Package ‘IsoplotR’

November 1, 2017

Title Statistical Toolbox for Radiometric Geochronology

Version 1.0

Description Plots U-Pb data on Wetherill and Tera-Wasserburg concordia diagrams. Calculates concordia and discordia ages. Performs linear regression of measurements with correlated errors using 'York', 'Titterington' and 'Ludwig' approaches. Generates Kernel Density Estimates (KDEs) and Cumulative Age Distributions (CADs). Produces Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) configurations and Shepard plots of multi-sample detrital datasets using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov distance as a dissimilarity measure. Calculates 40Ar/39Ar ages, isochrons, and age spectra. Computes weighted means accounting for overdispersion. Calculates U-Th-He (single grain and central) ages, logratio plots and ternary diagrams. Processes fission track data using the external detector method and LA-ICP-MS, calculates central ages and plots fission track and other data on radial (a.k.a. 'Galbraith' plots). Constructs total Pb-U, Pb-Pb, Re-Os, Sm-Nd, Lu-Hf, Rb-Sr and 230Th-U isochrons as well as 230Th-U evolution plots.

Author Pieter Vermeesch [aut, cre]

Maintainer Pieter Vermeesch <p.vermeesch@ucl.ac.uk>

Depends R (>= 3.0.0)

Imports MASS, grDevices, graphics, stats, utils

License GPL-3

URL http://isoplotr.london-geochron.com

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

R topics documented:

`age` *Calculate isotopic ages*

Description

Calculates U-Pb, Pb-Pb, Ar-Ar, Re-Os, Sm-Nd, Rb-Sr, Lu-Hf, U-Th-He, Th-U and fission track ages and propagates their analytical uncertainties. Includes options for single grain, isochron and concordia ages.

Usage

```
age(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
age(x, method = "U238-Pb206", exterr = TRUE, J = c(NA,
  NA), zeta = c(NA, NA), rhoD = c(NA, NA), ...)

## S3 method for class 'UPb'
age(x, type = 1, wetherill = TRUE, exterr = TRUE, i = NA,
  sigdig = NA, common.Pb = 0, ...)

## S3 method for class 'PbPb'
age(x, isochron = TRUE, common.Pb = 1, exterr = TRUE,
  i = NA, sigdig = NA, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ArAr'
age(x, isochron = FALSE, i2i = TRUE, exterr = TRUE,
  i = NA, sigdig = NA, ...)

## S3 method for class 'UThHe'
age(x, central = FALSE, i = NA, sigdig = NA, ...)

## S3 method for class 'fissiontracks'
age(x, central = FALSE, i = NA, sigdig = NA,
  exterr = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ThU'
age(x, isochron = FALSE, i2i = TRUE, exterr = TRUE,
```

```
  i = NA, sigdig = NA, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ReOs'
age(x, isochron = TRUE, i2i = TRUE, exterr = TRUE,
  i = NA, sigdig = NA, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SmNd'
age(x, isochron = TRUE, i2i = TRUE, exterr = TRUE,
  i = NA, sigdig = NA, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RbSr'
age(x, isochron = TRUE, i2i = TRUE, exterr = TRUE,
  i = NA, sigdig = NA, ...)

## S3 method for class 'LuHf'
age(x, isochron = TRUE, i2i = TRUE, exterr = TRUE,
  i = NA, sigdig = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` can be:

- a scalar containing an isotopic ratio,
- a two element vector containing an isotopic ratio and its standard error, or the spontaneous and induced track densities `Ns` and `Ni` (if `method='fissiontracks'`),
- a four element vector containing `Ar40Ar39`, `s[Ar40Ar39]`, `J`, `s[J]`,
- a six element vector containing `U`, `s[U]`, `Th`, `s[Th]`, `He` and `s[He]`,
- an eight element vector containing `U`, `s[U]`, `Th`, `s[Th]`, `He`, `s[He]`, `Sm` and `s[Sm]`
- a six element vector containing `Rb`, `s[Rb]`, `Sr`, `s[Sr]`, `Sr87Sr86`, and `s[Sr87Sr86]`
- a six element vector containing `Re`, `s[Re]`, `Os`, `s[Os]`, `Os187Os188`, and `s[Os187Os188]`
- a six element vector containing `Sm`, `s[Sm]`, `Nd`, `s[Nd]`, `Nd143Nd144`, and `s[Nd144Nd143]`
- a six element vector containing `Lu`, `s[Lu]`, `Hf`, `s[Hf]`, `Hf176Hf177`, and `s[Hf176Hf177]`
- a five element vector containing `0/8`, `s[0/8]`, `4/8`, `s[4/8]` and `cov[0/8,4/8]`

OR

- an object of class `UPb`, `PbPb`, `ArAr`, `ThU`, `RbSr`, `SmNd`, `ReOs`, `LuHf`, `UThHe` or `fissiontracks`.

`...` additional arguments

`method` one of either `'U238-Pb206'`, `'U235-Pb207'`, `'Pb207-Pb206'`, `'Ar-Ar'`, `'Th-U'`, `'Re-Os'`, `'Sm-Nd'`, `'Rb-Sr'`, `'Lu-Hf'`, `'U-Th-He'` or `'fissiontracks'`

`exterr` propagate the external (decay constant and calibration factor) uncertainties?

`J` two-element vector with the J-factor and its standard error.

`zeta` two-element vector with the zeta-factor and its standard error.

`rhoD` two-element vector with the track density of the dosimeter glass and its standard error.

type	scalar flag indicating whether 1: each U-Pb analysis should be considered separately, 2: all the measurements should be combined to calculate a concordia age, 3: a discordia line should be fit through all the U-Pb analyses using the maximum likelihood algorithm of Ludwig (1998), which assumes that the scatter of the data is solely due to the analytical uncertainties. 4: a discordia line should be fitignoring the analytical uncertainties. 5: a discordia line should be fit using a modified maximum likelihood algorithm that includes accounts for any overdispersion by adding a geological (co)variance term.
wetherill	logical flag to indicate whether the data should be evaluated in Wetherill (TRUE) or Tera-Wasserburg (FALSE) space. This option is only used when type=2
i	(optional) index of a particular aliquot
sigdig	number of significant digits for the uncertainty estimate (only used if type=1, isochron=FALSE or central=FALSE).
common.Pb	apply a common lead correction using one of three methods: 1: use the isochron intercept as the initial Pb-composition 2: use the Stacey-Kramer two-stage model to infer the initial Pb-composition 3: use the Pb-composition stored in settings('iratio','Pb206Pb204') and settings('iratio','Pb207Pb204')
isochron	logical flag indicating whether each Ar-Ar analysis should be considered separately (isochron=FALSE) or an isochron age should be calculated from all Ar-Ar analyses together (isochron=TRUE).
i2i	'isochron to intercept': calculates the initial (aka 'inherited', 'excess', or 'common') ^{40}Ar/^{36}Ar, ^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb, ^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr, ^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd, ^{187}Os/^{188}Os or ^{176}Hf/^{177}Hf ratio from an isochron fit. Setting i2i to FALSE uses the default values stored in settings('iratio',...) or zero (for the Pb-Pb method). When applied to data of class ThU, setting i2i to TRUE applies a detrital Th-correction.
central	logical flag indicating whether each U-Th-He analysis should be considered separately (central=FALSE) or a central age should be calculated from all U-Th-He analyses together (central=TRUE).

Value

1. if x is a scalar or a vector, returns the age using the geochronometer given by method and its standard error.
2. if x has class UPb and type=1, returns a table with the following columns: t.75, err[t.75], t.68, err[t.68], t.76, err[t.76], t.conc, err[t.conc], containing the ^{207}Pb/^{235}U-age and standard error, the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U-age and standard error, the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb-age and standard error, and the single grain concordia age and standard error, respectively.
3. if x has class UPb and type=1, 2, 3 or 4, returns the output of the concordia function.
4. if x has class PbPb, ArAr, RbSr, SmNd, ReOs, LuHf and isochron=FALSE, returns a table of Pb-Pb, Ar-Ar, Rb-Sr, Sm-Nd, Re-Os or Lu-Hf ages and their standard errors.
5. if x has class ThU and isochron=FALSE, returns a 5-column table with the Th-U ages, their standard errors, the initial ^{234}U/^{238}U-ratios, their standard errors, and the correlation coefficient between the ages and the initial ratios.
6. if x has class PbPb, ArAr, RbSr, SmNd, ReOs, LuHf or ThU and isochron=TRUE, returns the output of the isochron function.

7. if x has class fissiontracks and central=FALSE, returns a table of fission track ages and standard errors.
8. if x has class fissiontracks or UThHe and central=TRUE, returns the output of the central function.

See Also

concordia, isochron, central

Examples

```
data(examples)
print(age(examples$UPb))
print(age(examples$UPb,type=1))
print(age(examples$UPb,type=2))
```

---

agespectrum *Plot a (40Ar/39Ar) release spectrum*

Description

Produces a plot of boxes whose widths correspond to the cumulative amount of ^{39}Ar (or any other volume proxy), and whose heights express the analytical uncertainties. Only propagates the analytical uncertainty associated with decay constants and J-factors after computing the plateau composition.

Usage

```
agespectrum(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
agespectrum(x, alpha = 0.05, plateau = TRUE,
  plateau.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.5), non.plateau.col = rgb(0, 1, 1, 0.5),
  sigdig = 2, line.col = "red", lwd = 2, title = TRUE,
  xlab = "cumulative fraction", ylab = "age [Ma]", ...)

