

# Package ‘seacarb’

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alkalinity	<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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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="Relative concentration (%)", 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 <a href="#">par</a> ) and any further arguments of plot, typically <a href="#">plot.default</a> , may also be supplied as arguments to this function. Hence, the high-level graphics control arguments described under <a href="#">par</a> and the arguments to <a href="#">title</a> 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 *CO<sub>2</sub> 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]~P[4]),
expression(H[2]~P[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 ( $\text{mol kg}^{-1}$ )

### Usage

bor(S, b)

### Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
b	"l10" for using the formulation of Lee et al. (2010), "u74" for using the Uppstrom (1974), or "k18" for using the Kulinski et al. (2018), default is "u74"

### Details

Note that the formulation of Kulinski et al. (2018) is specifically designed for the Baltic Sea. Three formulations are described in their paper:

- based on their measurements:  $\text{TB} = [\text{umol/kg}] = 10.838 * \text{S} + 13.821$
- based on Kremling (1970 and 1972):  $\text{TB} [\text{umol/kg}] = 11.44 * \text{S} + 12.6$ ;  $\text{R2} = 0.95$
- consensus regression (Kremling + their data):  $\text{TB} [\text{umol/kg}] = 11.405 * \text{S} + 11.869$ ;  $\text{R2} = 0.97\text{s}$

The latter formulation is used here.

### Value

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

### 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.

Kulinski K., Szymczycha B., Kozirowska K., Hammer K. & Schneider B., 2018. Anomaly of total boron concentration in the brackish waters of the Baltic Sea and its consequence for the CO<sub>2</sub> system calculations. *Marine Chemistry*. doi:s10.1016/j.marchem.2018.05.007.

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",
       eos = "eos80", long = 1e+20, lat = 1e+20)
```

### Arguments

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

- flag = 1 pH and CO<sub>2</sub> given
- flag = 2 CO<sub>2</sub> and HCO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 3 CO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 4 CO<sub>2</sub> and ALK given
- flag = 5 CO<sub>2</sub> and DIC given
- flag = 6 pH and HCO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 7 pH and CO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 8 pH and ALK given
- flag = 9 pH and DIC given
- flag = 10 HCO<sub>3</sub> and CO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 11 HCO<sub>3</sub> and ALK given
- flag = 12 HCO<sub>3</sub> and DIC given
- flag = 13 CO<sub>3</sub> and ALK given
- flag = 14 CO<sub>3</sub> and DIC given
- flag = 15 ALK and DIC given
- flag = 21 pCO<sub>2</sub> and pH given
- flag = 22 pCO<sub>2</sub> and HCO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 23 pCO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 24 pCO<sub>2</sub> and ALK given
- flag = 25 pCO<sub>2</sub> and DIC given

var1	enter value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO <sub>2</sub> in $\mu$ 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 Dickon (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 supress warnings. The default is "y".
eos	"teos10" to specify T and S according to Thermodynamic Equation Of Seawater - 2010 (TEOS-10); "eos80" to specify T and S according to EOS-80.
long	longitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10" as a conversion parameter from absolute to practical salinity.
lat	latitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10".

### 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).

long and lat are used as conversion parameters from absolute to practical salinity: when seawater is not of standard composition, practical salinity alone is not sufficient to compute absolute salinity and vice-versa. One needs to know the density. When long and lat are given, density is inferred from WOA silicate concentration at given location. When they are not, an arbitrary geographic point is chosen: mid equatorial Atlantic. Note that this implies an error on computed salinity up to 0.02 g/kg.

**Value**

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

PhiD	PhiD, chemical buffer factor (dpH/d[DIC]); input/output of dissolved CO <sub>2</sub> (unit pH per mol/kg)
BetaD	BetaD, homogeneous or Revelle buffer factor (dln(pCO <sub>2</sub> )/dln[DIC]); input/output of dissolved CO <sub>2</sub>
PiD	PiD, chemical buffer factor (dpCO <sub>2</sub> /d[DIC]); input/output of dissolved CO <sub>2</sub> ( $\mu atm$ per mol/kg)
PhiB	PhiB, chemical buffer factor (dpH/d[DIC]); from input/output of bicarbonate (unit pH per mol/kg)
BetaB	BetaB, homogeneous buffer factor (dln(pCO <sub>2</sub> )/dln[DIC]); input/output of bicarbonate
PiB	PiB, chemical buffer factor (dpCO <sub>2</sub> /d[DIC]); input/output of dissolved CO <sub>2</sub> ( $\mu atm$ per mol/kg)
PhiC	PhiC, chemical buffer factor (dpH/d[DIC]); input/output of carbonate (unit pH per mol/kg)
BetaC	BetaC, homogeneous buffer factor (dln(pCO <sub>2</sub> )/dln[DIC]); input/output of carbonate
PiC	PiC, chemical buffer factor (dpCO <sub>2</sub> /d[DIC]); input/output of carbonate ( $\mu atm$ 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 (dpCO <sub>2</sub> /d[ALK]); input/output of strong acid ( $\mu atm$ 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:  $AgCl(s) + 1/2H_2(g) = Ag(s) + HCl(aq)$ , and the standard acidity constant of the ion HSO<sub>4</sub> 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<sub>2</sub> 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.
- Frankignoulle M., 1994 A complete set of buffer factors for acid/base CO<sub>2</sub> 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 pCO<sub>2</sub> calculated from dissolved inorganic carbon, alkalinity, and equations for K<sub>1</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>: validation based on laboratory measurements of CO<sub>2</sub> 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, 0.001685024, 0.001685024, 0.001685024, 0.002888382,
0.002888382, 0.002391252, 264.2008, 264.2008, 264.2008, 264.2008, 264.2008)

var2 <- c(7.477544e-06, 0.001685024, 0.002888382, 0.002391252, 0.001981340,
0.001685024, 0.002888382, 0.002391252, 0.001981340, 0.002888382, 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)
```

---

buffergen

*Buffer factors of the seawater carbonate system as defined by Hagens and Middelburg (2016)*

---

### Description

Returns the suite of buffer factors presented in Table 3 of Hagens and Middelburg (2016), as well as the proton concentration buffer factor (beta.H of Hofmann et al, 2010) and the classic Revelle factor. For practical purposes, this function excludes the nitrate and nitrite acid-base systems presented in this paper, as well as the fully protonated form of sulfate (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and fully deprotonated form of sulfide (S<sup>2-</sup>), as their contributions to total alkalinity under natural seawater conditions are negligible. Its input arguments are identical to those in the carbfull function of seacarb.

### Usage

```
buffergen(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", NH4t=0, HSt=0)
```

### Arguments

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

- flag = 1 pH and CO<sub>2</sub> given
- flag = 2 CO<sub>2</sub> and HCO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 3 CO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 4 CO<sub>2</sub> and ALK given
- flag = 5 CO<sub>2</sub> and DIC given
- flag = 6 pH and HCO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 7 pH and CO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 8 pH and ALK given
- flag = 9 pH and DIC given
- flag = 10 HCO<sub>3</sub> and CO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 11 HCO<sub>3</sub> and ALK given
- flag = 12 HCO<sub>3</sub> and DIC given
- flag = 13 CO<sub>3</sub> and ALK given
- flag = 14 CO<sub>3</sub> and DIC given
- flag = 15 ALK and DIC given
- flag = 21 pCO<sub>2</sub> and pH given
- flag = 22 pCO<sub>2</sub> and HCO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 23 pCO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>3</sub> given

	flag = 24 pCO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 25 pCO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given
var1	Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO <sub>2</sub> in $\mu$ 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 "m10".
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 <sub>2</sub> , 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 <sub>2</sub> is not an input variable (flags 1 to 15). The default is "potential" and should be a unique value..
NH4t	Concentration of total ammonium in mol/kg; set to 0 if NA
HSt	Concentration of total hydrogen sulfide in mol/kg; set to 0 if NA

### 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, Ksi and K2si, 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 containing the following matrices:

Carbfull            Output of the carbfull function that is used within buffergen

dALK.dH	Sensitivity of ALK to a change in proton concentration (dimensionless). Species-specific.
dtotX.dH	Sensitivity of an acid-base species to a change in proton concentration (dimensionless). Species-specific.
dALK.dX	Sensitivity of ALK to a change in an acid-base species (dimensionless). Species-specific.
dtotX.dX	Sensitivity of an acid-base species to a change in its total concentration (dimensionless). Species-specific.
dALK.dpH	Sensitivity of ALK to a change in pH (mol/kg-soln). Species-specific.
dtotX.dpH	Sensitivity of an acid-species to a change in pH (mol/kg-soln). Species-specific.
dH.dALK	Sensitivity of proton concentration to a change in ALK (dimensionless). Values are the same for all species and all acid-base systems, except for the fluoride and sulfate acid-base systems, which slightly deviate due to pH scale conversion effects.
dH.dtotX	Sensitivity of an acid-species to a change in its total concentration (dimensionless). Values are the same for all species of a specific acid-base system.
dX.dALK	Sensitivity of an acid-species to a change in its total concentration (dimensionless). Species-specific.
dX.dtotX	Sensitivity of an acid-species to a change in its total concentration (dimensionless). Species-specific.
dpH.dALK	Sensitivity of pH due to a change in ALK ((mol/kg-soln) <sup>-1</sup> ). Values are the same for all species and all acid-base systems, except for the fluoride and sulfate acid-base systems, which slightly deviate due to pH scale conversion effects.
dpH.dtotX	Sensitivity of pH due to a change in the total concentration of an acid-base system ((mol/kg-soln) <sup>-1</sup> ). Values are the same for all species of a specific acid-base system.
beta.H	proton concentration buffer factor (Eq.4 of Hagens and Middelburg (2016), dimensionless)
RF	Revelle factor (dimensionless)

If the total concentration of an acid-base system is 0, the values of the buffer factors corresponding to all species of that acid-base system return NA.

### Author(s)

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### References

Hagens M. and Middelburg J. J., 2016 Generalised expressions for the response of pH to changes in ocean chemistry. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **187** 334-349.

