

mkin -  
Routines for fitting kinetic models with one or more  
state variables to chemical degradation data

**Johannes Ranke**  
Product Safety  
Harlan Laboratories Ltd.  
Zelgliweg 1, CH-4452 Itingen, Switzerland

August 27, 2010

**Abstract**

In the regulatory evaluation of chemical substances like plant protection products (pesticides), biocides and other chemicals, degradation data play an important role. For the evaluation of pesticide degradation experiments, detailed guidance has been developed, based on nonlinear optimisation. The R add-on package **mkin** implements fitting some of the models recommended in this guidance from within R and calculates some statistical measures for data series within one or more compartments, for parent and metabolites.

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1	Data format . . . . .	1
2.2	Model definition . . . . .	2
2.3	Fitting the model . . . . .	2

**Key words:** Kinetics, FOCUS, nonlinear optimisation

## 1 Introduction

Many approaches are possible regarding the evaluation of chemical degradation data. The **kinfit** package ([Ranke, 2010a](#)) in R ([R Development Core Team, 2010](#)) implements the approach recommended in the kinetics report provided by the FORum for Co-ordination of pesticide fate models and their USe ([FOCUS Work Group on Degradation Kinetics, 2006](#)) for simple data series for one parent compound in one compartment.

The **mkim** package ([Ranke, 2010b](#)) extends this approach to data series with metabolites and more than one compartment and includes the possibility for back reactions.

## 2 Example

In the following, requirements for data formatting are explained. Then the procedure for fitting the four kinetic models recommended by the FOCUS group to an example dataset for parent only given in the FOCUS kinetics report is illustrated. The explanations are kept rather verbose in order to lower the barrier for R newcomers.

### 2.1 Data format

The following listing shows example dataset C from the FOCUS kinetics report as distributed with the **kinfit** package

```
R> library("mkim")
R> FOCUS_2006_C

  name time value
1 parent    0  85.1
2 parent    1  57.9
3 parent    3  29.9
```

```

4 parent      7  14.6
5 parent     14   9.7
6 parent     28   6.6
7 parent     63   4.0
8 parent     91   3.9
9 parent    119   0.6

```

Note that the data needs to be in the format of a data frame containing a variable **name** specifying the observed variable, indicating the compound name and, if applicable, the compartment, a variable **time** containing sampling times, and a numeric variable **value** specifying the observed value of the variable. If a further variable **error** is present, this will be used to give different weights to the data points (the higher the error, the lower the weight, see the help page of the **modCost** function of the **FME** package ([Soetaert and Petzoldt, 2010](#))). Replicate measurements are not recorded in extra columns but simply appended, leading to multiple occurrences of the sampling times **time**.

Small to medium size dataset can be conveniently entered directly as R code as shown in the following listing

```

R> example_data <- data.frame(
+   time = c(0, 1, 3, 7, 14, 28, 63, 91, 119),
+   parent = c(85.1, 57.9, 29.9, 14.6, 9.7, 6.6, 4, 3.9, 0.6)
+ )

```

## 2.2 Model definition

The next task is to define the model to be fitted to the data. In order to facilitate this task, a convenience function **mkmod** is available.

```

R> SF0 <- mkmod(parent = list(type = "SF0"))
R> SFORB <- mkmod(parent = list(type = "SFORB"))
R> SF0_SF0 <- mkmod(
+   parent = list(type = "SF0", to = "m1", sink = TRUE),
+   m1 = list(type = "SF0"))
R> SFORB_SF0 <- mkmod(
+   parent = list(type = "SFORB", to = "m1", sink = TRUE),
+   m1 = list(type = "SF0"))

```

## 2.3 Fitting the model

Then the model parameters should be fitted to the data. The function **mkmodfit** internally creates a cost function using **modCost** from the **FME** package and then produces a fit using **modFit** from the same package.

```
R> # Do not show significance stars as they interfere with vignette generation
R> options(show.signif.stars = FALSE)
R> SFO.fit <- mkinfit(SFO, FOCUS_2006_C)
```

```
Model cost at call 1 : 4718.97
Model cost at call 4 : 4718.97
Model cost at call 5 : 572.411
Model cost at call 7 : 572.4109
Model cost at call 8 : 236.2074
Model cost at call 9 : 236.2073
Model cost at call 11 : 198.936
Model cost at call 12 : 198.936
Model cost at call 14 : 196.6777
Model cost at call 15 : 196.6777
Model cost at call 16 : 196.6777
Model cost at call 17 : 196.5422
Model cost at call 18 : 196.5422
Model cost at call 19 : 196.5422
Model cost at call 20 : 196.5341
Model cost at call 21 : 196.5341
Model cost at call 22 : 196.5341
Model cost at call 23 : 196.5336
Model cost at call 25 : 196.5336
Model cost at call 26 : 196.5336
Model cost at call 28 : 196.5336
Model cost at call 29 : 196.5336
Model cost at call 33 : 196.5336
```

```
R> summary(SFO.fit)
```