## S3 method for class 'ArAr'
agespectrum(x, alpha = 0.05, plateau = TRUE,
  plateau.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.5), non.plateau.col = rgb(0, 1, 1, 0.5),
  sigdig = 2, exterr = TRUE, line.col = "red", lwd = 2, i2i = FALSE,
  ...)
```

Arguments

x	a three-column matrix whose first column gives the amount of ^{39}Ar in each aliquot, and whose second and third columns give the age and its uncertainty. OR an object of class ArAr
...	optional parameters to the generic plot function
alpha	the confidence limits of the error bars/boxes and confidence intervals.

`plateau` logical flag indicating whether a plateau age should be calculated. If `plateau=TRUE`, the function will compute the weighted mean of the largest succession of steps that yield values passing the Chi-square test for age homogeneity. If `TRUE`, returns a list with plateau parameters.

`plateau.col` the fill colour of the rectangles used to mark the steps belonging to the age plateau.

`non.plateau.col` if `plateau=TRUE`, the steps that do NOT belong to the plateau are given a different colour.

`sigdig` the number of significant digits of the numerical values reported in the title of the graphical output (only used if `plateau=TRUE`).

`line.col` colour of the isochron line

`lwd` line width

`title` add a title to the plot?

`xlab` x-axis label

`ylab` y-axis label

`exterr` propagate the external (decay constant and calibration factor) uncertainties?

`i2i` 'isochron to intercept': calculates the initial (aka 'inherited', 'excess', or 'common') ^{40}Ar/^{36}Ar ratio from an isochron fit. Setting `i2i` to `FALSE` uses the default values stored in `settings('iratio',...)`

Details

`IsoplotR` defines the 'plateau age' as the weighted mean age of the longest sequence (in terms of cumulative ^{39}Ar content) of consecutive heating steps that pass the modified Chauvenet criterion (see `weightedmean`). Note that this definition is different (and simpler) than the one used by `Isoplot` (Ludwig, 2003). However, it is important to mention that all definitions of an age plateau are heuristic by nature and should not be used for quantitative inference.

Value

if `plateau=TRUE`, returns a list with the following items:

mean a 3-element vector with:

`x`: the plateau mean

`s[x]`: the estimated standard deviation of `x`

`ci[x]`: the 100(1-α)% confidence interval of `t` for the appropriate degrees of freedom

disp a 2-element vector with:

`s`: the standard deviation of the overdispersion

`ci`: the 100(1-α)% confidence interval of the overdispersion for the appropriate degrees of freedom

df the degrees of freedom for the weighted mean plateau fit

mswd the mean square of the weighted deviates of the plateau

p.value the p-value of a Chi-square test with $df = n-2$ degrees of freedom, where n is the number of steps in the plateau and 2 degrees of freedom have been removed to estimate the mean and the dispersion.

fract the fraction of ^{39}Ar contained in the plateau

tfact the t-factor for df degrees of freedom evaluated at $100(1-\alpha/2)\%$ confidence

plotpar plot parameters for the weighted mean (see weightedmean), which are not used in the age spectrum

i indices of the steps that are retained for the plateau age calculation

References

Ludwig, K. R. User's manual for Isoplot 3.00: a geochronological toolkit for Microsoft Excel. Berkeley Geochronology Center Special Publication, 2003.

See Also

weightedmean

Examples

```
data(examples)
agespectrum(examples$ArAr,ylim=c(0,80))
```

---

cad *Plot continuous data as cumulative age distributions*

Description

Plot a dataset as a Cumulative Age Distribution (CAD), also known as a 'empirical cumulative distribution function'.

Usage

```
cad(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
cad(x, pch = NA, verticals = TRUE, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  colmap = "heat.colors", col = "black", ...)

## S3 method for class 'detritals'
cad(x, pch = NA, verticals = TRUE, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  colmap = "heat.colors", ...)

## S3 method for class 'UPb'
cad(x, pch = NA, verticals = TRUE, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  col = "black", type = 4, cutoff.76 = 1100, cutoff.disc = c(-15, 5),
  common.Pb = 0, ...)

## S3 method for class 'PbPb'
cad(x, pch = NA, verticals = TRUE, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  col = "black", common.Pb = 1, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ArAr'
cad(x, pch = NA, verticals = TRUE, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  col = "black", i2i = FALSE, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'ThU'
cad(x, pch = NA, verticals = TRUE, xlab = "age [ka]",
  col = "black", i2i = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ReOs'
cad(x, pch = NA, verticals = TRUE, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  col = "black", i2i = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SmNd'
cad(x, pch = NA, verticals = TRUE, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  col = "black", i2i = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RbSr'
cad(x, pch = NA, verticals = TRUE, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  col = "black", i2i = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'LuHf'
cad(x, pch = NA, verticals = TRUE, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  col = "black", i2i = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'UThHe'
cad(x, pch = NA, verticals = TRUE, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  col = "black", ...)

## S3 method for class 'fissiontracks'
cad(x, pch = NA, verticals = TRUE,
  xlab = "age [Ma]", col = "black", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a numerical vector OR an object of class `UPb`, `PbPb`, `ArAr`, `UThHe`, `fissiontracks`, `ReOs`, `RbSr`, `SmNd`, `LuHf`, `ThU` or `detritals`
`...`	optional arguments to the generic `plot` function
`pch`	plot character to mark the beginning of each CAD step
`verticals`	logical flag indicating if the horizontal lines of the CAD should be connected by vertical lines
`xlab`	x-axis label
`colmap`	an optional string with the name of one of R's built-in colour palettes (e.g., `heat.colors`, `terrain.colors`, `topo.colors`, `cm.colors`), which are to be used for plotting data of class `detritals`.
`col`	colour to give to single sample datasets (not applicable if `x` has class `detritals`)
`type`	scalar indicating whether to plot the ^{207}Pb/^{235}U age (`type=1`), the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U age (`type=2`), the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb age (`type=3`), the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb-^{206}Pb/^{238}U age (`type=4`), or the (Wetherill) concordia age (`type=5`)
`cutoff.76`	the age (in Ma) below which the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U-age and above which the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb-age is used. This parameter is only used if `type=4`.
`cutoff.disc`	two element vector with the maximum and minimum percentage discordance allowed between the ^{207}Pb/^{235}U and ^{206}Pb/^{238}U age (if ^{206}Pb/^{238}U < cutoff.76) or between the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U and ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb age (if ^{206}Pb/^{238}U > cutoff.76). Set `cutoff.disc=NA` if you do not want to use this filter.

`common.Pb` apply a common lead correction using one of three methods:

1: use the isochron intercept as the initial Pb-composition

2: use the Stacey-Kramer two-stage model to infer the initial Pb-composition

3: use the Pb-composition stored in `settings('iratio','Pb206Pb204')` and `settings('iratio','Pb207Pb204')`

`i2i` 'isochron to intercept': calculates the initial (aka 'inherited', 'excess', or 'common') ^{40}Ar/^{36}Ar, ^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb, ^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr, ^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd, ^{187}Os/^{188}Os or ^{176}Hf/^{177}Hf ratio from an isochron fit. Setting `i2i` to `FALSE` uses the default values stored in `settings('iratio',...)` or zero (for the Pb-Pb method). When applied to data of class `ThU`, setting `i2i` to `TRUE` applies a detrital Th-correction.

Details

Empirical cumulative distribution functions or cumulative age distributions CADs (Vermeesch, 2007) are the most straightforward way to visualise the probability distribution of multiple dates. Suppose that we have a set of n dates t_i. The the CAD is a step function that sets out the rank order of the dates against their numerical value:

$$CAD(t) = \sum_i 1(t < t_i)/n$$

where $1(*) = 1$ if $*$ is true and $1(*) = 0$ if $*$ is false. CADs have two desirable properties. First, they do not require any pre-treatment or smoothing of the data. This is not the case for histograms or kernel density estimates. Second, it is easy to superimpose several CADs on the same plot. This facilitates the intercomparison of multiple samples. The interpretation of CADs is straightforward but not very intuitive. The prominence of individual age components is proportional to the steepness of the CAD. This is different from probability density estimates such as histograms, in which such components stand out as peaks. It is arguably easier to identify peaks than inflection points and this probably why CADs are not as widely used as probability density estimates. But the ease of interpretation of density estimates comes at a cost, as they require smoothing and cannot as easily be combined as CADs.

References

Vermeesch, P., 2007. Quantitative geomorphology of the White Mountains (California) using detrital apatite fission track thermochronology. Journal of Geophysical Research: Earth Surface, 112(F3).

See Also

kde, radialplot

Examples

```
data(examples)
cad(examples$DZ,verticals=FALSE,pch=20)
```

`central` *Calculate U-Th-He and fission track central ages and compositions*

Description

Computes the geometric mean composition of a set of fission track or U-Th-He data and returns the corresponding age and fitting parameters.

Usage

```
central(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
central(x, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'UThHe'
central(x, alpha = 0.05, model = 1, ...)

## S3 method for class 'fissiontracks'
central(x, mineral = NA, alpha = 0.05, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	an object of class `UThHe` or `fissiontracks`, OR a 2-column matrix with (strictly positive) values and uncertainties
`...`	optional arguments
`alpha`	cutoff value for confidence intervals
`model`	choose one of the following statistical models: `1`: weighted mean. This model assumes that the scatter between the data points is solely caused by the analytical uncertainty. If the assumption is correct, then the MSWD value should be approximately equal to one. There are three strategies to deal with the case where MSWD>1. The first of these is to assume that the analytical uncertainties have been underestimated by a factor $\sqrt{MSWD}$. Alternative approaches are described below. `2`: unweighted mean. A second way to deal with over- or underdispersed datasets is to simply ignore the analytical uncertainties. `3`: weighted mean with overdispersion: instead of attributing any overdispersion (MSWD > 1) to underestimated analytical uncertainties (model 1), one could also attribute it to the presence of geological uncertainty, which manifests itself as an added (co)variance term.
`mineral`	setting this parameter to either `apatite` or `zircon` changes the default efficiency factor, initial fission track length and density to preset values (only affects results if `x$format=2`.)

Details

The central age assumes that the observed age distribution is the combination of two sources of scatter: analytical uncertainty and true geological dispersion.

1. For fission track data, the analytical uncertainty is assumed to obey Poisson counting statistics and the geological dispersion is assumed to follow a lognormal distribution.
2. For U-Th-He data, the U-Th-(Sm)-He compositions and uncertainties are assumed to follow a logistic normal distribution.
3. For all other data types, both the analytical uncertainties and the true ages are assumed to follow lognormal distributions.

The difference between the central age and the weighted mean age is usually small unless the data are imprecise and/or strongly overdispersed.

Value

if `x` has class `UThHe`, a list containing the following items:

uvw (if the input data table contains Sm) or **uv** (if it doesn't): the geometric mean log[U/He], log[Th/He] (, and log[Sm/He]) composition.

covmat the covariance matrix of `uvw` or `uv`.

mswd the reduced Chi-square statistic of data concordance, i.e. $mswd = SS/df$, where SS is the sum of squares of the log[U/He]-log[Th/He] compositions.

model the fitting model.

df the degrees of freedom ($2n - 2$) of the fit (only reported if `model=1`).

p.value the p-value of a Chi-square test with `df` degrees of freedom (only reported if `model=1`.

tfact the $100(1 - \alpha/2)\%$ percentile of the t- distribution for `df` degrees of freedom (not reported if `model=2`.

age a three- or four-element vector with:

`t`: the central age.

`s[t]`: the standard error of `s[t]`.

`ci[t]`: the $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence interval for `t` for the appropriate number of degrees of freedom.

`disp[t]`: the studentised $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence interval enhanced by a factor of $\sqrt{mswd}$ (only reported if `model=1`).

`w`: the geological overdispersion term. If `model=3`, this is a two-element vector with the standard deviation of the (assumedly) Normal dispersion and the corresponding $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence interval. If codemodel<3 `w=0`.

OR, otherwise:

age a three-element vector with:

`t`: the central age

`s[t]`: the standard error of `s[t]`

`ci[t]`: the $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence interval for `t` for the appropriate number of degrees of freedom

disp a two-element vector with the overdispersion (standard deviation) of the excess scatter, and the corresponding $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence interval for the appropriate degrees of freedom.

mswd the reduced Chi-square statistic of data concordance, i.e. $mswd = X^2/df$, where X^2 is a Chi-square statistic of the EDM data or ages

df the degrees of freedom ($n - 2$)

p.value the p-value of a Chi-square test with `df` degrees of freedom

References

Galbraith, R.F. and Laslett, G.M., 1993. Statistical models for mixed fission track ages. Nuclear tracks and radiation measurements, 21(4), pp.459-470.

Vermeesch, P., 2008. Three new ways to calculate average (U-Th)/He ages. Chemical Geology, 249(3), pp.339-347.

See Also

weightedmean, radialplot, helioplot

Examples