## Examples

```
## With a couple of variables
buffergen(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", gas="potential", NH4t=0, HSt=0)

## With a couple of variables and non-zero nutrient concentrations
buffergen(flag=8, var1=8.2, var2=0.00234, S=35, T=25, P=0, Patm=1.0, Pt=5e-6, Sit=2e-6,
pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74", gas="potential", NH4t=10e-6, HSt=0.1e-6)

## 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")
gas <- c("potential")
NH4t <- c(0, 0, 0)
HSt <- c(0, 0, 0)
buffergen(flag=flag, var1=var1, var2=var2, S=S, T=T, P=P, Pt=Pt, Sit=Sit,
kf=kf, k1k2=k1k2, pHscale=pHscale, b=b, gas=gas, NH4t=NH4t, HSt=HSt)

## 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)
buffergen(flag=flag, var1=var1, var2=var2)
```

---

buffesm

*Buffer capacities of the seawater carbonate system from Egleston et al. (2010), corrected and enhanced*


---

## 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 pCO<sub>2</sub> over that for DIC). In ESM, there are errors in the equations in Table 1 for  $S$ ,  $\Omega_{DIC}$ ,

and  $\Omega_{Alk}$ . 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",
        eos = "eos80", long = 1e+20, lat = 1e+20)
```

### 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	enter value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO2 in $\mu\text{atm}$
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 Dickon (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 supress warnings. The default is "y".
eos	"teos10" to specify T and S according to Thermodynamic Equation Of Seawater - 2010 (TEOS-10); "eos80" to specify T and S according to EOS-80.
long	longitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10" as a conversion parameter from absolute to practical salinity.
lat	latitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10".

## 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).

long and lat are used as conversion parameters from absolute to practical salinity: when seawater is not of standard composition, practical salinity alone is not sufficient to compute absolute salinity and vice-versa. One needs to know the density. When long and lat are given, density is inferred from WOA silicate concentration at given location. When they are not, an arbitrary geographic point is chosen: mid equatorial Atlantic. Note that this implies an error on computed salinity up to 0.02 g/kg.

## Value

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

gammaDIC	$\gamma_{DIC}$ , ocean's capacity to buffer changes in [CO <sub>2</sub> ] due to accumulation of CO <sub>2</sub> 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	$\beta_{DIC}$ , ocean's capacity to buffer changes in [H <sup>+</sup> ] due to accumulation of CO <sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere $(\partial \ln[H^+]/\partial DIC)^{-1}$ (units = mol/kg)
omegaDIC	$\Omega_{DIC}$ , ocean's capacity to buffer changes in [CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ] due to accumulation of CO <sub>2</sub> 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	$\gamma_{Alk}$ , 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	$\beta_{Alk}$ , ocean's capacity to buffer changes in $[H^+]$ due to changes in alkalinity $(\partial \ln[H^+]/\partial ALK)^{-1}$ (units = mol/kg)
omegaALK	$\Omega_{Alk}$ , 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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### 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
```

**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", eos="eos80", long=1.e20, lat=1.e20)
```

**Arguments**

flag	select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are: flag = 1 pH and CO <sub>2</sub> given flag = 2 CO <sub>2</sub> and HCO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 3 CO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 4 CO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given flag = 5 CO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given flag = 6 pH and HCO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 7 pH and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 8 pH and ALK given flag = 9 pH and DIC given flag = 10 HCO <sub>3</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 11 HCO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given flag = 12 HCO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given flag = 13 CO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given flag = 14 CO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given flag = 15 ALK and DIC given flag = 21 pCO <sub>2</sub> and pH given flag = 22 pCO <sub>2</sub> and HCO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 23 pCO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 24 pCO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given flag = 25 pCO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given
var1	Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO <sub>2</sub> in $\mu\text{atm}$
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 <sub>2</sub> , 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 <sub>2</sub> 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".
eos	"teos10" to specify T and S according to Thermodynamic Equation Of Seawater - 2010 (TEOS-10); "eos80" to specify T and S according to EOS-80.
long	longitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10" as a conversion parameter from absolute to practical salinity.
lat	latitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10".

### 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).

long and lat are used as conversion parameters from absolute to practical salinity: when seawater is not of standard composition, practical salinity alone is not sufficient to compute absolute salinity and vice-versa. One needs to know the density. When long and lat are given, density is inferred from WOA silicate concentration at given location. When they are not, an arbitrary geographic point is chosen: mid equatorial Atlantic. Note that this implies an error on computed salinity up to 0.02 g/kg.

**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 ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
fCO2	"standard" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
pCO2pot	"potential" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at potential temperature and atmospheric pressure ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
fCO2pot	"potential" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at potential temperature and atmospheric pressure ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
pCO2insitu	"in situ" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at in situ temperature and total pressure (atm + hydrostatic) ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
fCO2insitu	"in situ" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at in situ temperature and total pressure (atm + hydrostatic) ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
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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## 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, 0.001646857, 0.001646857, 0.001646857, 0.001646857, 0.002822957,
0.002822957, 0.00234, 258.2164, 258.2164, 258.2164, 258.2164, 258.2164 )
var2 <- c(7.308171e-06, 0.001646857, 0.002822957, 0.00234, 0.001936461,
0.001646857, 0.002822957, 0.00234, 0.001936461, 0.002822957,
0.00234, 0.001936461, 0.00234, 0.001936461, 0.001936461, 8.2,
0.001646857, 0.002822957, 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 with boron addition*


---

## Description

Returns parameters of the seawater carbonate system when boron is added.

## 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", eos = "eos80", long = 1e+20, lat = 1e+20)

```

## Arguments

flag                   select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are:  
flag = 1 pH and CO<sub>2</sub> given

	flag = 2 CO <sub>2</sub> and HCO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 3 CO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 4 CO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 5 CO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given
	flag = 6 pH and HCO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 7 pH and CO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 8 pH and ALK given
	flag = 9 pH and DIC given
	flag = 10 HCO <sub>3</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 11 HCO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 12 HCO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given
	flag = 13 CO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 14 CO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given
	flag = 15 ALK and DIC given
	flag = 21 pCO <sub>2</sub> and pH given
	flag = 22 pCO <sub>2</sub> and HCO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 23 pCO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 24 pCO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 25 pCO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given
var1	Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO <sub>2</sub> in $\mu\text{atm}$
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 <sub>1</sub> and K <sub>2</sub> 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 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 <sub>f</sub> from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using K <sub>f</sub> 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 <sub>s</sub> from Dickson (1990) and "k" for using K <sub>s</sub> 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 <sub>2</sub> , 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 <sub>2</sub> 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".
eos	"teos10" to specify T and S according to Thermodynamic Equation Of Seawater - 2010 (TEOS-10); "eos80" to specify T and S according to EOS-80.
long	longitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10" as a conversion parameter from absolute to practical salinity.
lat	latitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10".

## 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).

long and lat are used as conversion parameters from absolute to practical salinity: when seawater is not of standard composition, practical salinity alone is not sufficient to compute absolute salinity and vice-versa. One needs to know the density. When long and lat are given, density is inferred from WOA silicate concentration at given location. When they are not, an arbitrary geographic point is chosen: mid equatorial Atlantic. Note that this implies an error on computed salinity up to 0.02 g/kg.

## 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 ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
fCO2	"standard" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
pCO2pot	"potential" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at potential temperature and atmospheric pressure ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
fCO2pot	"potential" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at potential temperature and atmospheric pressure ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
pCO2insitu	"in situ" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at in situ temperature and total pressure (atm + hydrostatic) ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )

fCO2insitu	"in situ" fCO <sub>2</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> fugacity computed at in situ temperature and total pressure (atm + hydrostatic) ( $\mu$ atm)
HCO3	HCO <sub>3</sub> concentration (mol/kg)
CO3	CO <sub>3</sub> 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:** pCO<sub>2</sub> estimates below 100 m are subject to considerable uncertainty. See Weiss (1974) and Orr et al. (2015)

### Author(s)

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- 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<sub>4</sub> 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<sub>2</sub> measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.
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- Lueker T. J., Dickson A. G. and Keeling C. D., 2000 Ocean pCO<sub>2</sub> calculated from dissolved inorganic carbon, alkalinity, and equations for K<sub>1</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>: validation based on laboratory measurements of CO<sub>2</sub> in gas and seawater at equilibrium. *Marine Chemistry* **70** 105-119.
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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.

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

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
carbfull(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)
```

---

carbfull

*Parameters of the seawater carbonate system - extension of carb*

---

## Description

Returns parameters of the seawater carbonate system, including the ammonium and sulfide acid-base systems, as well as full acid-base speciation

## Usage

```
carbfull(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",
NH4t=0, HSt=0)
```

## 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 CO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given
	flag = 6 pH and HCO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 7 pH and CO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 8 pH and ALK given
	flag = 9 pH and DIC given
	flag = 10 HCO <sub>3</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 11 HCO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 12 HCO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given
	flag = 13 CO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 14 CO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given
	flag = 15 ALK and DIC given
	flag = 21 pCO <sub>2</sub> and pH given
	flag = 22 pCO <sub>2</sub> and HCO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 23 pCO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 24 pCO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 25 pCO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given
var1	Value of the first variable in mol/kg-soln, except for pH and for pCO <sub>2</sub> in $\mu\text{atm}$
var2	Value of the second variable in mol/kg-soln, 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-soln; set to 0 if NA
Sit	Concentration of total silicate in mol/kg-soln; 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 "m10".
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 <sub>2</sub> , 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<sub>2</sub> is not an input variable (flags 1 to 15). The default is "potential".

NH4t	Concentration of total ammonium in mol/kg-soln; set to 0 if NA
HSt	Concentration of total hydrogen sulfide in mol/kg-soln; set to 0 if NA

## 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, Ksi and K2si, 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-soln)
pCO2	"standard" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
fCO2	"standard" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
pCO2pot	"potential" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at potential temperature and atmospheric pressure ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
fCO2pot	"potential" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at potential temperature and atmospheric pressure ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
pCO2insitu	"in situ" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at in situ temperature and total pressure (atm + hydrostatic) ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
fCO2insitu	"in situ" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at in situ temperature and total pressure (atm + hydrostatic) ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
HCO3	HCO3 concentration (mol/kg-soln)
CO3	CO3 concentration (mol/kg-soln)
DIC	DIC concentration (mol/kg-soln)
ALK	ALK, total alkalinity (mol/kg-soln)
OmegaAragonite	Omega aragonite, aragonite saturation state
OmegaCalcite	Omega calcite, calcite saturation state
NH4	NH4 concentration (mol/kg-soln)
NH3	NH3 concentration (mol/kg-soln)
BOH3	B(OH)3 concentration (mol/kg-soln)
BOH4	B(OH)4 concentration (mol/kg-soln)
H3PO4	H3PO4 concentration (mol/kg-soln)

H2PO4	H2PO4 concentration (mol/kg-soln)
HP04	HPO4 concentration (mol/kg-soln)
PO4	PO4 concentration (mol/kg-soln)
H2S	H2S concentration (mol/kg-soln)
HS	HS concentration (mol/kg-soln)
SiOH4	SiOH4 concentration (mol/kg-soln)
SiOOH3	SiOOH3 concentration (mol/kg-soln)
SiO2OH2	SiO2OH2 concentration (mol/kg-soln)
HF	HF concentration (mol/kg-soln)
F	F concentration (mol/kg-soln)
HSO4	HSO4 concentration (mol/kg-soln)
SO4	SO4 concentration (mol/kg-soln)
H	H concentration at specified pH scale (mol/kg-soln)
OH	OH concentration (mol/kg-soln)
NH4t	Supplied NHt concentration (mol/kg-soln); values are recycled if necessary
BOR	Calculated total borate concentration (mol/kg-soln)
Pt	Supplied Pt concentration (mol/kg-soln); values are recycled if necessary
HSt	Supplied HSt concentration (mol/kg-soln); values are recycled if necessary
Sit	Supplied Sit concentration (mol/kg-soln); values are recycled if necessary
FLU0	Calculated total fluoride concentration (mol/kg-soln)
ST	Calculated total sulfate concentration (mol/kg-soln)

### Note

**Warning:** pCO<sub>2</sub> estimates below 100 m are subject to considerable uncertainty. See Weiss (1974) and Orr et al. (2014)

### Author(s)

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## Examples

