

mkkin -
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

May 13, 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 **mkkin** 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

1	Introduction	1
2	Example	1
2.1	Data format	1
2.2	Model definition	2
2.3	Fitting the model	3

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")
```

This product includes software developed by the University of Chicago, as Operator of Argonne National Laboratory.

See the LICENSE file distributed with the minpack.lm source code or <http://www.netlib.org/minpack/disclaimer> for the full license.

```
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> SFO <- mkmod(spec = list(parent = list(type = "SFO", to = NA, sink = TRUE)))  
R> SFORB <- mkmod(spec = list(parent = list(type = "SFORB", to = NA, sink = TRUE)))  
R> SFO_SFO <- mkmod(spec = list(  
+   parent = list(type = "SFO", to = "m1", sink = TRUE),  
+   m1 = list(type = "SFO", to = NA, sink = TRUE)))  
R> SFORB_SFO <- mkmod(spec = list(  
+   parent = list(type = "SFORB", to = "m1", sink = TRUE),  
+   m1 = list(type = "SFO", to = NA, sink = TRUE)))
```

2.3 Fitting the model

Then the model parameters should be fitted to the data. The function `mkinfitt` internally creates a cost function using `modCost` from the **FME** package and the 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> SF0.fit <- mkinfit(SF0, FOCUS_2006_C)
```

```
Model cost at call 1 : 4718.97
Model cost at call 4 : 4718.97
Model cost at call 5 : 637.0033
Model cost at call 7 : 637.0033
Model cost at call 8 : 287.321
Model cost at call 10 : 287.321
Model cost at call 11 : 207.3576
Model cost at call 13 : 207.3576
Model cost at call 14 : 197.3848
Model cost at call 16 : 197.3848
Model cost at call 17 : 196.5886
Model cost at call 19 : 196.5886
Model cost at call 20 : 196.5369
Model cost at call 22 : 196.5369
Model cost at call 23 : 196.5338
Model cost at call 25 : 196.5338
Model cost at call 26 : 196.5336
Model cost at call 27 : 196.5336
Model cost at call 28 : 196.5336
Model cost at call 29 : 196.5336
Model cost at call 30 : 196.5336
Model cost at call 31 : 196.5336
Model cost at call 32 : 196.5336
```

```
R> summary(SF0.fit)
```

Parameters:

	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>t value</i>	<i>Pr(> t)</i>
<i>parent_0</i>	82.4920	4.7402	17.403	5.09e-07
<i>k_parent_sink</i>	0.3061	0.0459	6.668	0.000286

Residual standard error: 5.299 on 7 degrees of freedom

Parameter correlation:

	<i>parent_0</i>	<i>k_parent_sink</i>
<i>parent_0</i>	1.0000	0.5212
<i>k_parent_sink</i>	0.5212	1.0000

```
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 : 2652.855
Model cost at call 9 : 2652.855
Model cost at call 13 : 865.7892
Model cost at call 15 : 865.7892
Model cost at call 18 : 47.70489
Model cost at call 19 : 47.70488
Model cost at call 23 : 43.2794
Model cost at call 25 : 43.2794
Model cost at call 28 : 7.013637
Model cost at call 30 : 7.013636
Model cost at call 32 : 7.013636
Model cost at call 33 : 4.424051
Model cost at call 35 : 4.424051
Model cost at call 37 : 4.424051
Model cost at call 38 : 4.363099
Model cost at call 40 : 4.363099
Model cost at call 42 : 4.363099
Model cost at call 51 : 4.363098
Model cost at call 53 : 4.363098
Model cost at call 55 : 4.363098
Model cost at call 56 : 4.363095
Model cost at call 57 : 4.363095
Model cost at call 61 : 4.363091
Model cost at call 63 : 4.363090
Model cost at call 65 : 4.363090
Model cost at call 66 : 4.363087
Model cost at call 67 : 4.363087
Model cost at call 68 : 4.363087
Model cost at call 70 : 4.363087
Model cost at call 71 : 4.363084
Model cost at call 72 : 4.363084
Model cost at call 73 : 4.363083
Model cost at call 75 : 4.363083
Model cost at call 76 : 4.363082
Model cost at call 77 : 4.363082
Model cost at call 81 : 4.363080
Model cost at call 83 : 4.363080
Model cost at call 84 : 4.363080

```

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

Parameters:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
parent_free_0	84.999203	0.890977	95.400	2.4e-09
k_parent_free_sink	0.394914	0.014386	27.452	1.2e-06
k_parent_free_bound	0.061482	0.007503	8.195	0.00044
k_parent_bound_free	0.020687	0.004158	4.975	0.00419