```
data(examples)
print(central(examples$UThHe)$age)
```

---

concordia *Concordia diagram*

Description

Plots U-Pb data on Wetherill and Tera-Wasserburg concordia diagrams, calculate concordia ages and compositions, evaluates the equivalence of multiple (^{206}Pb/^{238}U-^{207}Pb/^{235}U or ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb-^{206}Pb/^{238}U) compositions, computes the weighted mean isotopic composition and the corresponding concordia age using the method of maximum likelihood, computes the MSWD of equivalence and concordance and their respective Chi-squared p-values. Performs linear regression and computes the upper and lower intercept ages (for Wetherill) or the lower intercept age and the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb intercept (for Tera-Wasserburg), taking into account error correlations and decay constant uncertainties.

Usage

```
concordia(x, tlim = NULL, alpha = 0.05, wetherill = TRUE,
  show.numbers = FALSE, levels = NA, clabel = clabel,
  ellipse.col = c("#00FF0080", "#FF000080"), concordia.col = "darksalmon",
  exterr = FALSE, show.age = 0, sigdig = 2, common.Pb = 0,
  ticks = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class UPb
tlim	age limits of the concordia line
alpha	probability cutoff for the error ellipses and confidence intervals
wetherill	logical flag (FALSE for Tera-Wasserburg)
show.numbers	logical flag (TRUE to show grain numbers)
levels	a vector with additional values to be displayed as different background colours within the error ellipses.
clabel	colour label

`ellipse.col`	a vector of two background colours for the error ellipses. If `levels=NA`, then only the first colour will be used. If `levels` is a vector of numbers, then `ellipse.col` is used to construct a colour ramp.
`concordia.col`	colour of the concordia line
`exterr`	show decay constant uncertainty?
`show.age`	one of either: `0`: plot the data without calculating an age `1`: fit a concordia composition and age `2`: fit a discordia line through the data using the maximum likelihood algorithm of Ludwig (1998), which assumes that the scatter of the data is solely due to the analytical uncertainties. In this case, IsoplotR will either calculate an upper and lower intercept age (for Wetherill concordia), or a lower intercept age and common (^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb)-ratio intercept (for Tera-Wasserburg). If `mswd>0`, then the analytical uncertainties are augmented by a factor $\sqrt{mswd}$. `3`: fit a discordia line ignoring the analytical uncertainties `4`: fit a discordia line using a modified maximum likelihood algorithm that includes accounts for any overdispersion by adding a geological (co)variance term.
`sigdig`	number of significant digits for the concordia/discordia age
`common.Pb`	apply a common lead correction using one of three methods: `1`: use the Stacey-Kramer two-stage model to infer the initial Pb-composition `2`: use the isochron intercept as the initial Pb-composition `3`: use the Pb-composition stored in `settings('iratio','Pb206Pb204')` and `settings('iratio','Pb207Pb204')`
`ticks`	an optional vector of age ticks to be added to the concordia line.
`...`	optional arguments to the generic `plot` function

Details

The concordia diagram is a graphical means of assessing the internal consistency of U-Pb data. It sets out the measured ^{206}Pb/^{238}U- and ^{207}Pb/^{235}U-ratios against each other ('Wetherill' diagram) or, equivalently, the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb- and ^{206}Pb/^{238}U-ratios ('Tera-Wasserburg' diagram). The space of concordant isotopic compositions is marked by a curve, the 'concordia line'. Isotopic ratio measurements are shown as 100(1-`alpha`)% confidence ellipses. Concordant samples plot near to, or overlap with, the concordia line. They represent the pinnacle of geochronological robustness. Samples that plot away from the concordia line but are aligned along a linear trend form an isochron (or 'discordia' line) that can be used to infer the composition of the non-radiogenic ('common') lead or to constrain the timing of prior lead loss.

Value

if `show.age=1`, returns a list with the following items:

x a named vector with the (weighted mean) U-Pb composition

cov the covariance matrix of the (weighted mean) U-Pb composition

mswd a vector with three items (`equivalence`, `concordance` and `combined`) containing the MSWD (Mean of the Squared Weighted Deviates, a.k.a the reduced Chi-squared statistic outside of geochronology) of isotopic equivalence, age concordance and combined goodness of fit, respectively.

p.value a vector with three items (`equivalence`, `concordance` and `combined`) containing the p-value of the Chi-square test for isotopic equivalence, age concordance and combined goodness of fit, respectively.

df a three-element vector with the number of degrees of freedom used for the `mswd` calculation. These values are useful when expanding the analytical uncertainties when `mswd>1`.

age a 4-element vector with:

`t`: the concordia age (in Ma)

`s[t]`: the estimated uncertainty of `t`

`ci[t]`: the 95% confidence interval of `t` for the appropriate degrees of freedom

`disp[t]`: the 95% confidence interval for `t` augmented by $\sqrt{mswd}$ to account for overdispersed datasets.

if `show.age=2`, `3` or `4`, returns a list with the following items:

model the fitting model (`=show.age-1`).

x a two element vector with the upper and lower intercept ages (if `wetherill=TRUE`) or the lower intercept age and ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb intercept (for Tera-Wasserburg).

cov the covariance matrix of the elements in `x`.

err a `[2 x 2]` or `[3 x 2]` matrix with the following rows:

`s`: the estimated standard deviation for `x`

`ci`: the 95% confidence interval of `x` for the appropriate degrees of freedom

`disp[t]`: the 95% confidence interval for `x` augmented by $\sqrt{mswd}$ to account for overdispersed datasets (only reported if `type=3`).

df the degrees of freedom of the concordia fit (concordance + equivalence)

p.value p-value of a Chi-square test for age homogeneity (only reported if `type=3`).

mswd mean square of the weighted deviates – a goodness-of-fit measure. `mswd > 1` indicates overdispersion w.r.t the analytical uncertainties (not reported if `type=4`).

w two-element vector with the standard deviation of the (assumedly) Normal overdispersion term and the corresponding $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval (only important if `type=5`).

References

Ludwig, K.R., 1998. On the treatment of concordant uranium-lead ages. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 62(4), pp.665-676.

Examples

```
data(examples)
concordia(examples$UPb)
```

`ellipse` *Get coordinates of error ellipse for plotting*

Description

Constructs an error ellipse at a given confidence level from its centre and covariance matrix

Usage

```
ellipse(x, y, covmat, alpha = 0.05, n = 50)
```

Arguments

`x`	x-coordinate (scalar) for the centre of the ellipse
`y`	y-coordinate (scalar) for the centre of the ellipse
`covmat`	the [`2 x 2`] covariance matrix of the x-y coordinates
`alpha`	the probability cutoff for the error ellipses
`n`	the resolution of the error ellipses

Value

an [`n x 2`] matrix of plot coordinates

Examples

```
x = 99; y = 101;
covmat <- matrix(c(1,0.9,0.9,1),nrow=2)
ell <- ellipse(x,y,covmat)
plot(c(90,110),c(90,110),type='l')
polygon(ell,col=rgb(0,1,0,0.5))
points(x,y,pch=21,bg='black')
```

`evolution` *Th-U evolution diagram*

Description

Plots Th-U data on a ^{234}U/^{238}U-^{230}Th/^{238}U evolution diagram, a ^{234}U/^{238}U-age diagram, or (if ^{234}U/^{238}U is assumed to be in secular equilibrium), a ^{230}Th/^{232}Th-^{238}U/^{232}Th diagram, calculates isochron ages.