```
## With a couple of variables
carbfull(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", gas="potential", NH4t=0, HSt=0)

## With a couple of variables and non-zero nutrient concentrations
carbfull(flag=8, var1=8.2, var2=0.00234, S=35, T=25, P=0, Patm=1.0, Pt=5e-6, Sit=2e-6,
pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74", gas="potential", NH4t=10e-6, HSt=0.1e-6)
```

```

## 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")
gas <- c("potential", "potential", "potential")
NH4t <- c(0, 0, 0)
HSt <- c(0, 0, 0)
carbfull(flag=flag, var1=var1, var2=var2, S=S, T=T, P=P, Pt=Pt, Sit=Sit,
  kf=kf, k1k2=k1k2, pHscale=pHscale, b=b, gas=gas, NH4t=NH4t, HSt=HSt)

## 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)
carbfull(flag=flag, var1=var1, var2=var2)

```

---

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 output 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",
         eos = "eos80", long = 1e+20, lat = 1e+20)
```

**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 'K0', 'K1', 'K2', 'Kb', 'Kw', 'Kspa' or 'Kspc' : one of the dissociation constants 'bor' : total boron
flag	select the input pair of carbonate-system variables available by choosing the following flag: flag = 1 pH and CO2 given flag = 2 CO2 and HCO3 given

	flag = 3 CO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 4 CO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 5 CO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given
	flag = 6 pH and HCO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 7 pH and CO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 8 pH and ALK given
	flag = 9 pH and DIC given
	flag = 10 HCO <sub>3</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 11 HCO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 12 HCO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given
	flag = 13 CO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 14 CO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given
	flag = 15 ALK and DIC given
	flag = 21 pCO <sub>2</sub> and pH given
	flag = 22 pCO <sub>2</sub> and HCO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 23 pCO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 24 pCO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 25 pCO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given
var1	Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO <sub>2</sub> in $\mu\text{atm}$
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 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) 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 <sub>2</sub> , 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 <sub>2</sub> 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".
eos	"teos10" to specify T and S according to Thermodynamic Equation Of Seawater - 2010 (TEOS-10); "eos80" to specify T and S according to EOS-80.
long	longitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10" as a conversion parameter from absolute to practical salinity.
lat	latitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10".

### 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.

long and lat are used as conversion parameters from absolute to practical salinity: when seawater is not of standard composition, practical salinity alone is not sufficient to compute absolute salinity and vice-versa. One needs to know the density. When long and lat are given, density is inferred from WOA silicate concentration at given location. When they are not, an arbitrary geographic point is chosen: mid equatorial Atlantic. Note that this implies an error on computed salinity up to 0.02 g/kg.

### Value

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

H	derivative of [H <sup>+</sup> ] concentration (mol/kg/...)
pH	derivative of pH
CO <sub>2</sub>	derivative of CO <sub>2</sub> concentration (mol/kg/...)

pCO2	"standard" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure ( $\mu\text{atm}/\dots$ )
fCO2	"standard" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure ( $\mu\text{atm}/\dots$ )
HC03	derivative of HCO3 concentration (mol/kg/...)
CO3	derivative of CO3 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  $\text{unit}(y)/\text{unit}(x)$  where  $\text{unit}(x)$  are as follows:

degree C	when x is Temperature
psu	when x is Salinity
$\mu\text{atm}$	when x is pCO2
mol/kg	for all other cases

#### Author(s)

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## 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.

```

---

eos2teos\_chem

---

*Convert temperature and salinity from EOS-80 to TEOS-10*


---

## Description

Converts in situ temperature to conservative temperature and practical to absolute salinity (SA). Salinity conversion depends on total alkalinity as well as the concentrations of dissolved inorganic carbon, nitrate and silicate.

## Usage

```
eos2teos_chem(SP, T, P=0, TA=2300e-6, DIC=2000e-6, NO3=0, SIOH4=0)
```

## Arguments

SP	Practical salinity on the practical salinity scale
T	In situ temperature in deg. C
P	Sea water pressure in dbar
TA	Total alkalinity, in mol/kg, default is 2300 $\hat{\text{A}}\mu\text{mol/kg}$
DIC	Dissolved inorganic carbon concentration in mol/kg, default is 2000 $\hat{\text{A}}\mu\text{mol/kg}$
NO3	Total nitrate concentration in mol/kg, default is 0
SIOH4	Total silicate concentration in mol/kg, default is 0

## Details

Conversion from practical to absolute salinity depends on carbonate system parameters and ion concentration which mostly affect water density anomalies.

## Value

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

CT	Conservative temperature (deg C)
SA	Absolute salinity (g/kg)

**Author(s)**

Jean-Marie Epitalon

**References**

McDougall T. J., Jackett D. R., Millero F. J., Pawlowicz R. and Barker P. M., 2012. A global algorithm for estimating Absolute Salinity. *Ocean Science* **8**, 1123-1134.

Pawlowicz R., Wright D. G. and Millero F. J., 2011. The effects of biogeochemical processes on oceanic conductivity/salinity/density relationships and the characterization of real seawater. *Ocean Science* **7**, 363-387.

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**See Also**

teos2eos\_chem does the reverse, eos2teos\_geo, sp2sa\_chem  
package gsw

**Examples**

```
# Calculate Conservative Temperature and Absolute Salinity of a sample with
# Practical salinity of 35 psu, in-situ temperature of 18 deg C,
# at 0 dbar and total alkalinity of 0.00234 mol/kg and DIC of 0.00202 mol/kg
f <- eos2teos_chem(SP=35, T=18, P=0, TA=0.00234, DIC=0.00202)
CT <- f$CT      # Conservative Temperature
SA <- f$SA      # Absolute Salinity
```

---

eos2teos\_geo

---

*Convert temperature and salinity from EOS-80 to TEOS-10*


---

**Description**

Converts in situ to conservative temperature and practical to absolute salinity (SA). Salinity conversion depends on depth and geographic location.

**Usage**

```
eos2teos_geo(SP, T, P=0, long=1.e20, lat=1.e20)
```

**Arguments**

SP	Practical salinity on the practical salinity scale
T	In situ temperature in deg. C
P	Sea water pressure in dbar
long	Longitude in decimal degrees [ 0 ... +360 ] or [ -180 ... +180 ]
lat	Latitude in decimal degrees [-90 ... 90]

**Details**

Conversion from practical to absolute salinity depends on water density anomaly which is correlated with silicate concentration. This function relies on silicate concentration taken from WOA (World Ocean Atlas) to evaluate density anomaly.

**Value**

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

CT	Conservative temperature (deg C)
SA	Absolute salinity (g/kg)

**Author(s)**

Jean-Marie Epitalon

**References**

McDougall T. J., Jackett D. R., Millero F. J., Pawlowicz R. and Barker P. M., 2012. A global algorithm for estimating Absolute Salinity. *Ocean Science* **8**, 1123-1134.

Pawlowicz R., 2013. What every oceanographer needs to know about TEOS-10 (The TEOS-10 Primer). <http://www.teos-10.org/>

**See Also**

teos2eos\_geo does the reverse, eos2teos\_chem, sp2sa\_geo, package gsw

**Examples**

```
# Calculate conservative temperature and absolute salinity of a sample with
# Practical salinity of 35 psu, in situ temperature of 18 deg C,
# depth is 10 dbar and location is 188 degrees East and 4 degrees North.
f <- eos2teos_geo(SP=35, T=18, P=10, long=188, lat=4)
CT <- f$CT      # Conservative temperature
SA <- f$SA      # Absolute salinity
```

---

errors

*Uncertainty propagation for computed marine carbonate system variables*

---

**Description**

Estimates combined standard uncertainties in computed carbonate system variables by propagating inout uncertainties (standard uncertainties) in six input variables, including (Orr et al., Mar. Chem., in press):

- the input pair of carbonate system variables,
- the 2 input nutrients (silicate and phosphate concentrations),

- temperature and salinity. It also accounts for
- the errors in the key dissociation constants pK0, pK1, pK2, pKb, pKw, pKspa and pKspc
- the error in total boron

### 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, 0.0075, 0.015, 0.01, 0.01, 0.02, 0.02),
       eBt=0.02, method = "ga", r=0.0, runs=10000,
       k1k2='x', kf='x', ks="d", pHscale="T", b="u74", gas="potential",
       warn="y", eos = "eos80", long = 1e+20, lat = 1e+20)
```

### Arguments

flag	select the pair of carbonate system input variables. The flags to be used are as follows: flag = 1 pH and CO <sub>2</sub> given flag = 2 CO <sub>2</sub> and HCO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 3 CO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 4 CO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given flag = 5 CO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given flag = 6 pH and HCO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 7 pH and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 8 pH and ALK given flag = 9 pH and DIC given flag = 10 HCO <sub>3</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 11 HCO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given flag = 12 HCO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given flag = 13 CO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given flag = 14 CO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given flag = 15 ALK and DIC given flag = 21 pCO <sub>2</sub> and pH given flag = 22 pCO <sub>2</sub> and HCO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 23 pCO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 24 pCO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given flag = 25 pCO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given
var1	Value of the first variable (in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO <sub>2</sub> in $\mu$ 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 uncertainty in var1 of input pair of carbonate system variables
evar2	Standard uncertainty in var2 of input pair of carbonate system variables
eS	Standard uncertainty in salinity; default is 0.01
eT	Standard uncertainty in temperature (degree C); default is 0.01
ePt	Standard uncertainty in total dissolved inorganic phosphorus concentration (mol/kg)
eSit	Standard uncertainty in total dissolved inorganic silicon concentration (mol/kg)
epK	Standard uncertainty) in 7 key dissociation constants: pK0, pK1, pK2, pKb, pKw, pKspa and pKspc. This is a vector. The default is c(0.002, 0.0075, 0.015, 0.01, 0.01, 0.02, 0.02).
eBt	Standard uncertainty in total boron, given as a relative fractional error. The default is 0.02, which equates to a 2% error
method	Case insensitive character string to choose the 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 standard 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 pCO2, 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 pCO2 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".
eos	"teos10" to specify T and S according to Thermodynamic Equation Of Seawater - 2010 (TEOS-10); "eos80" to specify T and S according to EOS-80.
long	longitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10" as a conversion parameter from absolute to practical salinity.
lat	latitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10".

