms for computation of fundamental properties of seawater. *Unesco Technical Papers in Marine Science*, **44**, 53 pp.

See Also

[swTheta](#).

Examples

```
#Calculate the potential temperature for a sample at 1000 db referenced to the surface
theta <- theta(S=35, T=25, P=1000, Pref=0)
```

tris	<i>pH value of the TRIS buffer</i>
------	------------------------------------

Description

pH value of the TRIS buffer (on the total scale in mol/kg)

Usage

```
tris(S=35,T=25)
```

Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC

Details

Note that the arguments can be given as a unique number or as vectors. If the lengths of the vectors are different, the longer vector is retained and only the first value of the other vectors is used. It can therefore be critical to use vectors of the same length.

Value

tris	pH value of the TRIS buffer (on the total scale in mol/kg)
------	--

Author(s)

Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

References

Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication 3*, 1-191.

See Also

[amp](#), [pHslope](#), [pH](#).

Examples

```
##Example from Dickson et al. (2007)
tris(S=35,T=25)
```

vapress

Computes vapor pressure of seawater

Description

Computes vapor pressure of seawater (atm) from temperature and salinity

Usage

```
vapress(S=35, T=25, form="d2007")
```

Arguments

S	Salinity on the practical salinity scale, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
form	choose either "d2007" for the best-practices formulation to compute vapor pressure of seawater from Dickson et al. (2007) or "wp1980" for the formulation from weiss and Price (1980).

Details

Computes the vapor pressure of seawater pH₂O following best practices (Dickson et al., 2007). That computed pH₂O is identical, when rounded to the 4th decimal place, with that computed by the equation from Weiss and Price (1980).

Value

vapress Vapor pressure of seawater in atm

Author(s)

James Orr <james.orr@lsce.ipsl.fr>

References

Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R. (2007) Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.

Weiss, R. F. (1974) Carbon dioxide in water and seawater: the solubility of a non-ideal gas, *Marine Chemistry*, **2**, 203-215.

Weiss, R. F. and Price, B. A. (1980) Nitrous oxide solubility in water and seawater, *Marine Chemistry*, **8**, 347-359.

See Also

[x2pCO₂](#), and [p2xCO₂](#).

Examples

```
pH20 <- vapress(S=35, T=25, form="d2007")
```

x2pCO2

Converts mole fraction to partial pressure of CO2

Description

Converts xCO2 (mole fraction of CO2) into pCO2 (partial pressure of CO2)

Usage

```
x2pCO2(S=35, T=25, Patm=1.0, xCO2=400)
```

Arguments

S	Salinity on the practical salinity scale, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
Patm	Atmospheric pressure in atmospheres, default is 1.0
xCO2	Mole fraction of CO2 in ppm, default is 400

Details

The mole fraction xCO2 (ppm) is computed from pCO2 (μatm) using the following equation: $xCO2 = pCO2(P_{atm} - p_{H2O})$, where pH2O is the vapor pressure of seawater computed following best practices (Dickson et al., 2007). That computed pH2O is identical, when rounded to the 4th decimal place, with that computed by the equation from Weiss and Price (1980).

Value

pCO2	Partial pressure of CO2 in μatm .
------	--

Note

Warning: pCO2 estimates below 100 m are subject to considerable uncertainty. See Weiss (1974) and Orr et al. (2015)

Author(s)

James Orr <james.orr@lsce.ipsl.fr>

References

Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO₂ measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.

Orr J. C., Epitalon J.-M. and Gattuso J.-P., 2015. Comparison of seven packages that compute ocean carbonate chemistry. *Biogeosciences* **12**, 1483-1510.

Weiss, R. F. (1974) Carbon dioxide in water and seawater: the solubility of a non-ideal gas, *Marine Chemistry*, **2**, 203-215.

Weiss, R. F. and Price, B. A. (1980) Nitrous oxide solubility in water and seawater, *Marine Chemistry*, **8**, 347-359.