Usage

```
evolution(x, xlim = NA, ylim = NA, alpha = 0.05, transform = FALSE,
  detrital = FALSE, show.numbers = FALSE, levels = NA, clabel = "",
  ellipse.col = c("#00FF0080", "#FF000080"), line.col = "darksalmon",
  isochron = FALSE, model = 1, exterr = TRUE, sigdig = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	an object of class `ThU`
`xlim`	x-axis limits
`ylim`	y-axis limits
`alpha`	probability cutoff for the error ellipses and confidence intervals
`transform`	if `TRUE`, plots ^{234}U/^{238}U vs. Th-U age.
`detrital`	apply a detrital Th correction by projecting the compositions along an isochron?
`show.numbers`	label the error ellipses with the grain numbers?
`levels`	a vector with additional values to be displayed as different background colours within the error ellipses.
`clabel`	colour label
`ellipse.col`	a vector of two background colours for the error ellipses. If `levels=NA`, then only the first colour will be used. If `levels` is a vector of numbers, then `ellipse.col` is used to construct a colour ramp.
`line.col`	colour of the age grid
`isochron`	fit a 3D isochron to the data?
`model`	if `isochron=TRUE`, choose one of three regression models: `1`: maximum likelihood regression, using either the modified error weighted least squares algorithm of York et al. (2004) for 2-dimensional data, or the Maximum Likelihood formulation of Ludwig and Titterington (1994) for 3-dimensional data. These algorithms take into account the analytical uncertainties and error correlations, under the assumption that the scatter between the data points is solely caused by the analytical uncertainty. If the assumption is correct, then the MSWD value should be approximately equal to one. There are three strategies to deal with the case where MSWD>1. The first of these is to assume that the analytical uncertainties have been underestimated by a factor $\sqrt{MSWD}$. Alternative approaches are described below. `2`: ordinary least squares regression: a second way to deal with over- or under-dispersed datasets is to simply ignore the analytical uncertainties. `3`: maximum likelihood regression with overdispersion: instead of attributing any overdispersion (MSWD > 1) to underestimated analytical uncertainties (model 1), one can also attribute it to the presence of geological uncertainty, which manifests itself as an added (co)variance term.
`exterr`	propagate the decay constant uncertainty in the isochron age?
`sigdig`	number of significant digits for the isochron age
`...`	optional arguments to the generic `plot` function

Details

Similar to the `concordia` diagram (for U-Pb data) and the `helioplot` (for U-Th-He), the evolution diagram simultaneously displays the isotopic composition and age of U-series data. For carbonate data (Th-U formats 1 and 2), the Th-U evolution diagram consists of a scatter plot that sets out the ^{234}U/^{238}U-activity ratios against the ^{230}Th/^{238}U-activity ratios as error ellipses, and displays the initial ^{234}U/^{238}U-activity ratios and ages as a set of intersecting lines. Alternatively, the ^{234}U/^{238}U-ratios can also be set out against the ^{230}Th-^{234}U-^{238}U-ages. In both types of evolution diagrams, `IsoplotR` provides the option to project the raw measurements along the best fitting isochron line and thereby remove the detrital ^{230}Th-component. This procedure allows a visual assessment of the degree of homogeneity within a dataset, as is quantified by the MSWD.

Neither the U-series evolution diagram, nor the ^{234}U/^{238}U vs. age plot is applicable to igneous datasets (Th-U formats 2 and 3), in which ^{234}U and ^{238}U are in secular equilibrium. For such datasets, `IsoplotR` produces an Osmond-style regression plot that is decorated with a fanning set of `isochron` lines.

References

Ludwig, K.R. and Titterington, D.M., 1994. Calculation of ^{230}Th/U isochrons, ages, and errors. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 58(22), pp.5031-5042.

Ludwig, K.R., 2003. Mathematical-statistical treatment of data and errors for ^{230}Th/U geochronology. Reviews in Mineralogy and Geochemistry, 52(1), pp.631-656.

See Also

`isochron`

Examples

```
data(examples)
evolution(examples$ThU)
```

`examples` *Example datasets for testing* `IsoplotR`

Description

U-Pb, Pb-Pb, Ar-Ar, Re-Os, Sm-Nd, Rb-Sr, Lu-Hf, U-Th-He, Th-U, fission track and detrital datasets

Details

`examples` an 18-item list containing:

`UPb`: an object of class `UPb` containing a high precision U-Pb dataset of Kamo et al. (1996) packaged with Ken Ludwig's `Isoplot` program.

`PbPb`: an object of class `PbPb` containing a Pb-Pb dataset from Connelley et al. (2017).

`DZ`: an object of class `detrital` containing a detrital zircon U-Pb dataset from Namibia (Vermeesch et al., 2015).

`ArAr`: an object of class `ArAr` containing a ^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar spectrum of Skye basalt produced by Sarah Sherlock (Open University).

`UThHe`: an object of class `UThHe` containing a U-Th-Sm-He dataset of Fish Lake apatite produced by Daniel Stockli (UT Austin).

`FT1`: an object of class `fissiontracks` containing a synthetic external detector dataset.

`FT2`: an object of class `fissiontracks` containing a synthetic LA-ICP-MS-based fission track dataset using the zeta calibration method.

`FT3`: an object of class `fissiontracks` containing a synthetic LA-ICP-MS-based fission track dataset using the absolute dating approach.

`ReOs`: an object of class `ReOs` containing a ^{187}Os/^{187}Re-dataset from Selby (2007).

`SmNd`: an object of class `SmNd` containing a ^{143}Nd/^{147}Sm-dataset from Lugmair et al. (1975).

`RbSr`: an object of class `RbSr` containing an ^{87}Rb/^{86}Sr-dataset from Compston et al. (1971).

`LuHf`: an object of class `LuHf` containing an ^{176}Lu/^{177}Hf-dataset from Barfod et al. (2002).

`ThU`: an object of class `ThU` containing a synthetic 'Osmond-type' dataset from Titterington and Ludwig (1994).

`LudwigMean`: an object of class `other` containing a collection of ^{206}Pb/^{238}U-ages and errors of the example dataset by Ludwig (2003).

`LudwigKDE`: an object of class `'other'` containing the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U-ages (but not the errors) of the example dataset by Ludwig (2003).

`LudwigSpectrum`: an object of class `'other'` containing the ^{39}Ar abundances, ^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar-ages and errors of the example dataset by Ludwig (2003).

`LudwigMixture`: an object of class `'other'` containing a dataset of dispersed zircon fission track ages of the example dataset by Ludwig (2003).

References

Barfod, G.H., Albarede, F., Knoll, A.H., Xiao, S., Telouk, P., Frei, R. and Baker, J., 2002. New Lu-Hf and Pb-Pb age constraints on the earliest animal fossils. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 201(1), pp.203-212.

Compston, W., Berry, H., Vernon, M.J., Chappell, B.W. and Kaye, M.J., 1971. Rubidium-strontium chronology and chemistry of lunar material from the Ocean of Storms. In Lunar and Planetary Science Conference Proceedings (Vol. 2, p. 1471).

Connelly, J.N., Bollard, J. and Bizzarro, M., 2017. Pb-Pb chronometry and the early Solar System. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 201, pp.345-363.

Galbraith, R. F. and Green, P. F., 1990: Estimating the component ages in a finite mixture, Nuclear Tracks and Radiation Measurements, 17, 197-206.

Kamo, S.L., Czamanske, G.K. and Krogh, T.E., 1996. A minimum U-Pb age for Siberian flood-basalt volcanism. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 60(18), 3505-3511.

Ludwig, K. R., and D. M. Titterington., 1994. "Calculation of ^{230}Th/U isochrons, ages, and errors." Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta 58.22, 5031-5042.

Ludwig, K. R., 2003. User's manual for Isoplot 3.00: a geochronological toolkit for Microsoft Excel. No. 4.

Lugmair, G.W., Scheinin, N.B. and Marti, K., 1975. Sm-Nd age and history of Apollo 17 basalt 75075-Evidence for early differentiation of the lunar exterior. In Lunar and Planetary Science Conference Proceedings (Vol. 6, pp. 1419-1429).

Selby, D., 2007. Direct Rhenium-Osmium age of the Oxfordian-Kimmeridgian boundary, Staffin bay, Isle of Skye, UK, and the Late Jurassic time scale. Norsk Geologisk Tidsskrift, 87(3), p.291.

Vermeesch, P. and Garzanti, E., 2015. Making geological sense of 'Big Data' in sedimentary provenance analysis. Chemical Geology, 409, pp.20-27.

Vermeesch, P., 2008. Three new ways to calculate average (U-Th)/He ages. Chemical Geology, 249(3),pp.339-347.

Examples

```
data(examples)

concordia(examples$UPb)
```

```
agespectrum(examples$ArAr)

isochron(examples$ReOs)

radialplot(examples$FT1)

helioplot(examples$UThHe)

evolution(examples$ThU)

kde(examples$DZ)

radialplot(examples$LudwigMixture)

agespectrum(examples$LudwigSpectrum)

weightedmean(examples$LudwigMean)
```

---

helioplot *Visualise U-Th-He data on a logratio plot or ternary diagram*

Description

Plot U-Th(-Sm)-He data on a (log[He/Th] vs. log[U/He]) logratio plot or U-Th-He ternary diagram

Usage

```
helioplot(x, logratio = TRUE, model = 1, show.central.comp = TRUE,
  show.numbers = FALSE, alpha = 0.05, contour.col = c("white", "red"),
  levels = NA, clabel = "", ellipse.col = c("#00FF0080", "#0000FF80"),
  sigdig = 2, xlim = NA, ylim = NA, fact = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	an object of class `UThHe`
`logratio`	Boolean flag indicating whether the data should be shown on bivariate log[He/Th] vs. log[U/He] diagramme, or a U-Th-He ternary diagramme.
`model`	choose one of the following statistical models: 1: weighted mean. This model assumes that the scatter between the data points is solely caused by the analytical uncertainty. If the assumption is correct, then the MSWD value should be approximately equal to one. There are three strategies to deal with the case where MSWD>1. The first of these is to assume that the analytical uncertainties have been underestimated by a factor $\sqrt{MSWD}$. Alternative approaches are described below. 2: unweighted mean. A second way to deal with over- or underdispersed datasets is to simply ignore the analytical uncertainties. 3: weighted mean with overdispersion: instead of attributing any overdispersion (MSWD > 1) to underestimated analytical uncertainties (model 1), one could also attribute it to the presence of geological uncertainty, which manifests itself as an added (co)variance term.