## Details

Complete information on routine uncertainty propagation for the marine carbon dioxide system can be found in Orr et al. (in press). This function requires users to specify each input standard uncertainty as either the standard deviation or the standard error of the mean. The latter implies much smaller propagated uncertainties, but is appropriate only when interested in the error in the mean, not the error of a given measurement. Beware that it is easy to fool oneself when using the standard error of the mean rather than the standard deviation.

This function requires different types of standard uncertainties:

- Standard uncertainties for evar1, evar2, eS, eT, ePt, eSit (same units as the input data, e.g., mol/kg);
- Standard uncertainties in pK units for epK; and
- Standard uncertainties in relative fractional units (between 0.0 and 1.0) for eBt.

This function propagates standard uncertainty 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 standard 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, eBt, method, runs, and gas.

- runs and eBt must be scalars

- method and gas must each consist of a character string
- epK may be a vector of 7 values. In that case, 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 standard uncertainties associated with each data point
- if they are scalars (single real numbers), they represent one standard uncertainty value each associated to all data points

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

long and lat are used as conversion parameters from absolute to practical salinity: when seawater is not of standard composition, practical salinity alone is not sufficient to compute absolute salinity and vice-versa. One needs to know the density. When long and lat are given, density is inferred from WOA silicate concentration at given location. When they are not, an arbitrary geographic point is chosen: mid equatorial Atlantic. Note that this implies an error on computed salinity up to 0.02 g/kg.

## Value

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

- H combined standard uncertainty in [H+] concentration (mol/kg)
- pH combined standard uncertainty in pH
- CO2 combined standard uncertainty in CO2 concentration (mol/kg)
- pCO2combined standard uncertainty in "standard" pCO2, CO2 partial pressure computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
- fCO2combined standard uncertainty in "standard" fCO2, CO2 fugacity computed at in situ temperature and atmospheric pressure ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
- HCO3combined standard uncertainty in HCO3 concentration (mol/kg)
- CO3combined standard uncertainty in CO3 concentration (mol/kg)
- DICcombined standard uncertainty in DIC concentration (mol/kg)
- ALKcombined standard uncertainty in ALK, total alkalinity (mol/kg)
- OmegaAragonitecombined standard uncertainty in Omega aragonite (aragonite saturation state)
- OmegaCalcitecombined standard uncertainty in Omega calcite (calcite saturation state)

If all input data have the same 'flag' value, the returned data frame does not show combined standard uncertainties 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 pCO<sub>2</sub> and pH are often anti-correlated. The same goes for two other pairs: 'CO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>3</sub>' and 'pCO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>3</sub>'. But even for these cases, care is needed before using non-zero values of 'r'.

When the user wishes to propagate standard uncertainties 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<sup>+</sup>), 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<sup>+</sup> 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 pCO<sub>2</sub>, 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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## 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 uncertainties in dissociation constants and total boron
```

```

## 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) Do the same as in one, but assign a 4% uncertainty to total boron
## This uncertainty is the amount by which estimates from Lee et al (2010) and
## Uppstrom (1974) differ. The default for the latter is eBt=0.02.
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, eBt=0.04,
       pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74")

## 3) 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 & boron, 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, eBt=0,
       method="ga", pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74")

## 4) 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, eBt=0,
       method="mo", r=-1.0, pHscale="T", kf="pf", k1k2="1", ks="d", b="u74")

## 5) 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)
eBtx = 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, eBt=eBtx,
       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 $\mu\text{atm}$ , the same units as that for the pCO2 output

### Value

pCO2	Partial pressure of CO2 in $\mu\text{atm}$ , 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)

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

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

[p2fCO2](#).

### Examples

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

---

<i>K0</i>	<i>Henry's constant mol/(kg/atm)</i>
-----------	--------------------------------------

---

### 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, 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 K1; "n" to supress warnings. The default is "y".

## Details

The Lueker et al. (2000) constant is recommended by Guide to Best Practices for Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> 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)

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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 pCO<sub>2</sub> calculated from dissolved inorganic carbon, alkalinity, and equations for K1 and K2: validation based on laboratory measurements of CO<sub>2</sub> 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

[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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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	"I" 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 "I", 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 "I" 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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)**

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

**References**

The Lueker et al. (2000) constant is recommended by Guide to Best Practices for Ocean CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 pCO<sub>2</sub> calculated from dissolved inorganic carbon, alkalinity, and equations for K<sub>1</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>: validation based on laboratory measurements of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 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**

[K1](#).

**Examples**

K2(35, 25, 0)



**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)

---

K2si

*Second dissociation constant of Si(OH)4*

---

**Description**

Second dissociation constant of Si(OH)4 (mol/kg)

**Usage**

K2si(S=35, T=25, P=0, pHscale="T", kSWS2scale=0, ktotalsWS\_P0=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
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.
ktotalsWS_P0	Conversion factor from the total scale to the SWS at an hydrostatic pressure of 0. If it is not given, it is computed, which slows down computations.

**Details**

This equation is modified from Wischmeyer et al. (2003), who fitted the temperature-dependent  $K_{2si}$  from Nordstrom et al. (1990) for freshwater to a value of 12.56 for  $T=25$  and an ionic strength of 0.5 mol/kg. The temperature and salinity ranges in which it is valid are not well constrained.

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**

$K_{2si}$                       Second dissociation constant of  $Si(OH)_4$  (mol/kg)

**Author(s)**

Mathilde Hagens (<M.Hagens@uu.nl>)

**References**

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

Nordstrom D. K., L. N. Plummer, D. Langmuir, E. Busenberg, H. M. May, B. F. Jones, D. L. Parkhurst, 1990 Revised chemical equilibrium data from major mineral reactions and their limitations. In: Melchior, D.C., R. L. Bassett (Eds.) *Chemical Modeling of Aqueous Systems. IACS Series 416*. American Chemical Society, Washington, DC.

Wischmeyer A. G., Y. Del Amo, M. Brzezinski, D. A. Wolf-Gladrow, 1995 Theoretical constraints on the uptake of silicic acid species by marine diatoms. *Marine Chemistry* **82**: 13-29.

**Examples**

$K_{2si}(S=35, T=25, P=0, pHscale="T")$

---

K3p

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

---

**Description**

Third dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg)

**Usage**

$K_{3p}(S=35, T=25, P=0, pHscale="T", kSWS2scale=0, warn="y")$

**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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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, 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
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
ktotalsWS_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* **37S**, 755-766.

Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO<sub>2</sub> 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 suppress 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, K2si, 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 6 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
kfree2total	to convert from the free scale to total scale
kSWS2total	to convert from the seawater scale to the total scale
kSWS2free	to convert from the seawater scale to the free 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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

*variable for internal use*

---

### Description

nothing



**Examples**

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

---

Kn	<i>Dissociation constant of ammonium (mol/kg)</i>
----	---

---

**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



**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  $\text{HSO}_4$  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 40oC: 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 45°C.

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)<sub>4</sub> (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	<i>Solubility product of aragonite (mol/kg)</i>
------	---

---

**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 (mol<sup>2</sup>/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                      *Solubility product of calcite (mol/kg)*

---

### 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<sup>2</sup>/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 (mol<sup>2</sup>/kg<sup>2</sup>)*

---

**Description**

Ion product of water (mol<sup>2</sup>/kg<sup>2</sup>)

**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 45oC.

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**

Kw Ion product of water (mol<sup>2</sup>/kg<sup>2</sup>)

**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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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", eos = "eos80", long = 1e+20, lat = 1e+20)
```

**Arguments**

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

- flag = 1 pH and CO<sub>2</sub> given
- flag = 2 CO<sub>2</sub> and HCO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 3 CO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 4 CO<sub>2</sub> and ALK given
- flag = 5 CO<sub>2</sub> and DIC given
- flag = 6 pH and HCO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 7 pH and CO<sub>3</sub> given
- flag = 8 pH and ALK given
- flag = 9 pH and DIC given

	flag = 10 HCO <sub>3</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 11 HCO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 12 HCO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given
	flag = 13 CO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 14 CO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given
	flag = 15 ALK and DIC given
	flag = 21 pCO <sub>2</sub> and pH given
	flag = 22 pCO <sub>2</sub> and HCO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 23 pCO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 24 pCO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 25 pCO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given
var1	Value of the first variable available to describe the initial seawater, in mol/kg except for pH and for pCO <sub>2</sub> in uatm
var2	Value of the second variable available to describe the initial seawater, in mol/kg except for pH
pCO2f	pCO <sub>2</sub> target value, in uatm
pCO2s	pCO <sub>2s</sub> is the pCO <sub>2</sub> , in uatm, of the “high-CO <sub>2</sub> ” seawater that will be mixed with “normal seawater”. The default value is 10 <sup>6</sup> uatm, that is seawater bubbled with pure CO <sub>2</sub> gas and saturated with CO <sub>2</sub> .
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 Dickon (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 <sub>2</sub> isoclines are drawn in the back. Default is false.
b	Concentration of total boron. "l10" for the Lee et al. (2010) formulation or "u74" for the Uppstrom (1974) formulation, default is "u74".
eos	"teos10" to specify T and S according to Thermodynamic Equation Of Seawater - 2010 (TEOS-10); "eos80" to specify T and S according to EOS-80.

long	longitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10" as a conversion parameter from absolute to practical salinity.
lat	latitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10".

## 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  $K_s$ , 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

The function returns a list built as follows:

description	A table describing in plain English the various ways to reach the target pCO <sub>2</sub> . 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>CO<sub>2</sub> bubbling</i> : high-CO <sub>2</sub> air is bubbled in seawater. The first parameter is the value of the pCO <sub>2</sub> in the air required to bubble the seawater (in uatm). <i>SW mixing</i> : mixing of “normal” and “high-CO <sub>2</sub> ” seawater. The first parameter, “Weight fraction high-CO <sub>2</sub> SW” or wf, is the weight fraction of the high-CO <sub>2</sub> 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 <sup>+</sup> (mol/kg), is the amount of H <sup>+</sup> 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 HCO<sub>3</sub> and acid</i> : bicarbonate (HCO <sub>3</sub> ) and a strong acid are added. The first parameter, HCO <sub>3</sub> , is the amount of HCO <sub>3</sub> that must be added (mol/kg). The second parameter, H <sup>+</sup> , is the quantity of H <sup>+</sup> 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 CO<sub>3</sub> and acid</i> : carbonate, CO <sub>3</sub> , and a strong acid are added. The first parameter, HCO <sub>3</sub> , is the quantity of CO <sub>3</sub> that must be added (mol/kg). The second parameter, H <sup>+</sup> , is the quantity of H <sup>+</sup> that must be added (mol/kg).
summary	Table summarizing the carbonate chemistry before and after applying each perturbation: pCO <sub>2</sub> bubbling, mixing with high-CO <sub>2</sub> 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” (<https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/18/06/oa-guide-to-best-practices.pdf>)

long and lat are used as conversion parameters from absolute to practical salinity: when seawater is not of standard composition, practical salinity alone is not sufficient to compute absolute salinity

and vice-versa. One needs to know the density. When long and lat are given, density is inferred from WOA silicate concentration at given location. When they are not, an arbitrary geographic point is chosen: mid equatorial Atlantic. Note that this implies an error on computed salinity up to 0.02 g/kg.

#### 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  $\text{HSO}_4$  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  $\text{CO}_2$  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.
- Gattuso J.-P. and Lavigne H., 2009 Technical note: approaches and software tools to investigate the impact of ocean acidification. *Biogeosciences* **21**, 6:2121-2133.
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- Zeebe R. E. and Wolf-Gladrow D. A., 2001 *CO<sub>2</sub> 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 <sub>2</sub> given flag = 2 CO <sub>2</sub> and HCO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 3 CO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 4 CO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given flag = 5 CO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given flag = 6 pH and HCO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 7 pH and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 8 pH and ALK given flag = 9 pH and DIC given flag = 10 HCO <sub>3</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 11 HCO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given flag = 12 HCO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given flag = 13 CO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given flag = 14 CO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given flag = 15 ALK and DIC given flag = 21 pCO <sub>2</sub> and pH given flag = 22 pCO <sub>2</sub> and HCO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 23 pCO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 24 pCO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given flag = 25 pCO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given

var1	Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO <sub>2</sub> in $\mu\text{atm}$
var2	Value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH
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) 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"

### 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,  $\gamma_T$ , which has been determined experimentally or from theory (e.g. Millero & Pierrot 1998): {a}= $\gamma_T$ [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)

Heloise Lavigne, Andreas J. Andersson and Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

### 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.

Bischoff W. D., Mackenzie F. T. and Bishop F. C., 1987. Stabilities of synthetic magnesian calcites in aqueous solution: comparison with biogenic materials. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **51**:1413-1423.

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 pCO<sub>2</sub> and ocean acidification: Role of high Mg-calcites. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta* **70**, 5814-5830.

Plummer L. N. and Mackenzie F. T., 1974. Predicting mineral solubility from rate data: application to the dissolution of magnesian calcites. *American Journal of Science* **274**:61-83.

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)
```