Equations:

```
[1] d_parent = - k_parent_sink * parent
```

Starting values for optimised parameters:

	initial	type	lower	upper
parent_0	100.0	state	0	Inf
k_parent_sink	0.1	deparm	0	Inf

Fixed parameter values:

None

Optimised parameters:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
parent_0	82.4919	4.7402	17.402	5.09e-07
k_parent_sink	0.3061	0.0459	6.668	0.000286

Residual standard error: 5.299 on 7 degrees of freedom

Chi2 error levels in percent:

```

      err.min n.optim df
All data  15.84      2  7
parent    15.84      2  7

```

```

Estimated disappearance times:
      DT50  DT90
parent 2.265 7.523

```

```

Estimated formation fractions:
      ff
parent_sink 1

```

```

Data:
time variable observed      predicted residual
0  parent      85.1 82.491909127670      2.608
1  parent      57.9 60.742414863088     -2.842
3  parent      29.9 32.934543136533     -3.035
7  parent      14.6  9.682183711304      4.918
14 parent       9.7  1.136405834674      8.564
28 parent       6.6  0.015654973995      6.584
63 parent       4.0  0.000000361301      4.000
91 parent       3.9 -0.000000014466      3.900
119 parent       0.6 -0.000000001821      0.600

```

```

R> SFORB.fit <- mkinfit(SFORB, FOCUS_2006_C)

```

```

Model cost at call 1 : 7044.136
Model cost at call 4 : 7044.136
Model cost at call 7 : 3460.144
Model cost at call 9 : 3460.144
Model cost at call 11 : 3460.144
Model cost at call 13 : 312.9751
Model cost at call 15 : 312.9750
Model cost at call 17 : 312.9750
Model cost at call 18 : 27.14491
Model cost at call 20 : 27.14491
Model cost at call 23 : 4.437647
Model cost at call 25 : 4.437646
Model cost at call 28 : 4.362915
Model cost at call 31 : 4.362915
Model cost at call 33 : 4.362711
Model cost at call 38 : 4.36271
Model cost at call 40 : 4.36271
Model cost at call 41 : 4.36271
Model cost at call 43 : 4.36271
Model cost at call 52 : 4.36271

```

```

R> summary(SFORB.fit)

```

Equations:

```
[1] d_parent_free = - k_parent_free_sink * parent_free - k_parent_free_bound * parent_free
[2] d_parent_bound = + k_parent_free_bound * parent_free - k_parent_bound_free * parent_free
```

Starting values for optimised parameters:

	initial	type	lower	upper
parent_free_0	100.0	state	0	Inf
k_parent_free_sink	0.1	deparm	0	Inf
k_parent_free_bound	0.1	deparm	0	Inf
k_parent_bound_free	0.1	deparm	0	Inf

Fixed parameter values:

	value	type
parent_bound	0	state

Optimised parameters:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
parent_free_0	85.002757	0.890671	95.437	2.39e-09
k_parent_free_sink	0.395045	0.014308	27.610	1.17e-06
k_parent_free_bound	0.061599	0.007289	8.451	0.000381
k_parent_bound_free	0.020764	0.003752	5.533	0.002644

Residual standard error: 0.9341 on 5 degrees of freedom

Chi2 error levels in percent:

	err.min	n.optim	df
All data	2.662	4	5
parent	2.662	4	5

Estimated disappearance times:

	DT50	DT90
parent	1.887	21.25

Estimated formation fractions:

	ff
parent_free_sink	1

Data:

time	variable	observed	predicted	residual
0	parent	85.1	85.003	0.09724
1	parent	57.9	58.039	-0.13907
3	parent	29.9	30.054	-0.15353
7	parent	14.6	13.866	0.73384
14	parent	9.7	9.787	-0.08661
28	parent	6.6	7.532	-0.93204
63	parent	4.0	4.033	-0.03263
91	parent	3.9	2.446	1.45354
119	parent	0.6	1.484	-0.88418

```
R> SFO_SFO.fit <- mkinfit(SFO_SFO, FOCUS_2006_D)
```

```
Model cost at call 1 : 18994.29
Model cost at call 3 : 18994.29
Model cost at call 7 : 10641.39
Model cost at call 8 : 10641.39
Model cost at call 12 : 7145.411
Model cost at call 14 : 7145.41
Model cost at call 17 : 411.9753
Model cost at call 18 : 411.9751
Model cost at call 22 : 371.2194
Model cost at call 23 : 371.2194
Model cost at call 27 : 371.2127
Model cost at call 31 : 371.2127
Model cost at call 32 : 371.2127
Model cost at call 37 : 371.2127
Model cost at call 39 : 371.2127
Model cost at call 41 : 371.2127
Model cost at call 45 : 371.2127
```

```
R> summary(SFO_SFO.fit)
```