`show.central.comp`	show the geometric mean composition as a white ellipse?
`show.numbers`	show the grain numbers inside the error ellipses?
`alpha`	probability cutoff for the error ellipses and confidence intervals
`contour.col`	two-element vector with the fill colours to be assigned to the minimum and maximum age contour
`levels`	a vector with additional values to be displayed as different background colours within the error ellipses.
`clabel`	colour label
`ellipse.col`	a vector of two background colours for the error ellipses. If `levels=NA`, then only the first colour will be used. If `levels` is a vector of numbers, then `ellipse.col` is used to construct a colour ramp.
`sigdig`	number of significant digits for the central age
`xlim`	optional limits of the x-axis (log[U/He]) of the logratio plot. If `xlim=NA`, the axis limits are determined automatically.
`ylim`	optional limits of the y-axis (log[Th/He]) of the logratio plot. If `ylim=NA`, the axis limits are determined automatically.
`fact`	three-element vector with the scaling factors of the ternary diagram if `fact=NA`, these will be determined automatically
`...`	optional arguments to the generic `plot` function

Details

U, Th, Sm and He are *compositional* data. This means that it is not so much the absolute concentrations of these elements that bear the chronological information, but rather their relative proportions. The space of all possible U-Th-He compositions fits within the constraints of a ternary diagram or 'helioplot' (Vermeesch, 2008, 2010). If Sm is included as well, then this expands to a three-dimensional tetrahaedral space (Vermeesch, 2008). Data that fit within these constrained spaces must be subjected to a logratio transformation prior to statistical analysis (Aitchison, 1986). In the case of the U-Th-He-(Sm)-He system, this is achieved by first defining two (or three) new variables:

$u \equiv \ln[U/He]$ $v \equiv \ln[Th/He]$ $(, w \equiv \ln[Sm/He])$

and then performing the desired statistical analysis (averaging, uncertainty propagation, ...) on the transformed data. Upon completion of the mathematical operations, the results can then be mapped back to U-Th-(Sm)-He space using an inverse logratio transformation:

$[He] = 1/[e^u + e^v + (e^w) + 1]$, $[U] = e^u/[e^u + e^v + (e^w) + 1]$
$[Th] = e^v/[e^u + e^v + (e^w) + 1]$, $([Sm] = e^w/[e^u + e^v + (e^w) + 1])$.

where $[He] + [U] + [Th](+[Sm]) = 1$. In the context of U-Th-(Sm)-He dating, the *central* age is defined as the age that corresponds to the arithmetic mean composition in logratio space, which is equivalent to the geometric mean in compositional dataspace (Vermeesch, 2008). `IsoplotR`'s `helioplot` function performs this calculation using the same algorithm that is used to obtain the weighted mean U-Pb composition for the `concordia` age calculation. Overdispersion is treated similarly as in a regression context (see `isochron`). Thus, there are options to augment the uncertainties with a factor $\sqrt{MSWD}$ (model 1); to ignore the analytical uncertainties altogether (model 2); or to add a constant overdispersion term to the analytical uncertainties (model 3). The `helioplot` function visualises U-Th-(Sm)-He data on either a ternary diagram or a bivariate $\ln[Th/U]$ vs. $\ln[U/He]$ contour plot. These diagrams provide a convenient way to simultaneously display the isotopic composition of samples as well as their chronological meaning. In this respect, they fulfil the same purpose as the U-Pb concordia diagram and the U-series evolution plot.

References

Aitchison, J., 1986, The statistical analysis of compositional data: London, Chapman and Hall, 416 p.

Vermeesch, P., 2008. Three new ways to calculate average (U-Th)/He ages. Chemical Geology, 249(3), pp.339-347.

Vermeesch, P., 2010. HelioPlot, and the treatment of overdispersed (U-Th-Sm)/He data. Chemical Geology, 271(3), pp.108-111.

See Also

radialplot

Examples

```
data(examples)
helioplot(examples$UThHe)
dev.new()
helioplot(examples$UThHe,logratio=FALSE)
```

`isochron` *Calculate and plot isochrons*

Description

Plots cogenetic Ar-Ar, Pb-Pb, Rb-Sr, Sm-Nd, Re-Os, Lu-Hf, U-Th-He or Th-U data as X-Y scatterplots, fits an isochron curve through them using the york function, and computes the corresponding isochron age, including decay constant uncertainties.

Usage

```
isochron(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
isochron(x, xlim = NA, ylim = NA, alpha = 0.05,
  sigdig = 2, show.numbers = FALSE, levels = NA, clabel = "",
  ellipse.col = c("#00FF0080", "#FF000080"), line.col = "red", lwd = 2,
  title = TRUE, model = 1, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ArAr'
isochron(x, xlim = NA, ylim = NA, alpha = 0.05,
  sigdig = 2, show.numbers = FALSE, levels = NA, clabel = "",
  ellipse.col = c("#00FF0080", "#FF000080"), inverse = TRUE,
  line.col = "red", lwd = 2, plot = TRUE, exterr = TRUE, model = 1,
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'PbPb'
isochron(x, xlim = NA, ylim = NA, alpha = 0.05,
```

```
  sigdig = 2, show.numbers = FALSE, levels = NA, clabel = "",
  ellipse.col = c("#00FF0080", "#FF000080"), inverse = TRUE,
  line.col = "red", lwd = 2, plot = TRUE, exterr = TRUE, model = 1,
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'RbSr'
isochron(x, xlim = NA, ylim = NA, alpha = 0.05,
  sigdig = 2, show.numbers = FALSE, levels = NA, clabel = "",
  ellipse.col = c("#00FF0080", "#FF000080"), line.col = "red", lwd = 2,
  plot = TRUE, exterr = TRUE, model = 1, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ReOs'
isochron(x, xlim = NA, ylim = NA, alpha = 0.05,
  sigdig = 2, show.numbers = FALSE, levels = NA, clabel = "",
  ellipse.col = c("#00FF0080", "#FF000080"), line.col = "red", lwd = 2,
  plot = TRUE, exterr = TRUE, model = 1, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SmNd'
isochron(x, xlim = NA, ylim = NA, alpha = 0.05,
  sigdig = 2, show.numbers = FALSE, levels = NA, clabel = "",
  ellipse.col = c("#00FF0080", "#FF000080"), line.col = "red", lwd = 2,
  plot = TRUE, exterr = TRUE, model = 1, ...)

## S3 method for class 'LuHf'
isochron(x, xlim = NA, ylim = NA, alpha = 0.05,
  sigdig = 2, show.numbers = FALSE, levels = NA, clabel = "",
  ellipse.col = c("#00FF0080", "#FF000080"), line.col = "red", lwd = 2,
  plot = TRUE, exterr = TRUE, model = 1, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ThU'
isochron(x, type = 2, xlim = NA, ylim = NA, alpha = 0.05,
  sigdig = 2, show.numbers = FALSE, levels = NA, clabel = "",
  ellipse.col = c("#00FF0080", "#FF000080"), line.col = "red", lwd = 2,
  plot = TRUE, exterr = TRUE, model = 1, ...)

## S3 method for class 'UThHe'
isochron(x, xlim = NA, ylim = NA, alpha = 0.05,
  sigdig = 2, show.numbers = FALSE, line.col = "red", lwd = 2,
  plot = TRUE, model = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` EITHER a matrix with the following five columns:

- **X** the x-variable
- **sX** the standard error of `X`
- **Y** the y-variable
- **sY** the standard error of `Y`
- **rXY** the correlation coefficient of `X` and `Y`

OR

an object of class `ArAr`, `PbPb`, `ReOs`, `RbSr`, `SmNd`, `LuHf`, `UThHe` or `ThU`.

`...` optional arguments to be passed on to the generic plot function if `model=2` `xlim` 2-element vector with the plot limits of the x-axis

`ylim` 2-element vector with the plot limits of the y-axis

`alpha` confidence cutoff for the error ellipses and confidence intervals

`sigdig` the number of significant digits of the numerical values reported in the title of the graphical output

`show.numbers` logical flag (`TRUE` to show grain numbers)

`levels` a vector with additional values to be displayed as different background colours within the error ellipses.

`clabel` colour label

`ellipse.col` a vector of two background colours for the error ellipses. If `levels=NA`, then only the first colour will be used. If `levels` is a vector of numbers, then `ellipse.col` is used to construct a colour ramp.

`line.col` colour of the isochron line

`lwd` line width

`title` add a title to the plot?

`model` construct the isochron using either:

1. Error-weighted least squares regression
2. Ordinary least squares regression
3. Error-weighted least squares with overdispersion term

`inverse` if `TRUE` and `x` has class `ArAr`, plots ^{36}Ar/^{40}Ar vs. ^{39}Ar/^{40}Ar.
if `TRUE` and `x` has class `PbPb`, plots ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb vs. ^{204}Pb/^{206}Pb.

`plot` if `FALSE`, suppresses the graphical output

`exterr` propagate external sources of uncertainty (J, decay constant)?

`type` following the classification of Ludwig and Titterington (1994), one of either:

1. 'Rosholt type-II' isochron, setting out ^{230}Th/^{232}Th vs. ^{238}U/^{232}Th
2. 'Osmond type-II' isochron, setting out ^{230}Th/^{238}U vs. ^{232}Th/^{238}U
3. 'Rosholt type-II' isochron, setting out ^{234}U/^{232}Th vs. ^{238}U/^{232}Th
4. 'Osmond type-II' isochron, setting out ^{234}U/^{238}U vs. ^{232}Th/^{238}U

Details

Given several aliquots from a single sample, isochrons allow the non-radiogenic component of the daughter nuclide to be quantified and separated from the radiogenic component. In its simplest form, an isochron is obtained by setting out the amount of radiogenic daughter against the amount of radioactive parent, both normalised to a non-radiogenic isotope of the daughter element, and fitting a straight line through these points by least squares regression (Nicolaysen, 1961). The slope and intercept then yield the radiogenic daughter-parent ratio and the non-radiogenic daughter composition, respectively. There are several ways to fit an isochron. The easiest of these is ordinary least squares regression, which weighs all data points equally. In the presence of quantifiable analytical uncertainty, it is equally straightforward to use the inverse of the y-errors as weights. It is significantly more difficult to take into account uncertainties in both the x- and the y-variable (York, 1966). `IsoplotR` does so for its U-Th-He isochron calculations. The York (1966) method assumes that the analytical uncertainties of the x- and y-variables are independent from each other. This assumption is rarely met in geochronology. York (1968) addresses this issue with a bivariate error weighted linear least squares algorithm that accounts for covariant errors in both variables. This algorithm was further improved by York et al. (2004) to ensure consistency with the maximum likelihood approach of Titterington and Halliday (1979).

IsoplotR uses the York et al. (2004) algorithm for its ^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar, Pb-Pb, Rb-Sr, Sm-Nd, Re-Os and Lu-Hf isochrons. The maximum likelihood algorithm of Titterington and Halliday (1979) was generalised from two to three dimensions by Ludwig and Titterington (1994) for U-series disequilibrium dating. Also this algorithm is implemented in IsoplotR. The extent to which the observed scatter in the data can be explained by the analytical uncertainties can be assessed using the Mean Square of the Weighted Deviates (MSWD, McIntyre et al., 1966), which is defined as:

$MSWD = ([X - \hat{X}]\Sigma_X^{-1}[X - \hat{X}]^T)/df$

where X are the data, $\hat{X}$ are the fitted values, and Σ_X is the covariance matrix of X, and $df = k(n-1)$ are the degrees of freedom, where k is the dimensionality of the linear fit. MSWD values that are far smaller or greater than 1 indicate under- or overdispersed measurements, respectively. The former can be attributed to overestimated analytical uncertainties. The latter are more common than the former, but their interpretation is less straightforward. IsoplotR provides three alternative strategies to deal with overdispersed data:

1. Attribute the overdispersion to an underestimation of the analytical uncertainties. In this case, the excess scatter can be accounted for by inflating those uncertainties by a *factor* $\sqrt{MSWD}$.
2. Ignore the analytical uncertainties and perform an ordinary least squares regression. The third and final option is to attribute
3. Attribute the overdispersion to the presence of 'geological scatter'. In this case, the excess scatter can be accounted for by increasing the analytical uncertainties by adding an overdispersion *term* that lowers the MSWD to unity.

Value

if x has class PbPb, ArAr, RbSr, SmNd, ReOs or LuHf, or UThHe, returns a list with the following items:

a the intercept of the straight line fit and its standard error.

b the slope of the fit and its standard error.

cov.ab the covariance of the slope and intercept

df the degrees of freedom of the linear fit ($df = n - 2$)

y0 a four-element list containing:

y: the atmospheric ^{40}Ar/^{36}Ar or initial ^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb, ^{187}Os/^{188}Os, ^{87}Sr/^{87}Rb, ^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd or ^{176}Hf/^{177}Hf ratio.

s[y]: the propagated uncertainty of y

ci[y]: the $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for y given the appropriate degrees of freedom.

disp[y]: the $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for y enhanced by $\sqrt{mswd}$ (only applicable if model=1).

age a four-element list containing:

t: the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb, ^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar, ^{187}Os/^{187}Re, ^{87}Sr/^{87}Rb, ^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd or ^{176}Hf/^{177}Hf age.

s[t]: the propagated uncertainty of t

ci[t]: the $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for t given the appropriate degrees of freedom.

disp[t]: the $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for t enhanced by $\sqrt{mswd}$ (only applicable if model=1).

tfact the $100(1-\alpha/2)\%$ percentile of a t-distribution with df degrees of freedom.

mswd the mean square of the residuals (a.k.a 'reduced Chi-square') statistic (omitted if model=2).

p.value the p-value of a Chi-square test for linearity (omitted if model=2)

w the overdispersion term, i.e. a two-element vector with the standard deviation of the (assumedly) Normally distributed geological scatter that underlies the measurements, and the corresponding studentised $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval (only returned if `model=3`).

OR, if `x` has class `ThU`:

par if `x$type=1` or `x$type=3`: the best fitting ^{230}Th/^{232}Th intercept, ^{230}Th/^{238}U slope, ^{234}U/^{232}Th intercept and ^{234}U/^{238}U slope, OR, if `x$type=2` or `x$type=4`: the best fitting ^{234}U/^{238}U intercept, ^{230}Th/^{232}Th slope, ^{234}U/^{238}U intercept and ^{234}U/^{232}Th slope.

cov the covariance matrix of `par`.

df the degrees of freedom for the linear fit, i.e. $(3n-3)$ if `x$format=1` or `x$format=2`, and $(2n-2)$ if `x$format=3` or `x$format=4`

a if `type=1`: the ^{230}Th/^{232}Th intercept; if `type=2`: the ^{230}Th/^{238}U intercept; if `type=3`: the ^{234}Th/^{232}Th intercept; if `type=4`: the ^{234}Th/^{238}U intercept and its propagated uncertainty.

b if `type=1`: the ^{230}Th/^{238}U slope; if `type=2`: the ^{230}Th/^{232}Th slope; if `type=3`: the ^{234}U/^{238}U slope; if `type=4`: the ^{234}U/^{232}Th slope and its propagated uncertainty.

cov.ab the covariance between `a` and `b`.

mswd the mean square of the residuals (a.k.a 'reduced Chi-square') statistic.

p.value the p-value of a Chi-square test for linearity.

tfact the $100(1-\alpha/2)\%$ percentile of a t-distribution with `df` degrees of freedom.

y0 a four-element vector containing:

`y`: the initial ^{234}U/^{238}U-ratio

`s[y]`: the propagated uncertainty of `y`

`ci[y]`: the $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for `y`

`disp[y]`: the $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for `y` enhanced by $\sqrt{mswd}$.

age a three (or four) element vector containing:

`t`: the initial ^{234}U/^{238}U-ratio

`s[t]`: the propagated uncertainty of `t`

`ci[t]`: the $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for `t`

`disp[t]`: the $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for `t` enhanced by $\sqrt{mswd}$ (only reported if `model=1`).

w the overdispersion term, i.e. a two-element vector with the standard deviation of the (assumedly) Normally distributed geological scatter that underlies the measurements, and the corresponding studentised $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval (only returned if `model=3`).

d a matrix with the following columns: the X-variable for the isochron plot, the analytical uncertainty of X, the Y-variable for the isochron plot, the analytical uncertainty of Y, and the correlation coefficient between X and Y.

xlab the x-label of the isochron plot

ylab the y-label of the isochron plot

References

Ludwig, K.R. and Titterington, D.M., 1994. Calculation of ^{230}Th/U isochrons, ages, and errors. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 58(22), pp.5031-5042.

Nicolaysen, L.O., 1961. Graphic interpretation of discordant age measurements on metamorphic rocks. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 91(1), pp.198-206.

Titterington, D.M. and Halliday, A.N., 1979. On the fitting of parallel isochrons and the method of maximum likelihood. Chemical Geology, 26(3), pp.183-195.

York, D., 1966. Least-squares fitting of a straight line. Canadian Journal of Physics, 44(5), pp.1079-1086.

York, D., 1968. Least squares fitting of a straight line with correlated errors. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 5, pp.320-324.

York, D., Evensen, N.M., Martinez, M.L. and De Basebe Delgado, J., 2004. Unified equations for the slope, intercept, and standard errors of the best straight line. American Journal of Physics, 72(3), pp.367-375.

See Also

`york`, `titterington`, `ludwig`

Examples