**Note**

**Warning:** pCO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> to mole fraction of CO<sub>2</sub>*

---

**Description**

Converts pCO<sub>2</sub> (partial pressure of CO<sub>2</sub>) into xCO<sub>2</sub> (mole fraction of CO<sub>2</sub>)

**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 CO <sub>2</sub> in $\mu$ atm

**Details**

The xCO2 (ppm) is computed from pCO2 ( $\mu\text{atm}$ ) using the following equation:  $xCO_2 = pCO_2 / (P_{atm} - p_{H_2O})$ , where p<sub>H2O</sub> is the vapor pressure of seawater computed following best practices (Dickson et al., 2007). That computed p<sub>H2O</sub> 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)**

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**

[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", eos = "eos80", long = 1e+20, lat = 1e+20)
```

**Arguments**

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

flag = 1 pH and CO<sub>2</sub> given  
 flag = 2 CO<sub>2</sub> and HCO<sub>3</sub> given  
 flag = 3 CO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>3</sub> given  
 flag = 4 CO<sub>2</sub> and ALK given  
 flag = 5 CO<sub>2</sub> and DIC given  
 flag = 6 pH and HCO<sub>3</sub> given  
 flag = 7 pH and CO<sub>3</sub> given  
 flag = 8 pH and ALK given  
 flag = 9 pH and DIC given  
 flag = 10 HCO<sub>3</sub> and CO<sub>3</sub> given  
 flag = 11 HCO<sub>3</sub> and ALK given  
 flag = 12 HCO<sub>3</sub> and DIC given  
 flag = 13 CO<sub>3</sub> and ALK given  
 flag = 14 CO<sub>3</sub> and DIC given  
 flag = 15 ALK and DIC given  
 flag = 21 pCO<sub>2</sub> and pH given  
 flag = 22 pCO<sub>2</sub> and HCO<sub>3</sub> given  
 flag = 23 pCO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>3</sub> given  
 flag = 24 pCO<sub>2</sub> and ALK given  
 flag = 25 pCO<sub>2</sub> and DIC given

var1            Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO<sub>2</sub> in  $\mu$ 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 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".
eos	"teos10" to specify T and S according to Thermodynamic Equation Of Seawater - 2010 (TEOS-10); "eos80" to specify T and S according to EOS-80.
long	longitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10" as a conversion parameter from absolute to practical salinity.
lat	latitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10".

### 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).

long and lat are used as conversion parameters from absolute to practical salinity: when seawater is not of standard composition, practical salinity alone is not sufficient to compute absolute salinity and vice-versa. One needs to know the density. When long and lat are given, density is inferred from WOA silicate concentration at given location. When they are not, an arbitrary geographic point is chosen: mid equatorial Atlantic. Note that this implies an error on computed salinity up to 0.02 g/kg.

**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 ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
fCO2	fCO2, CO2 fugacity ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )

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:** pCO<sub>2</sub> estimates below 100 m are subject to considerable uncertainty. See Weiss (1974) and Orr et al. (2015)

### Author(s)

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

### References

- Ben-Yaakov S. and Goldhaber M. B., 1973 The influence of sea water composition on the apparent constants of the carbonate system. *Deep-Sea Research* **20**, 87-99.
- 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 HSO<sub>4</sub> 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<sub>2</sub> 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 15 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, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• K1 First dissociation constant of carbonic acid (mol/kg)</li> <li>• K2 Second dissociation constant of carbonic acid (mol/kg)</li> <li>• Kb Dissociation constant of boric acid (mol/kg)</li> <li>• Kw Ion product of water (mol<sup>2</sup>/kg<sup>2</sup>)</li> <li>• Ks Stability constant of hydrogen sulfate (mol/kg)</li> <li>• Kf Stability constant of hydrogen fluoride (mol/kg)</li> <li>• Kspc Solubility product of calcite (mol/kg)</li> <li>• Kspa Solubility product of aragonite (mol/kg)</li> <li>• K1p First dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg)</li> <li>• K2p Second dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg)</li> <li>• K3p Third dissociation constant of phosphoric acid (mol/kg)</li> <li>• Khs Dissociation constant of hydrogen sulfide(mol/kg)</li> <li>• Kn Dissociation constant of ammonium (mol/kg)</li> <li>• Ksi Dissociation constant of Si(OH)<sub>4</sub> (mol/kg)</li> <li>• K2si Second dissociation constant of Si(OH)<sub>4</sub> (mol/kg)</li> </ul>

T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
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, K2si 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)

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### 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 pCO<sub>2</sub> 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", eos = "eos80", long = 1e+20, lat = 1e+20)
```

### Arguments

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

flag = 1 pH and CO<sub>2</sub> given  
 flag = 2 CO<sub>2</sub> and HCO<sub>3</sub> given  
 flag = 3 CO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>3</sub> given  
 flag = 4 CO<sub>2</sub> and ALK given  
 flag = 5 CO<sub>2</sub> and DIC given  
 flag = 6 pH and HCO<sub>3</sub> given  
 flag = 7 pH and CO<sub>3</sub> given  
 flag = 8 pH and ALK given  
 flag = 9 pH and DIC given  
 flag = 10 HCO<sub>3</sub> and CO<sub>3</sub> given  
 flag = 11 HCO<sub>3</sub> and ALK given  
 flag = 12 HCO<sub>3</sub> and DIC given  
 flag = 13 CO<sub>3</sub> and ALK given  
 flag = 14 CO<sub>3</sub> and DIC given  
 flag = 15 ALK and DIC given  
 flag = 21 pCO<sub>2</sub> and pH given  
 flag = 22 pCO<sub>2</sub> and HCO<sub>3</sub> given  
 flag = 23 pCO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>3</sub> given  
 flag = 24 pCO<sub>2</sub> and ALK given  
 flag = 25 pCO<sub>2</sub> and DIC given

var1                   Value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO<sub>2</sub> in  $\mu$ atm

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

pCO2g                  CO<sub>2</sub> partial pressure of the gas used for bubbling in  $\mu$ 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".
eos	"teos10" to specify T and S according to Thermodynamic Equation Of Seawater - 2010 (TEOS-10); "eos80" to specify T and S according to EOS-80.
long	longitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10" as a conversion parameter from absolute to practical salinity.
lat	latitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10".

### 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).

long and lat are used as conversion parameters from absolute to practical salinity: when seawater is not of standard composition, practical salinity alone is not sufficient to compute absolute salinity and vice-versa. One needs to know the density. When long and lat are given, density is inferred from WOA silicate concentration at given location. When they are not, an arbitrary geographic point is chosen: mid equatorial Atlantic. Note that this implies an error on computed salinity up to 0.02 g/kg.

## 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 ( $\mu$ atm)
fCO2	fCO2, CO2 fugacity ( $\mu$ atm)
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:** pCO<sub>2</sub> 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 HSO<sub>4</sub> 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<sub>2</sub> 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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**

```
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")
```

---

pH    *Potentiometric pH*

---

**Description**

Calculation of potentiometric pH

**Usage**

```
pH(Ex=-67,Etris=-72.4,S=35,T=25)
```

**Arguments**

Ex	e.m.f. of the seawater sample in mV, default is 67
Etris	e.m.f. of the TRIS buffer in mV, default is -72.4
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**

pH    Potentiometric pH (in mol/kg on the total scale)

**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 CO<sub>2</sub> measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.

**See Also**

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

**Examples**

```
##Example from Dickson et al. (2007)
pH(Ex=-67,Etris=-72.4,S=35,T=25)
```

---

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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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  $\text{HSO}_4$  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<sub>2</sub> 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 and pressure*

---

**Description**

pH at in situ temperature and pressure

**Usage**

```
pHinsi(pH=8.2, ALK=2.4e-3, Tinsi=20, Tlab=25, Pinsi=0, S=35, Pt=0, Sit=0,
k1k2 = "x", kf = "x", ks="d", pHscale = "T", b="u74", eos = "eos80",
long = 1e+20, lat = 1e+20)
```

**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
Pinsi	In situ hydrostatic pressure in bar (surface = 0)
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"
eos	"teos10" to specify T and S according to Thermodynamic Equation Of Seawater - 2010 (TEOS-10); "eos80" to specify T and S according to EOS-80.
long	longitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10" as a conversion parameter from absolute to practical salinity.
lat	latitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10".