See Also

[p2xCO2](#) and [vapress](#)

Examples

```
## Atmospheric pressure is rarely equal to 1 atm exactly
## Over the Southern Ocean Patm=0.97 is more realistic
  pCO2_socn <- x2pCO2(S=35, T=0, Patm=0.97, xCO2=400.0)
  print(pCO2_socn)
## The result (385.6322 uatm) is 12 uatm less than if it was wrongly assumed that Patm=1.0

## Show effect of temperature on pCO2 computed from xCO2, and on resulting variables from "carb"
S <- 35
ALK <- 2300e-6
T <- seq(0,30,5)
xCO2 <- 400
pCO2 <- x2pCO2(S=35, T=T, Patm=1, xCO2=400)
results <- carb(flag=24, var1=pCO2, var2=ALK, S=S, T=T, P=0, Pt=0, Sit=0,
  pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74")
print(results)
```

Index

*Topic **datasets**

alkalinity, 3
kfg, 55
Pcoeffs, 79
seacarb_test_P0, 108
seacarb_test_P300, 109

*Topic **utilities**

amp, 4
at, 5
bjerrum, 6
bor, 8
buffer, 9
buffesm, 13
carb, 18
carb, 24
carbb, 24
d2p, 28
derivnum, 29
errors, 34
f2pCO2, 40
K0, 41
K1, 42
K1p, 44
K2, 46
K2p, 48
K3p, 49
Kb, 50
kconv, 52
Kf, 53
Khs, 55
Kn, 56
Ks, 57
Ksi, 58
Kspa, 60
Kspc, 61
Kw, 62
oa, 63
Om, 68
p2d, 72
p2fCO2, 73

p2xCO2, 74
pCa, 75
Pcorrect, 80
pgas, 82
pH, 86
pHconv, 87
pHinsi, 88
pHslope, 91
pmix, 92
ppH, 96
psi, 100
pTA, 103
rho, 107
speciation, 109
theta, 111
tris, 112
vapress, 113
x2pCO2, 114

alkalinity, 3
amp, 4, 86, 92, 112
at, 5

bjerrum, 6, 110
bor, 8
buffer, 9, 99
buffesm, 13

carb, 18, 68
carbb, 24

d2p, 28, 72
derivnum, 29

errors, 34

f2pCO2, 40, 73

K0, 41
K1, 42, 48
K1p, 44, 49, 50

K2, [44](#), [46](#)
K2p, [45](#), [48](#), [50](#)
K3p, [45](#), [49](#), [49](#)
Kb, [50](#)
kconv, [52](#), [88](#)
Kf, [53](#)
kfg, [55](#)
Khs, [55](#)
Kn, [56](#)
Ks, [57](#)
Ksi, [58](#)
Kspa, [60](#), [62](#)
Kspc, [61](#), [61](#)
Kw, [62](#)

matplotlib, [7](#)

oa, [63](#)
Om, [68](#)

p2d, [29](#), [72](#)
p2fCO2, [41](#), [73](#)
p2xCO2, [74](#), [113](#), [115](#)
par, [6](#), [7](#)
pCa, [75](#)
Pcoeffs, [79](#)
Pcorrect, [80](#)
pgas, [68](#), [82](#)
pH, [4](#), [86](#), [92](#), [112](#)
pHconv, [53](#), [87](#)
pHinsi, [88](#)
pHslope, [4](#), [86](#), [91](#), [112](#)
plot.default, [6](#)
pmix, [68](#), [92](#)
ppH, [68](#), [96](#)
psi, [100](#)
pTA, [68](#), [103](#)

rho, [107](#)

seacarb_test_P0, [108](#)
seacarb_test_P300, [109](#)
speciation, [7](#), [103](#), [109](#)
swTheta, [111](#)

theta, [111](#)
title, [6](#)
tris, [4](#), [86](#), [92](#), [112](#)

vapress, [75](#), [113](#), [115](#)

x2pCO2, [75](#), [113](#), [114](#)