```
data(examples)
isochron(examples$ArAr)
```

`IsoplotR` *library(IsoplotR)*

Description

A list of documented functions may be viewed by typing `help(package='IsoplotR')`. Detailed instructions are provided at `http://isoplotr.london-geochron.com`. A manuscript with the theoretical background is in preparation.

Author(s)

Maintainer: Pieter Vermeesch <`p.vermeesch@ucl.ac.uk`>

See Also

Useful links:

- `http://isoplotr.london-geochron.com`

kde *Create (a) kernel density estimate(s)*

Description

Creates one or more kernel density estimates using a combination of the Botev (2010) bandwidth selector and the Abramson (1982) adaptive kernel bandwidth modifier.

Usage

```
kde(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
kde(x, from = NA, to = NA, bw = NA, adaptive = TRUE,
  log = FALSE, n = 512, plot = TRUE, pch = NA, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  ylab = "", kde.col = rgb(1, 0, 1, 0.6), hist.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.2),
  show.hist = TRUE, bty = "n", binwidth = NA, ncol = NA, ...)

## S3 method for class 'UPb'
kde(x, from = NA, to = NA, bw = NA, adaptive = TRUE,
  log = FALSE, n = 512, plot = TRUE, pch = NA, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  ylab = "", kde.col = rgb(1, 0, 1, 0.6), hist.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.2),
  show.hist = TRUE, bty = "n", binwidth = NA, ncol = NA, type = 4,
  cutoff.76 = 1100, cutoff.disc = c(-15, 5), common.Pb = 0, ...)

## S3 method for class 'detritals'
kde(x, from = NA, to = NA, bw = NA, adaptive = TRUE,
  log = FALSE, n = 512, plot = TRUE, pch = NA, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  ylab = "", kde.col = rgb(1, 0, 1, 0.6), hist.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.2),
  show.hist = TRUE, bty = "n", binwidth = NA, ncol = NA,
  samebandwidth = TRUE, normalise = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'PbPb'
kde(x, from = NA, to = NA, bw = NA, adaptive = TRUE,
  log = FALSE, n = 512, plot = TRUE, pch = NA, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  ylab = "", kde.col = rgb(1, 0, 1, 0.6), hist.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.2),
  show.hist = TRUE, bty = "n", binwidth = NA, ncol = NA,
  common.Pb = 1, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ArAr'
kde(x, from = NA, to = NA, bw = NA, adaptive = TRUE,
  log = FALSE, n = 512, plot = TRUE, pch = NA, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  ylab = "", kde.col = rgb(1, 0, 1, 0.6), hist.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.2),
  show.hist = TRUE, bty = "n", binwidth = NA, ncol = NA, i2i = FALSE,
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'ThU'
kde(x, from = NA, to = NA, bw = NA, adaptive = TRUE,
  log = FALSE, n = 512, plot = TRUE, pch = NA, xlab = "age [ka]",
  ylab = "", kde.col = rgb(1, 0, 1, 0.6), hist.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.2),
  show.hist = TRUE, bty = "n", binwidth = NA, ncol = NA, i2i = FALSE,
```

```
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'ReOs'
kde(x, from = NA, to = NA, bw = NA, adaptive = TRUE,
  log = FALSE, n = 512, plot = TRUE, pch = NA, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  ylab = "", kde.col = rgb(1, 0, 1, 0.6), hist.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.2),
  show.hist = TRUE, bty = "n", binwidth = NA, ncol = NA, i2i = TRUE,
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'SmNd'
kde(x, from = NA, to = NA, bw = NA, adaptive = TRUE,
  log = FALSE, n = 512, plot = TRUE, pch = NA, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  ylab = "", kde.col = rgb(1, 0, 1, 0.6), hist.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.2),
  show.hist = TRUE, bty = "n", binwidth = NA, ncol = NA, i2i = TRUE,
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'RbSr'
kde(x, from = NA, to = NA, bw = NA, adaptive = TRUE,
  log = FALSE, n = 512, plot = TRUE, pch = NA, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  ylab = "", kde.col = rgb(1, 0, 1, 0.6), hist.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.2),
  show.hist = TRUE, bty = "n", binwidth = NA, ncol = NA, i2i = TRUE,
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'LuHf'
kde(x, from = NA, to = NA, bw = NA, adaptive = TRUE,
  log = FALSE, n = 512, plot = TRUE, pch = NA, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  ylab = "", kde.col = rgb(1, 0, 1, 0.6), hist.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.2),
  show.hist = TRUE, bty = "n", binwidth = NA, ncol = NA, i2i = TRUE,
  ...)