**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).

long and lat are used as conversion parameters from absolute to practical salinity: when seawater is not of standard composition, practical salinity alone is not sufficient to compute absolute salinity and vice-versa. One needs to know the density. When long and lat are given, density is inferred from WOA silicate concentration at given location. When they are not, an arbitrary geographic point is chosen: mid equatorial Atlantic. Note that this implies an error on computed salinity up to 0.02 g/kg.

**Value**

pH                      pH at in situ temperature and pressure

**Author(s)**

Jean-Pierre Gattuso, &lt;gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr&gt;

**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,Pinsi=200,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)**

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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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)
```

---

pHspec                      *Calculates pHT from results of spectrophotometric measurements*

---

**Description**

Calculates pH of a water sample from absorbance ratios R, obtained from spectrophotometric measurements with pH indicator dyes (on the total scale in mol/kg-soln)

**Usage**

```
pHspec(S=35, T=25, R=1, d="mCP", k="m18", warn="y")
```

**Arguments**

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
R	Absorbance ratio, default is 1
d	Dye used for spectrophotometric measurement, default is "mCP"
k	"m18" for using mCP characterization by Mueller and Rehder (2018)
warn	"y" to show warnings when S and/or T go beyond the valid range for the chosen d and k; "n" to suppress warnings. The default is "y".

## Details

The model used to calculate the return value of this function is based on experimental data. It is critical to consider that the formulation refers to the conditions studied during the characterization experiment and is only valid for the studied ranges of temperature and salinity:

- Mueller and Rehder (2018): S ranging between 0 and 40, T ranging between 5 and 35°C, and the dye used being m-Cresol purple (mCP) with R referring to the ratio of absorbances at wavelengths 578 and 434 nm.

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

pHspec                      The function returns the pH value of a water sample from absorbance ratios R, obtained from spectrophotometric measurements with pH indicator dyes (on the total scale in mol/kg-soln)

## Author(s)

Jens Daniel Mueller <jens.mueller@io-warnemuende.de> Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

## References

Mueller, J. D. and Rehder, G., 2018 Metrology for pH Measurements in Brackish Waters - Part 2: Experimental Characterization of Purified meta-Cresol Purple for Spectrophotometric pHT Measurements. *Frontiers in Marine Science* **5:177**, 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2018.00177>

## See Also

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

## Examples

```
##Example should give test value pHT = 7.6713
pHspec(S=35, T=25, R=1, d="mCP", k="m18", warn="y")
```

---

pmix

*pmix*

---

## Description

Calculates the carbonate chemistry after mixing of two water samples with different pCO<sub>2</sub>

## 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", eos = "eos80", long = 1e+20, lat = 1e+20)
```

**Arguments**

flag	select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are: flag = 1 pH and CO <sub>2</sub> given flag = 2 CO <sub>2</sub> and HCO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 3 CO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 4 CO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given flag = 5 CO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given flag = 6 pH and HCO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 7 pH and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 8 pH and ALK given flag = 9 pH and DIC given flag = 10 HCO <sub>3</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 11 HCO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given flag = 12 HCO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given flag = 13 CO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given flag = 14 CO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given flag = 15 ALK and DIC given flag = 21 pCO <sub>2</sub> and pH given flag = 22 pCO <sub>2</sub> and HCO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 23 pCO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 24 pCO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given flag = 25 pCO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given
var1	Value of the first variable in mol/kg except for pH and for pCO <sub>2</sub> in $\mu\text{atm}$
var2	Value of the second variable in mol/kg except for pH
pCO <sub>2</sub> s	Partial pressure of the high CO <sub>2</sub> component in $\mu\text{atm}$
wf	Weight fraction of the high CO <sub>2</sub> 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 K <sub>1</sub> and K <sub>2</sub> 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 <sub>f</sub> from Perez and Fraga (1987) and "dg" for using K <sub>f</sub> 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 <sub>s</sub> from Dickson (1990), "k" for using K <sub>s</sub> 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".
eos	"teos10" to specify T and S according to Thermodynamic Equation Of Seawater - 2010 (TEOS-10); "eos80" to specify T and S according to EOS-80.
long	longitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10" as a conversion parameter from absolute to practical salinity.
lat	latitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10".

### 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).

long and lat are used as conversion parameters from absolute to practical salinity: when seawater is not of standard composition, practical salinity alone is not sufficient to compute absolute salinity and vice-versa. One needs to know the density. When long and lat are given, density is inferred from WOA silicate concentration at given location. When they are not, an arbitrary geographic point is chosen: mid equatorial Atlantic. Note that this implies an error on computed salinity up to 0.02 g/kg.

### 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 ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
fCO2	fCO2, CO2 fugacity ( $\mu\text{atm}$ )
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", eos = "eos80",
    long = 1e+20, lat = 1e+20)
```

**Arguments**

flag	Select the couple of variables available. The flags which can be used are: flag = 1 pH and CO <sub>2</sub> given flag = 2 CO <sub>2</sub> and HCO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 3 CO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 4 CO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given flag = 5 CO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given flag = 6 pH and HCO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 7 pH and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 8 pH and ALK given flag = 9 pH and DIC given flag = 10 HCO <sub>3</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 11 HCO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given flag = 12 HCO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given flag = 13 CO <sub>3</sub> and ALK given flag = 14 CO <sub>3</sub> and DIC given flag = 15 ALK and DIC given flag = 21 pCO <sub>2</sub> and pH given flag = 22 pCO <sub>2</sub> and HCO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 23 pCO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given flag = 24 pCO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given flag = 25 pCO <sub>2</sub> 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 <sub>2</sub> in $\mu\text{atm}$
var2	Value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH
pCO2a	CO <sub>2</sub> partial pressure in the atmosphere pCO <sub>2</sub> in $\mu\text{atm}$ . 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
eos	"teos10" to specify T and S according to Thermodynamic Equation Of Seawater - 2010 (TEOS-10); "eos80" to specify T and S according to EOS-80.
long	longitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10" as a conversion parameter from absolute to practical salinity.
lat	latitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10".

### 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).

long and lat are used as conversion parameters from absolute to practical salinity: when seawater is not of standard composition, practical salinity alone is not sufficient to compute absolute salinity and vice-versa. One needs to know the density. When long and lat are given, density is inferred from WOA silicate concentration at given location. When they are not, an arbitrary geographic point is chosen: mid equatorial Atlantic. Note that this implies an error on computed salinity up to 0.02 g/kg.

## 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
CO <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub> concentration (mol/kg)
pCO <sub>2</sub>	pCO <sub>2</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> partial pressure ( $\mu$ atm)
fCO <sub>2</sub>	fCO <sub>2</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> fugacity ( $\mu$ atm)
HCO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub> concentration (mol/kg)
CO <sub>3</sub>	CO <sub>3</sub> 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:** pCO<sub>2</sub> 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., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO<sub>2</sub> 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.
- Gattuso J.-P. and Lavigne H., 2009 Perturbation experiments to investigate the impact of ocean acidification: approaches and software tools. *Biogeosciences* **6**, 4413-4439.
- 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.
- 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 CO<sub>2</sub> released vs CaCO<sub>3</sub> precipitated*


---

**Description**

Returns the molar ratio of CO<sub>2</sub> released vs CaCO<sub>3</sub> 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", eos = "eos80", long = 1e+20, lat = 1e+20)
```

**Arguments**

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

	flag = 23 pCO <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>3</sub> given
	flag = 24 pCO <sub>2</sub> and ALK given
	flag = 25 pCO <sub>2</sub> and DIC given
var1	enter value of the first variable in mol/kg, except for pH and for pCO <sub>2</sub> in $\mu$ 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 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"
eos	"teos10" to specify T and S according to Thermodynamic Equation Of Seawater - 2010 (TEOS-10); "eos80" to specify T and S according to EOS-80.
long	longitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10" as a conversion parameter from absolute to practical salinity.
lat	latitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10".

### 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).

long and lat are used as conversion parameters from absolute to practical salinity: when seawater is not of standard composition, practical salinity alone is not sufficient to compute absolute salinity and vice-versa. One needs to know the density. When long and lat are given, density is inferred from WOA silicate concentration at given location. When they are not, an arbitrary geographic point is chosen: mid equatorial Atlantic. Note that this implies an error on computed salinity up to 0.02 g/kg.

**Value**

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

psi                      ratio of CO<sub>2</sub> released vs CaCO<sub>3</sub> precipitated (mol/mol)

**Author(s)**

Jean-Pierre Gattuso and Heloise Lavigne <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  $\text{HSO}_4^-$  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  $\text{CO}_2$  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  $\text{CO}_2$  system in seawater. *Journal of Marine Systems* **5**, 111-118.

Frankignoulle M., Canon C. and Gattuso J.P., 1994 Marine calcification as a source of carbon dioxide- Positive feedback of increasing atmospheric  $\text{CO}_2$ . *Limnology and Oceanography* **2**, 458-462.

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.

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  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  or  $\text{HCO}_3^-$

**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",
eos = "eos80", long = 1e+20, lat = 1e+20)
```

**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
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 pCO2 in $\mu\text{atm}$
var2	Value of the second variable in mol/kg, except for pH
pCO2a	CO2 partial pressure in the atmosphere pCO2 in $\mu\text{atm}$ . It is only used in systems open to the atmosphere (i.e. when sys=1)
co3	Amount of $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ added in $\text{mol kg}^{-1}$
hco3	Amount of $\text{HCO}_3^{2-}$ added in $\text{mol kg}^{-1}$
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".
eos	"teos10" to specify T and S according to Thermodynamic Equation Of Seawater - 2010 (TEOS-10); "eos80" to specify T and S according to EOS-80.
long	longitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10" as a conversion parameter from absolute to practical salinity.
lat	latitude of data point, used when eos parameter is "teos10".

## 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).

long and lat are used as conversion parameters from absolute to practical salinity: when seawater is not of standard composition, practical salinity alone is not sufficient to compute absolute salinity and vice-versa. One needs to know the density. When long and lat are given, density is inferred from WOA silicate concentration at given location. When they are not, an arbitrary geographic point is chosen: mid equatorial Atlantic. Note that this implies an error on computed salinity up to 0.02 g/kg.

**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 ( $\mu$ atm)
fCO2	fCO2, CO2 fugacity ( $\mu$ atm)
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:** pCO<sub>2</sub> estimates below 100 m are subject to considerable uncertainty. See Weiss (1974) and Orr et al. (2015)

### Author(s)

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.
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- Dickson A. G., Sabine C. L. and Christian J. R., 2007 Guide to best practices for ocean CO<sub>2</sub> measurements. *PICES Special Publication* **3**, 1-191.
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- 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.
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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.

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	Practical Salinity (PSS-78), default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius (ITS-90), 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)
```

---

sa2sp\_chem                      *From absolute to practical salinity*

---

### Description

Converts from absolute to practical salinity (SP). Salinity conversion depends on total alkalinity as well as the concentrations of dissolved inorganic carbon, nitrate and silicate.