*Equations:*

```
[1] d_parent = - k_parent_sink * parent - k_parent_m1 * parent
[2] d_m1 = - k_m1_sink * m1 + k_parent_m1 * parent
```

*Starting values for optimised parameters:*

	initial	type	lower	upper
parent_0	100.0	state	0	Inf
k_parent_sink	0.1	deparm	0	Inf
k_m1_sink	0.1	deparm	0	Inf
k_parent_m1	0.1	deparm	0	Inf

*Fixed parameter values:*

	value	type
m1	0	state

*Optimised parameters:*

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
parent_0	9.960e+01	1.614e+00	61.720	< 2e-16
k_parent_sink	4.792e-02	3.750e-03	12.778	6.10e-15
k_m1_sink	5.261e-03	7.159e-04	7.349	1.15e-08
k_parent_m1	5.078e-02	2.094e-03	24.248	< 2e-16

*Residual standard error: 3.211 on 36 degrees of freedom*

*Chi2 error levels in percent:*

	err.min	n.optim	df
All data	6.565	4	16
parent	6.827	3	6

```
m1          4.748          1 10
```

Estimated disappearance times:

```
          DT50   DT90
parent    7.023  23.33
m1       131.761 437.70
```

Estimated formation fractions:

```
          ff
parent_sink 0.4855
parent_m1   0.5145
m1_sink     1.0000
```

Data:

time	variable	observed	predicted	residual
0	parent	99.46	99.5984780	-0.1384780
0	parent	102.04	99.5984780	2.4415220
1	parent	93.50	90.2378698	3.2621302
1	parent	92.50	90.2378698	2.2621302
3	parent	63.23	74.0731862	-10.8431862
3	parent	68.99	74.0731862	-5.0831862
7	parent	52.32	49.9120818	2.4079182
7	parent	55.13	49.9120818	5.2179182
14	parent	27.27	25.0126181	2.2573819
14	parent	26.64	25.0126181	1.6273819
21	parent	11.50	12.5346278	-1.0346278
21	parent	11.64	12.5346278	-0.8946278
35	parent	2.85	3.1478698	-0.2978698
35	parent	2.91	3.1478698	-0.2378698
50	parent	0.69	0.7162389	-0.0262389
50	parent	0.63	0.7162389	-0.0862389
75	parent	0.05	0.0607378	-0.0107378
75	parent	0.06	0.0607378	-0.0007378
100	parent	NA	0.0051507	NA
100	parent	NA	0.0051507	NA
120	parent	NA	0.0007155	NA
120	parent	NA	0.0007155	NA
0	m1	0.00	0.0000000	0.0000000
0	m1	0.00	0.0000000	0.0000000
1	m1	4.84	4.8029540	0.0370460
1	m1	5.64	4.8029540	0.8370460
3	m1	12.91	13.0239981	-0.1139981
3	m1	12.96	13.0239981	-0.0639981
7	m1	22.97	25.0447443	-2.0747443
7	m1	24.47	25.0447443	-0.5747443
14	m1	41.69	36.6899902	5.0000098
14	m1	33.21	36.6899902	-3.4799902
21	m1	44.37	41.6530844	2.7169156
21	m1	46.44	41.6530844	4.7869156



35	m1	41.22	43.3131175	-2.0931175
35	m1	37.95	43.3131175	-5.3631175
50	m1	41.19	41.2183136	-0.0283136
50	m1	40.01	41.2183136	-1.2083136
75	m1	40.09	36.4470397	3.6429603
75	m1	33.85	36.4470397	-2.5970397
100	m1	31.04	31.9816345	-0.9416345
100	m1	33.13	31.9816345	1.1483655
120	m1	25.15	28.7898510	-3.6398510
120	m1	33.31	28.7898510	4.5201490

## References

- FOCUS Work Group on Degradation Kinetics. *Guidance Document on Estimating Persistence and Degradation Kinetics from Environmental Fate Studies on Pesticides in EU Registration. Report of the FOCUS Work Group on Degradation Kinetics*, 2006. URL <http://focus.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dk>. EC Document Reference Sanco/10058/2005 version 2.0.
- R Development Core Team. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria, 2010. URL <http://www.R-project.org>. ISBN 3-900051-07-0.
- Johannes Ranke. *kinfit: Routines for fitting simple kinetic models to chemical degradation data*, 2010a. URL <http://CRAN.R-project.org>.
- Johannes Ranke. *mkln: Routines for fitting kinetic models with one or more state variables to chemical degradation data*, 2010b. URL <http://CRAN.R-project.org>.
- Karline Soetaert and Thomas Petzoldt. Inverse modelling, sensitivity and monte carlo analysis in R using package FME. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 33(3):1–28, 2010. URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v33/i03/>.