## S3 method for class 'UThHe'
kde(x, from = NA, to = NA, bw = NA, adaptive = TRUE,
  log = FALSE, n = 512, plot = TRUE, pch = NA, xlab = "age [Ma]",
  ylab = "", kde.col = rgb(1, 0, 1, 0.6), hist.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.2),
  show.hist = TRUE, bty = "n", binwidth = NA, ncol = NA, ...)

## S3 method for class 'fissiontracks'
kde(x, from = NA, to = NA, bw = NA,
  adaptive = TRUE, log = FALSE, n = 512, plot = TRUE, pch = NA,
  xlab = "age [Ma]", ylab = "", kde.col = rgb(1, 0, 1, 0.6),
  hist.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.2), show.hist = TRUE, bty = "n",
  binwidth = NA, ncol = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a vector of numbers OR an object of class UPb, PbPb, ArAr, ReOs, SmNd, RbSr, UThHe, fissiontracks, ThU or detrital
...	optional arguments to be passed on to density
from	minimum age of the time axis. If NULL, this is set automatically
to	maximum age of the time axis. If NULL, this is set automatically
bw	the bandwidth of the KDE. If NULL, bw will be calculated automatically using botev()

`adaptive`	logical flag controlling if the adaptive KDE modifier of Abramson (1982) is used
`log`	transform the ages to a log scale if `TRUE`
`n`	horizontal resolution of the density estimate
`plot`	show the KDE as a plot
`pch`	the symbol used to show the samples. May be a vector. Set `pch=NA` to turn them off.
`xlab`	the x-axis label
`ylab`	the y-axis label
`kde.col`	the fill colour of the KDE specified as a four element vector of `r, g, b, alpha` values
`hist.col`	the fill colour of the histogram specified as a four element vector of r, g, b, alpha values
`show.hist`	logical flag indicating whether a histogram should be added to the KDE
`bty`	change to `"o"`, `"l"`, `"7"`, `"c"`, `"u"`, or `"]"` if you want to draw a box around the plot
`binwidth`	scalar width of the histogram bins, in Myr if `x$log = FALSE`, or as a fractional value if `x$log = TRUE`. Sturges' Rule ($\log_2[n]+1$, where n is the number of data points) is used if `binwidth = NA`
`ncol`	scalar value indicating the number of columns over which the KDEs should be divided. This option is only used if `x` has class `detritals`.
`type`	scalar indicating whether to plot the ^{207}Pb/^{235}U age (`type`=1), the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U age (`type`=2), the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb age (`type`=3), the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb-^{206}Pb/^{238}U age (`type`=4), or the (Wetherill) concordia age (`type`=5)
`cutoff.76`	the age (in Ma) below which the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U and above which the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb age is used. This parameter is only used if `type=4`.
`cutoff.disc`	two element vector with the maximum and minimum percentage discordance allowed between the ^{207}Pb/^{235}U and ^{206}Pb/^{238}U age (if ^{206}Pb/^{238}U < `cutoff.76`) or between the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U and ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb age (if ^{206}Pb/^{238}U > `cutoff.76`). Set `cutoff.disc=NA` if you do not want to use this filter.
`common.Pb`	apply a common lead correction using one of three methods: `1`: use the isochron intercept as the initial Pb-composition `2`: use the Stacey-Kramer two-stage model to infer the initial Pb-composition `3`: use the Pb-composition stored in `settings('iratio','Pb206Pb204')` and `settings('iratio','Pb207Pb204')`
`samebandwidth`	logical flag indicating whether the same bandwidth should be used for all samples. If `samebandwidth = TRUE` and `bw = NULL`, then the function will use the median bandwidth of all the samples.
`normalise`	logical flag indicating whether or not the KDEs should all integrate to the same value.
`i2i`	'isochron to intercept': calculates the initial (aka 'inherited', 'excess', or 'common') ^{40}Ar/^{36}Ar, ^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr, ^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd, ^{187}Os/^{188}Os or ^{176}Hf/^{177}Hf ratio from an isochron fit. Setting `i2i` to `FALSE` uses the default values stored in `settings('iratio',...)` or zero (for the Pb-Pb method). When applied to data of class `ThU`, setting `i2i` to `TRUE` applies a detrital Th-correction.

Details

Given a set of n age estimates $x = \{t_1, t_2, ..., t_n\}$, histograms and KDEs are probability density estimators that display age distributions by smoothing. Histograms do this by grouping the data into a number of regularly spaced bins. Alternatively, kernel density estimates (KDEs; Vermeesch, 2012) smooth data by applying a (Gaussian) kernel:

$KDE(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} N(t|\mu = t_i, \sigma = h[t])/n$

where $N(t|\mu, \sigma)$ is the probability of observing a value t under a Normal distribution with mean μ and standard deviation σ. $h[t]$ is the smoothing parameter or 'bandwidth' of the kernel density estimate, which may or may not depend on the age t. If $h[t]$ depends on t, then $KDE(t)$ is known as an 'adaptive' KDE. The default bandwidth used by `IsoplotR` is calculated using the algorithm of Botev et al. (2010) and modulated by the adaptive smoothing approach of Abramson (1982). The rationale behind adaptive kernel density estimation is to use a narrower bandwidth near the peaks of the sampling distribution (where the ordered dates are closely spaced in time), and a wider bandwidth in the distribution's sparsely sampled troughs. Thus, the resolution of the density estimate is optimised according to data availability.

Value

if `x` has class `UPb`, `PbPb`, `ArAr`, `ReOs`, `SmNd`, `RbSr`, `UThHe`, `fissiontracks` or `ThU`, returns an object of class `KDE`, i.e. a list containing the following items:

x horizontal plot coordinates

y vertical plot coordinates

bw the base bandwidth of the density estimate

ages the data values from the input to the `kde` function

log copied from the input

if `x` has class `detrital`, `PbPb`, `ArAr`, `ReOs`, `SmNd`, `RbSr` returns an object of class `KDEs`, i.e. a list containing the following items:

kdes a list of size `length(x)` with the individual KDEs of each of the samples in `x`

from the minimum value of the horizontal (time) axis

to the maximum valu of the horizontal (time) axis

themax the maximum value of the vertical (density) axis

log copied from the input

or, if `x` has class `=detritals`, an object of class `KDEs`, i.e. a list containing the following items:

kdes a named list with objects of class `KDE`

from the beginning of the common time scale

to the end of the common time scale

themax the maximum probability density of all the KDEs

xlabel the x-axis label to be used by `plot.KDEs`

References

Abramson, I.S., 1982. On bandwidth variation in kernel estimates-a square root law. The annals of Statistics, pp.1217-1223.

Botev, Z. I., J. F. Grotowski, and D. P. Kroese. "Kernel density estimation via diffusion." The Annals of Statistics 38.5 (2010): 2916-2957.

Vermeesch, P., 2012. On the visualisation of detrital age distributions. Chemical Geology, 312, pp.190-194.

See Also

radialplot, cad

Examples

```
data(examples)
kde(examples$DZ[['N1']],kernel="epanechnikov")
kde(examples$DZ,from=0,to=3000)
```

`ludwig` *Linear regression of U-Pb data with correlated errors, taking into account decay constant uncertainties.*

Description

Implements the maximum likelihood algorithm for Total-Pb/U isochron regression of Ludwig (1998)

Usage

```
ludwig(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
ludwig(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'UPb'
ludwig(x, exterr = FALSE, alpha = 0.05, model = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	an object of class `UPb`
`...`	optional arguments
`exterr`	propagate external sources of uncertainty (e.g., decay constant)?
`alpha`	cutoff value for confidence intervals
`model`	one of three regression models: 1: fit a discordia line through the data using the maximum likelihood algorithm of Ludwig (1998), which assumes that the scatter of the data is solely due to the analytical uncertainties. In this case, IsoplotR will either calculate an upper and lower intercept age (for Wetherill concordia), or a lower intercept age and common $(^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb)_{\circ}$-ratio intercept (for Tera-Wasserburg). If $MSWD$>0, then the analytical uncertainties are augmented by a factor $\sqrt{MSWD}$.

2: fit a discordia line ignoring the analytical uncertainties

3: fit a discordia line using a modified maximum likelihood algorithm that includes accounts for any overdispersion by adding a geological (co)variance term.

Details

The 3-dimensional regression algorithm of Ludwig and Titterington (1994) was modified by Ludwig (1998) to fit so-called 'Total Pb-U isochrons'. These are constrained to a radiogenic endmember composition that falls on the concordia line. In its most sophisticated form, this algorithm does not only allow for correlated errors between variables, but also between aliquots. IsoplotR currently uses this algorithm to propagate decay constant uncertainties in the total Pb-U isochron ages. Future versions of the program will generalise this approach to other chronometers as well.

Value

par a two-element vector with the lower concordia intercept and initial ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb-ratio.

cov the covariance matrix of par

df the degrees of freedom of the model fit ($3n - 3$, where n is the number of aliquots).

mswd the mean square of weighted deviates (a.k.a. reduced Chi-square statistic) for the fit.

p.value p-value of a Chi-square test for the linear fit

w the overdispersion, i.e., a two-element vector with the estimated standard deviation of the (assumedly) Normal distribution that underlies the true isochron; and the studentised $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence interval (only relevant if model = 3.

References

Ludwig, K.R., 1998. On the treatment of concordant uranium-lead ages. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 62(4), pp.665-676.

Ludwig, K.R. and Titterington, D.M., 1994. Calculation of ^{230}Th/U isochrons, ages, and errors. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 58(22), pp.5031-5042.

See Also

concordia, titterington, isochron

Examples

```
f <- system.file("UPb4.csv",package="IsoplotR")
d <- read.data(f,method="U-Pb",format=4)
fit <- ludwig(d)
```

---

mds *Multidimensional Scaling*

Description

Performs classical or nonmetric Multidimensional Scaling analysis

Usage

```
mds(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
mds(x, classical = FALSE, plot = TRUE, shepard = FALSE,
  nnlines = FALSE, pos = NULL, col = "black", bg = "white", xlab = "",
  ylab = "", ...)