### Usage

```
sa2sp_chem(SA, TA=2300e-6, DIC=2000e-6, NO3=0, SiOH4=0)
```

### Arguments

SA	Absolute salinity in g/kg
TA	Total alkalinity, in mol/kg, default is 2300 $\hat{\text{A}}\mu\text{mol/kg}$
DIC	Dissolved inorganic carbon concentration in mol/kg, default is 2000 $\hat{\text{A}}\mu\text{mol/kg}$
NO3	Total nitrate concentration in mol/kg, default is 0
SiOH4	Total silicate concentration in mol/kg, default is 0

### Details

Convert from absolute to practical salinity from carbon system parameters and ion concentration which most affect water density anomalies.

### Value

SP	Practical salinity (in psu)
----	-----------------------------

### Author(s)

Jean-Marie Epitalon

### References

- McDougall T. J., Jackett D. R., Millero F. J., Pawlowicz R. and Barker P. M., 2012. A global algorithm for estimating Absolute Salinity. *Ocean Science* **8**, 1123-1134.
- Pawlowicz R., Wright D. G. and Millero F. J., 2011. The effects of biogeochemical processes on oceanic conductivity/salinity/density relationships and the characterization of real seawater. *Ocean Science* **7**, 363-387.
- Pawlowicz R., 2013. What every oceanographer needs to know about TEOS-10 (The TEOS-10 Primer). <http://www.teos-10.org/>

### See Also

sp2sa\_chem does the reverse, sa2sp\_geo

**Examples**

```
# Calculate the practical salinity of a sample with Absolute Salinity of 35 g/kg,
# Total Alkalinity of 0.00234 mol/kg and DIC of 0.00202 mol/kg
SP <- sa2sp_chem(SA=35, TA=0.00234, DIC=0.00202)
```

sa2sp\_geo

*From absolute to practical salinity***Description**

Converts from absolute to practical salinity based on depth and geographic location.

**Usage**

```
sa2sp_geo(SA, P=0, long=1.e20, lat=1.e20)
```

**Arguments**

SA	Absolute salinity in g/kg
P	Sea water pressure in dbar
long	Longitude in decimal degrees [ 0 ... +360 ] or [ -180 ... +180 ]
lat	Latitude in decimal degrees [-90 ... 90]

**Details**

This function is almost an alias of subroutine `gsw_SP_from_SA` from `gsw` package on which it relies. The only difference is in that depth and location are optional. If location is not given, or incomplete (either longitude or latitude missing), an arbitrary location is chosen: the mid equatorial atlantic ocean. Note that this implies an error on computed SA ranging from 0 up to 0.02 g/kg.

**Value**

SP	Practical salinity (psu)
----	--------------------------

**Author(s)**

Jean-Marie Epitalon

**References**

McDougall T. J., Jackett D. R., Millero F. J., Pawlowicz R. and Barker P. M., 2012. A global algorithm for estimating Absolute Salinity. *Ocean Science* **8**, 1123-1134.

Pawlowicz R., 2013. What every oceanographer needs to know about TEOS-10 (The TEOS-10 Primer). <http://www.teos-10.org/>

**See Also**

sp2sa\_geo does the reverse, sa2sp\_chem

**Examples**

```
# Calculate the practical salinity of a sample whose absolute Salinity is 35,  
# depth is 10 dbar and location is 188 degrees East and 4 degrees North.  
SP <- sa2sp_geo(35, 10, 188, 4)
```

---

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 pCO<sub>2</sub> in  $\mu\text{atm}$
- 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 pCO<sub>2</sub> in  $\mu\text{atm}$
- 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.

---

seaFET	<i>Test seaFET data file</i>
--------	------------------------------

---

### Description

Short test file for using with functions sf\_calc and sf\_calib. It is an excerpt of a file produced by a SeaFET pH sensor.

### Usage

seaFET

### Format

A data frame with 8 variables (datetime, Eint, Eext, Salinity, Temperature, pHspectro, E0int25, E0ext25) and 10 rows

sf\_calc

*Calculation of calibrated pH for seaFET sensor***Description**

The function `sf_calc()` calculates pH time series (`pHint_tot` and `pHext_tot`) for SeaFET pH sensors, using calibration coefficients `E0int25` and `E0ext25` from the function `sf_calib()`. Both functions are R-adaptations from MATLAB scripts published by Bresnahan et al. (2014).

**Usage**

```
sf_calc(calEint=0.0865, calEext= -0.93, E0int25 =-0.39,
        E0ext25=-1.46, calT=16.2, calSal=35.6)
```

**Arguments**

<code>calEint</code>	EINT (V), default is 0.0865
<code>calEext</code>	EEXT (V), default is -0.93
<code>E0int25</code>	Coefficient of calibration related to the internal sensor and obtained via <code>sf_calib</code> function, default is -0.39. If time-serie, we use the mean per periode of deployment
<code>E0ext25</code>	Coefficient of calibration related to the external sensor and obtained via <code>sf_calib</code> function, default is -1.46. If time-serie, we use the mean per periode of deployment
<code>calT</code>	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 16.2
<code>calSal</code>	Salinity, default is 35.6

**Details**

Input values should be vectors of equal length. `E0int25` and `E0ext25` should be constant throughout the time series. When multiple reference samples are available for one SeaFET deployment, mean `E0int25` and mean `E0ext25` should be calculated and used in `sf_calc()`. Each unique SeaFET deployment requires a new calculation of mean `E0int25` and mean `E0ext25` based on reference pH samples (total hydrogen ion scale). For detailed SeaFET calibration instructions and recommendations see Bresnahan et al. (2014) and Rivest et al. (2016).

**Value**

This function returns a dataframe comprising 2 variables:

<code>pHint_tot</code>	Calibrated pH of the internal sensor at in situ temperature.
<code>pHext_tot</code>	Calibrated pH of the external sensor at in situ temperature.

**Author(s)**

Samir Alliouane, Lydia Kapsenberg, Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

## References

Bresnahan, P. J. J., Martz, T. R., Takeshita, Y., Johnson, K. S., and LaShomb, M., 2014. Best practices for autonomous measurement of seawater pH with the Honeywell Durafet. *Methods Oceanogr.* **9**, 44-60.

Martz, T.R., Connery, J.G., and Johnson, K.S., 2010. Testing the Honeywell Durafet for seawater pH applications. *Limnol. Oceanogr. Meth.* **8**, 172-184.

Rivest, E.B., O'Brien, M., Kapsenberg, L., Gotschalk, C.C., Blanchette, C.A., Hoshijima, U., and Hofmann, G.E., 2016. Beyond the benchtop and the benthos: dataset management planning and design for time series of ocean carbonate chemistry associated with Durafet(c)-based pH sensors. *Ecological Informatics* **36**, 209-220.

## See Also

[sf\\_calib](#).

## Examples

```
sf_calc(calEint=0.0865, calEext= -0.93, E0int25 =-0.39,
        E0ext25=-1.46, calT=16.2, calSal=35.6)
```

```
## Using the test file seaFET
sf_calc(calEint=seaFET$Eint, calEext=seaFET$Eext,
        E0int25=seaFET$E0int25, E0ext25=seaFET$E0ext25,
        calT=seaFET$Temperature, calSal=seaFET$Salinity)
```

---

sf\_calib

*Calibration coefficients for seaFET sensor*

---

## Description

Calibration coefficients E0INT,25, E0EXT,25

## Usage

```
sf_calib(calEint=0.0865, calEext=-0.93, calpH=8.132, calT=16.2, calSal=35.6)
```

## Arguments

calEint	EINT (V), default is 0.0865
calEext	EEXT (V), default is -0.93
calpH	spectrophotometric pH in Total scale, default is 8.132
calT	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 16.2
calSal	Salinity, default is 35.6

## Details

Outputs E0INT25 and E0EXT25 must be calculated for each reference sample collected during a SeaFET deployment. Multiple E0INT25 and E0EXT25 may be calculated if there is more than one reference sample for a given deployment. As such, arguments can be given as unique numbers or as vectors (vectors should be of the same length).

It is critical that Eint (calEint) and Eext (calEext) recorded by the SeaFET match reference sample measurements of temperature (calT), salinity (calSal), and spectrophotometric pH (calpH, total hydrogen ion scale) taken at the same time. Note that SeaFET temperature measurements may require calibration via an applied offset. When possible, calibrated CTD temperature and salinity measurements may be used, while spectrophotometric pH measurements always require discrete 'reference' water samples (unless in situ, certified, seawater-based, Tris pH buffer is used). The accepted time offset between collection of reference samples and SeaFET measurements depends on the hydrology and pH variability of the location. For detailed SeaFET calibration instructions and recommendations see Bresnahan et al. (2014) and Rivest et al. (2016).

## Value

This function returns a dataframe comprising 2 variables:

E0int25	Calibration coefficients of the internal sensor at 25oC.
E0ext25	Calibration coefficients of the external sensor at 25oC.

## Author(s)

Samir Alliouane, Lydia Kapsenberg, Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr>

## References

- Bresnahan, P. J. J., Martz, T. R., Takeshita, Y., Johnson, K. S., and LaShomb, M., 2014. Best practices for autonomous measurement of seawater pH with the Honeywell Durafet. *Methods Oceanogr.* **9**, 44-60.
- Martz, T.R., Connery, J.G., and Johnson, K.S., 2010. Testing the Honeywell Durafet for seawater pH applications. *Limnol. Oceanogr. Meth.* **8**, 172-184.
- Rivest, E.B., O'Brien, M., Kapsenberg, L., Gotschalk, C.C., Blanchette, C.A., Hoshijima, U., and Hofmann, G.E., 2016. Beyond the benchtop and the benthos: dataset management planning and design for time series of ocean carbonate chemistry associated with Durafet(c)-based pH sensors. *Ecological Informatics* **36**, 209-220.

## See Also

[sf\\_calc](#).

## Examples

```
sf_calib(calEint=0.0865, calEext=-0.93, calpH=8.132, calT=16.2, calSal=35.6)

## Using the test file seaFET
sf_calib(calEint=seaFET$Eint, calEext=seaFET$Eext,
```

```
calpH=seaFET$pHSpectro, calT=seaFET$Temperature,
calSal=seaFET$Salinity)
```

---

 sp2sa\_chem

*From Practical to absolute salinity*


---

### Description

Converts from practical to absolute salinity based on total alkalinity as well as on the concentrations of dissolved inorganic carbon, nitrate and silicate.