Residual standard error: 0.9341 on 5 degrees of freedom

Parameter correlation:

	parent_free_0	k_parent_free_sink	k_parent_free_bound	k_parent_bound_free
parent_free_0	1.00000	0.5217	0.1834	
k_parent_free_sink	0.52169	1.0000	0.6718	
k_parent_free_bound	0.18342	0.6718	1.0000	
k_parent_bound_free	0.08489	0.3249	0.6995	

	k_parent_bound_free
parent_free_0	0.08489
k_parent_free_sink	0.32485
k_parent_free_bound	0.69952
k_parent_bound_free	1.00000

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 8 : 15888.53
Model cost at call 9 : 15888.53
Model cost at call 13 : 9262.857
Model cost at call 14 : 9262.857
Model cost at call 18 : 1784.538
Model cost at call 20 : 1784.538
Model cost at call 23 : 387.3642
Model cost at call 25 : 387.3642
Model cost at call 28 : 371.2285
Model cost at call 30 : 371.2285
Model cost at call 31 : 371.2285
Model cost at call 33 : 371.2127
Model cost at call 34 : 371.2127
Model cost at call 35 : 371.2127
Model cost at call 36 : 371.2127
Model cost at call 38 : 371.2127

R> summary(SFO_SFO.fit)

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	12.777	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

Parameter correlation:

	parent_0	k_parent_sink	k_m1_sink	k_parent_m1
parent_0	1.00000	0.60752	-0.1701	-0.06623

<i>k_parent_sink</i>	0.60752	1.00000	-0.6252	-0.08738
<i>k_m1_sink</i>	-0.17005	-0.62525	1.0000	0.47166
<i>k_parent_m1</i>	-0.06623	-0.08738	0.4717	1.00000

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

```
Model cost at call 1 : 16413.78
Model cost at call 3 : 16413.78
Model cost at call 10 : 11483.34
Model cost at call 11 : 11483.34
Model cost at call 17 : 1264.848
Model cost at call 18 : 1264.848
Model cost at call 24 : 558.853
Model cost at call 25 : 558.8529
Model cost at call 30 : 558.8529
Model cost at call 31 : 370.7626
Model cost at call 32 : 370.7625
Model cost at call 39 : 353.7513
Model cost at call 41 : 353.7513
Model cost at call 47 : 352.3025
Model cost at call 50 : 352.3025
Model cost at call 55 : 352.2217
Model cost at call 56 : 352.2217
Model cost at call 63 : 352.2049
Model cost at call 64 : 352.2049
Model cost at call 72 : 352.2047
Model cost at call 73 : 352.2047
Model cost at call 74 : 352.2047
Model cost at call 76 : 352.2047
Model cost at call 80 : 352.2047
```

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

Parameters:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
<i>parent_free_0</i>	1.011e+02	2.020e+00	50.034	< 2e-16
<i>k_parent_free_sink</i>	6.408e-02	2.691e-02	2.381	0.0230
<i>k_parent_free_bound</i>	1.680e-01	5.142e-01	0.327	0.7458
<i>k_parent_bound_free</i>	5.239e-01	8.544e-01	0.613	0.5438
<i>k_m1_sink</i>	5.213e-03	7.210e-04	7.230	2.29e-08
<i>k_parent_free_m1</i>	6.563e-02	2.542e-02	2.582	0.0143

Residual standard error: 3.219 on 34 degrees of freedom

Parameter correlation:

	<i>parent_free_0</i>	<i>k_parent_free_sink</i>	<i>k_parent_free_bound</i>
<i>parent_free_0</i>	1.0000	0.5432	0.34390
<i>k_parent_free_sink</i>	0.5432	1.0000	0.94317
<i>k_parent_free_bound</i>	0.3439	0.9432	1.00000
<i>k_parent_bound_free</i>	0.1950	0.8179	0.95432

<i>k_{ml}</i> _{sink}	-0.1801	-0.2031	-0.09286
<i>k_{parent}</i> _{free_{ml}}	0.4402	0.9752	0.96052
	<i>k_{parent}</i> _{bound_{free}}	<i>k_{ml}</i> _{sink}	<i>k_{parent}</i> _{free_{ml}}
<i>parent_{free}</i> ₀	0.19504	-0.18007	0.44016
<i>k_{parent}</i> _{free_{sink}}	0.81787	-0.20307	0.97518
<i>k_{parent}</i> _{free_{bound}}	0.95432	-0.09286	0.96052
<i>k_{parent}</i> _{bound_{free}}	1.00000	-0.08809	0.83987
<i>k_{ml}</i> _{sink}	-0.08809	1.00000	-0.03944
<i>k_{parent}</i> _{free_{ml}}	0.83987	-0.03944	1.00000

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/>.