### Usage

```
sp2sa_chem(SP, TA=2300e-6, DIC=2000e-6, NO3=0, SiOH4=0)
```

### Arguments

SP	Practical salinity on the practical salinity scale
TA	Total alkalinity, in mol/kg, default is 2300 $\hat{\text{A}}\mu\text{mol/kg}$
DIC	Dissolved inorganic carbon concentration in mol/kg, default is 2000 $\hat{\text{A}}\mu\text{mol/kg}$
NO3	Total nitrate concentration in mol/kg, default is 0
SiOH4	Total silicate concentration in mol/kg, default is 0

### Details

Converts from practical to absolute salinity from carbonate system parameters and ion concentration which mostly affect water density anomalies.

### Value

SA	Absolute salinity (g/kg)
----	--------------------------

### Author(s)

Jean-Marie Epitalon

### References

- McDougall T. J., Jackett D. R., Millero F. J., Pawlowicz R. and Barker P. M., 2012. A global algorithm for estimating Absolute Salinity. *Ocean Science* **8**, 1123-1134.
- Pawlowicz R., Wright D. G. and Millero F. J., 2011. The effects of biogeochemical processes on oceanic conductivity/salinity/density relationships and the characterization of real seawater. *Ocean Science* **7**, 363-387.
- Pawlowicz R., 2013. What every oceanographer needs to know about TEOS-10 (The TEOS-10 Primer). <http://www.teos-10.org/>

**See Also**

sa2sp\_chem does the reverse, sp2sa\_geo

**Examples**

```
# Calculate the absolute salinity of a sample with practical Salinity of 35,
# Total Alkalinity of 0.00234 mol/kg and DIC of 0.00202 mol/kg
SA <- sp2sa_chem(SP=35, TA=0.00234, DIC=0.00202)
```

---

 sp2sa\_geo

*From practical to absolute salinity*


---

**Description**

Converts from practical to absolute salinity based on depth and geographic location.

**Usage**

```
sp2sa_geo(SP, P=0, long=1.e20, lat=1.e20)
```

**Arguments**

SP	Practical salinity on the practical salinity scale
P	Sea water pressure in dbar
long	Longitude in decimal degrees [ 0 ... +360 ] or [ -180 ... +180 ]
lat	Latitude in decimal degrees [-90 ... 90]

**Details**

This function is almost an alias of function `gsw_SA_from_SP` of the `gsw` package on which it relies. The only difference is in that depth and location are optional. If location is not given, or incomplete (either longitude or latitude missing), an arbitrary location is chosen: the mid equatorial atlantic ocean. Note that this implies an error on computed SA ranging from 0 up to 0.02 g/kg.

**Value**

SA	Absolute salinity (g/kg)
----	--------------------------

**Author(s)**

Jean-Marie Epitalon

**References**

McDougall T. J., Jackett D. R., Millero F. J., Pawlowicz R. and Barker P. M., 2012. A global algorithm for estimating Absolute Salinity. *Ocean Science* **8**, 1123-1134.

Pawlowicz R., 2013. What every oceanographer needs to know about TEOS-10 (The TEOS-10 Primer). <http://www.teos-10.org/>

**See Also**

sa2sp\_geo does the reverse, sp2sa\_chem

**Examples**

```
# Calculate the absolute salinity of a sample whose practical Salinity is 35,
# depth is 10 dbar and location is 188 degrees East and 4 degrees North.
SA <- sp2sa_geo(35, 10, 188, 4) # 34.711778344814114
```

---

speciation

*ionic forms as a function of pH*

---

**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 *CO<sub>2</sub> 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-, HPO4--, PO4---)
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)))
```

---

teos2eos\_chem

---

*Convert temperature and salinity from TEOS-10 to EOS-80*


---

**Description**

Converts conservative temperature to in situ temperature and absolute salinity to practical salinity (SP). Salinity conversion depends on total alkalinity as well as on the concentrations of dissolved inorganic carbon, nitrate and silicate.

**Usage**

```
teos2eos_chem(SA, CT, P=0, TA=2300e-6, DIC=2000e-6, NO3=0, SIOH4=0)
```

**Arguments**

SA	Absolute salinity in g/kg
CT	Conservative temperature in degrees C
P	Sea water pressure in dbar
TA	Total alkalinity, in mol/kg, default is 2300 $\hat{\mu}$ mol/kg
DIC	Dissolved inorganic carbon concentration in mol/kg, default is 2000 $\hat{\mu}$ mol/kg
NO3	Total nitrate concentration in mol/kg, default is 0
SIOH4	Total silicate concentration in mol/kg, default is 0

**Details**

Conversion from absolute to practical salinity depends on carbonate system parameters and ion concentration which mostly affect water density anomalies.

**Value**

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

T	In situ temperature (deg C)
SP	Practical salinity (psu)

**Author(s)**

Jean-Marie Epitalon

**References**

McDougall T. J., Jackett D. R., Millero F. J., Pawlowicz R. and Barker P. M., 2012. A global algorithm for estimating Absolute Salinity. *Ocean Science* **8**, 1123-1134.

Pawlowicz R., Wright D. G. and Millero F. J., 2011. The effects of biogeochemical processes on oceanic conductivity/salinity/density relationships and the characterization of real seawater. *Ocean Science* **7**, 363-387.

Pawlowicz R., 2013. What every oceanographer needs to know about TEOS-10 (The TEOS-10 Primer). <http://www.teos-10.org/>

**See Also**

eos2teos\_chem, teos2eos\_geo, sa2sp\_cham, package gsw

**Examples**

```
# Calculate in situ temperature and practical salinity of a sample with
# Absolute salinity of 35 g/kg, Conservative temperature of 18 deg C,
# at 0 dbar and Total alkalinity of 0.00234 mol/kg and DIC of 0.00202 mol/kg
f <- teos2eos_chem(SA=35, CT=18, P=0, TA=0.00234, DIC=0.00202)
T <- f$T      # insitu temperature
SP <- f$SP    # Practical salinity
```

---

teos2eos\_geo

*Convert temperature and salinity from TEOS-10 to EOS-80*

---

**Description**

Converts conservative temperature to in situ temperature and absolute salinity to practical salinity (SP). Salinity conversion depends on depth and geographic location.

**Usage**

```
teos2eos_geo(SA, CT, P=0, long=1.e20, lat=1.e20)
```

**Arguments**

SA	Absolute salinity in g/kg
CT	Conservative temperature in degrees C
P	Sea water pressure in dbar
long	Longitude in decimal degrees [ 0 ... +360 ] or [ -180 ... +180 ]
lat	Latitude in decimal degrees [-90 ... 90]

**Details**

Conversion from absolute to practical salinity depends on water density anomaly which is correlated with silicate concentration. This function relies on silicate concentration taken from WOA (World Ocean Atlas) to evaluate the density anomaly.

**Value**

The function returns a data frame containing the following columns:

T	In situ temperature (deg C)
SP	Practical salinity (psu)

**Author(s)**

Jean-Marie Epitalon

**References**

McDougall T. J., Jackett D. R., Millero F. J., Pawlowicz R. and Barker P. M., 2012. A global algorithm for estimating Absolute Salinity. *Ocean Science* **8**, 1123-1134.

Pawlowicz R., Wright D. G. and Millero F. J., 2011. The effects of biogeochemical processes on oceanic conductivity/salinity/density relationships and the characterization of real seawater. *Ocean Science* **7**, 363-387.

Pawlowicz R., 2013. What every oceanographer needs to know about TEOS-10 (The TEOS-10 Primer). <http://www.teos-10.org/>

**See Also**

eos2teos\_geo does the reverse, teos2eos\_chem, sa2sp\_geo, package gsw

**Examples**

```
# Calculate in situ temperature and practical salinity of a sample with
# Absolute salinity of 35 g/kg, conservative temperature of 18 deg C,
# depth is 10 dbar and location is 188 degrees East and 4 degrees North.
f <- teos2eos_geo(SA=35, CT=18, P=10, long=188, lat=4)
T <- f$T      # in situ temperature
SP <- f$SP    # Practical salinity
```

---

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  $\theta$  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 of TRIS buffer</i>
------	--------------------------

---

## Description

Calculates the pH value of TRIS buffered artificial seawater solutions (on the total scale in mol/kg-soln)

## Usage

```
tris(S=35,T=25,b=0.04,k="d98",warn="y")
```

## Arguments

S	Salinity, default is 35
T	Temperature in degrees Celsius, default is 25oC
b	Molality if TRIS/TRISH+ in moles per kg of water, default is 0.04 mol/kg-H2O
k	"d98" for DelValls and Dickson 1998, "m18" for using tris characterization by Mueller et al (2018), default is "d98"
warn	"y" to show warnings when S,T and/or b go beyond the valid range for the chosen k; "n" to supress warnings. The default is "y".

## Details

The models used to calculate the return value of this function are based on experimental data. It is critical to consider that each formulation refers to the artificial seawater solution applied during the characterization experiment and is only valid for the studied ranges of temperature and salinity:

- DelValls and Dickson (1998): S ranging between 20 and 40, T ranging between 0 and 45oC, and b being 0.04 mol/kg-H2O.
- Mueller et al. (2018): S ranging between 5 and 40, T ranging between 5 and 45oC, and b ranging between 0.01 and 0.04 mol/kg-H2O.

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`                    The function returns the pH value of TRIS buffered artificial seawater solutions (on the total scale in mol/kg-soln)

### Author(s)

Jean-Pierre Gattuso <gattuso@obs-vlfr.fr> and Jens Daniel Mueller <jens.mueller@io-warnemuende.de>

### References

DelValls, T. A., and Dickson, A. G., 1998 The pH of buffers based on 2-amino-2-hydroxymethyl-1,3-propanediol ('tris') in synthetic sea water. *Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers* **45(9)**, 1541-1554. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0967-0637\(98\)00019-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0967-0637(98)00019-3)

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.

Mueller, J. D., Bastkowski, F., Sander, B., Seitz, S., Turner, D. R., Dickson, A. G., and Rehder, G., 2018 Metrology for pH measurements in brackish waters- Part 1: Extending electrochemical pHT measurements of TRIS buffers to salinities 5-20. *Frontiers in Marine Science* **5:176**, 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2018.00176>

### See Also

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

### Examples

```
##Example from Mueller et al. (2018), should give test value pHT = 8.0703
tris(S=20,T=25,b=0.04,k="m18")
```

---

`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 pH<sub>2</sub>O following best practices (Dickson et al., 2007). That computed pH<sub>2</sub>O 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 ( $\mu\text{atm}$ ) using the following equation:  $xCO2 = pCO2(P_{atm} - p_{H2O})$ , where p<sub>H2O</sub> is the vapor pressure of seawater computed following best practices (Dickson et al., 2007). That computed p<sub>H2O</sub> 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  $\mu\text{atm}$ .

**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)
```

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