## S3 method for class 'detritals'
mds(x, classical = FALSE, plot = TRUE,
  shepard = FALSE, nnlines = FALSE, pos = NULL, col = "black",
  bg = "white", xlab = "", ylab = "", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a dissimilarity matrix OR an object of class `detrital`
`...`	optional arguments to the generic `plot` function
`classical`	logical flag indicating whether classical (`TRUE`) or nonmetric (`FALSE`) MDS should be used
`plot`	show the MDS configuration (if `shepard=FALSE`) or Shepard plot (if `shepard=TRUE`) on a graphical device
`shepard`	logical flag indicating whether the graphical output should show the MDS configuration (`shepard=FALSE`) or a Shepard plot with the 'stress' value. This argument is only used if `plot=TRUE`.
`nnlines`	if `TRUE`, draws nearest neighbour lines
`pos`	a position specifier for the labels (if `pch!=NA`). Values of 1, 2, 3 and 4 indicate positions below, to the left of, above and to the right of the MDS coordinates, respectively.
`col`	plot colour (may be a vector)
`bg`	background colour (may be a vector)
`xlab`	a string with the label of the x axis
`ylab`	a string with the label of the y axis

Details

Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) is a dimension-reducting technique that takes a matrix of pairwise ‘dissimilarities’ between objects (e.g., age distributions) as input and produces a configuration of two (or higher-) dimensional coordinates as output, so that the Euclidean distances between these coordinates approximate the dissimilarities of the input matrix. Thus, an MDS-configuration serves as a ‘map’ in which similar samples cluster closely together and dissimilar samples plot far apart. In the context of detrital geochronology, the dissimilarity between samples is given by the statistical distance between age distributions. There are many ways to define this statistical distance. `IsoplotR` uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) statistic due to its simplicity and the fact that it behaves like a true distance in the mathematical sense of the word (Vermeesch, 2013). The KS-distance is given by the maximum vertical distance between two cad step functions. Thus, the KS-distance takes on values between zero (perfect match between two age distributions) and one (no overlap between two distributions). Calculating the KS-distance between samples two at a time populates a symmetric dissimilarity matrix with positive values and a zero diagonal. `IsoplotR` implements two algorithms to convert this matrix into a configuration. The first (‘classical’) approach uses a sequence of basic matrix manipulations developed by Young and Householder (1938) and Torgerson (1952) to achieve a linear fit between the KS-distances and the fitted distances on the MDS configuration. The second, more sophisticated ('nonmetric') approach subjects the input distances to a transformation f prior to fitting a configuration:

$$\delta_{i,j} = f(KS_{i,j})$$

where $KS_{i,j}$ is the KS-distance between samples i and j (for $1 \leq i \neq j \leq n$) and $\delta_{i,j}$ is the 'disparity' (Kruskal, 1964). Fitting an MDS configuration then involves finding the disparity transformation that maximises the goodness of fit (or minimises the 'stress') between the disparities and the fitted distances. The latter two quantities can also be plotted against each other as a 'Shepard plot'.

Value

returns an object of class `MDS`, i.e. a list containing the following items:

points a two-column vector of the fitted configuration

classical a logical flag indicating whether the MDS configuration was obtained by classical (`TRUE`) or nonmetric (`FALSE`) MDS

diss the dissimilarity matrix used for the MDS analysis

stress (only if `classical=TRUE`) the final stress achieved (in percent)

References

Kruskal, J., 1964. Multidimensional scaling by optimizing goodness of fit to a nonmetric hypothesis. Psychometrika 29 (1), 1-27.

Torgerson, W. S. Multidimensional scaling: I. Theory and method. Psychometrika, 17(4): 401-419, 1952.

Vermeesch, P., 2013. Multi-sample comparison of detrital age distributions. Chemical Geology, 341, pp.140-146.

Young, G. and Householder, A. S. Discussion of a set of points in terms of their mutual distances. Psychometrika, 3(1):19-22, 1938.

See Also

`cad`, `kde`

Examples

```
data(examples)
mds(examples$DZ,nnlines=TRUE,pch=21,cex=5)
dev.new()
mds(examples$DZ,shepard=TRUE)
```

peakfit *Finite mixture modelling of geochronological datasets*

Description

Implements the discrete mixture modelling algorithms of Galbraith and Laslett (1993) and applies them to fission track and other geochronological datasets.

Usage

```
peakfit(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
peakfit(x, k = "auto", sigdig = 2, log = TRUE,
  alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'fissiontracks'
peakfit(x, k = 1, exterr = TRUE, sigdig = 2,
  log = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'UPb'
peakfit(x, k = 1, type = 4, cutoff.76 = 1100,
  cutoff.disc = c(-15, 5), exterr = TRUE, sigdig = 2, log = TRUE,
  alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'PbPb'
peakfit(x, k = 1, exterr = TRUE, sigdig = 2, log = TRUE,
  i2i = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ArAr'
peakfit(x, k = 1, exterr = TRUE, sigdig = 2, log = TRUE,
  i2i = FALSE, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ReOs'
peakfit(x, k = 1, exterr = TRUE, sigdig = 2, log = TRUE,
  i2i = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SmNd'
peakfit(x, k = 1, exterr = TRUE, sigdig = 2, log = TRUE,
  i2i = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RbSr'
peakfit(x, k = 1, exterr = TRUE, sigdig = 2, log = TRUE,
  i2i = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'LuHf'
peakfit(x, k = 1, exterr = TRUE, sigdig = 2, log = TRUE,
  i2i = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ThU'
peakfit(x, k = 1, exterr = FALSE, sigdig = 2, log = TRUE,
```

```
  i2i = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'UThHe'
peakfit(x, k = 1, sigdig = 2, log = TRUE, alpha = 0.05,
  ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	either a `[2 x n]` matrix with measurements and their standard errors, or an object of class `fissiontracks`, `UPb`, `PbPb`, `ArAr`, `ReOs`, `SmNd`, `RbSr`, `LuHf`, `ThU` or `UThHe`
`...`	optional arguments (not used)
`k`	the number of discrete age components to be sought. Setting this parameter to `'auto'` automatically selects the optimal number of components (up to a maximum of 5) using the Bayes Information Criterion (BIC).
`sigdig`	number of significant digits to be used for any legend in which the peak fitting results are to be displayed.
`log`	take the logs of the data before applying the mixture model?
`alpha`	cutoff value for confidence intervals
`exterr`	propagate the external sources of uncertainty into the component age errors?
`type`	scalar indicating whether to plot the ^{207}Pb/^{235}U age (`type`=1), the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U age (`type`=2), the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb age (`type`=3), the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb-^{206}Pb/^{238}U age (`type`=4), or the (Wetherill) concordia age (`type`=5)
`cutoff.76`	the age (in Ma) below which the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U and above which the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb age is used. This parameter is only used if `type=4`.
`cutoff.disc`	two element vector with the maximum and minimum percentage discordance allowed between the ^{207}Pb/^{235}U and ^{206}Pb/^{238}U age (if ^{206}Pb/^{238}U < `cutoff.76`) or between the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U and ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb age (if ^{206}Pb/^{238}U > `cutoff.76`). Set `cutoff.disc=NA` if you do not want to use this filter.
`i2i`	'isochron to intercept': calculates the initial (aka 'inherited', 'excess', or 'common') ^{40}Ar/^{36}Ar, ^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb, ^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr, ^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd, ^{187}Os/^{188}Os or ^{176}Hf/^{177}Hf ratio from an isochron fit. Setting `i2i` to `FALSE` uses the default values stored in `settings('iratio',...)` or zero (for the Pb-Pb method). When applied to data of class `ThU`, setting `i2i` to `TRUE` applies a detrital Th-correction.

Details

Consider a dataset of n dates $\{t_1, t_2, ..., t_n\}$ with analytical uncertainties $\{s[t_1], s[t_2], ..., s[t_n]\}$. Define $z_i = \log(t_i)$ and $s[z_i] = s[t_i]/t_i$. Suppose that these n values are are derived from a mixture of $k > 2$ populations with means $\{\mu_1, ..., \mu_k\}$. Such a *discrete mixture* may be mathematically described by:

$Prob(z_i|\mu,\omega) = \sum_{j=1}^{k} \pi_j N(z_i|\mu_j, s[z_j]^2)$

where π_j is the proportion of the population that belongs to the j^{th} component, and $\pi_k = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \pi_j$. This equation can be solved by the method of maximum likelihood (Galbraith and Laslett, 1993). `IsoplotR` implements the Bayes Information Criterion (BIC) as a means of automatically choosing k. This option should be used with caution, as the number of peaks steadily rises with sample size (n). If one is mainly interested in the youngest age component, then it is more productive to use an alternative parameterisation, in which all grains are assumed to come from one of two components, whereby the first component is a single discrete age peak ($\exp(m)$, say) and the second component is a continuous distribution (as descibed by the `central` age model), but truncated at this discrete value (Van der Touw et al., 1997).

Value

returns a list with the following items:

peaks a `3 x k` matrix with the following rows:

- `t`: the ages of the `k` peaks
- `s[t]`: the estimated uncertainties of `t`
- `ci[t]`: the studentised $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for `t`

props a `2 x k` matrix with the following rows:

- `p`: the proportions of the `k` peaks
- `s[p]`: the estimated uncertainties of `p`

L the log-likelihood of the fit

tfact the $100(1-\alpha/2)\%$ percentile of the t-distribution with $(n-2k+1)$ degrees of freedom

legend a vector of text expressions to be used in a figure legend

References

Galbraith, R.F. and Laslett, G.M., 1993. Statistical models for mixed fission track ages. Nuclear tracks and radiation measurements, 21(4), pp.459-470.

van der Touw, J., Galbraith, R., and Laslett, G. A logistic truncated normal mixture model for overdispersed binomial data. Journal of Statistical Computation and Simulation, 59(4):349-373, 1997.

See Also

`radialplot`, `central`

Examples

```
data(examples)
peakfit(examples$FT1,k=2)
```

`radialplot` *Visualise heteroscedastic data on a radial plot*

Description

Implementation of a graphical device developed by Rex Galbraith to display several estimates of the same quantity that have different standard errors.

Usage

```
radialplot(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
radialplot(x, from = NA, to = NA, t0 = NA,
  transformation = "log", sigdig = 2, show.numbers = FALSE, pch = 21,
  levels = NA, clabel = "", bg = c("white", "red"), title = TRUE,
  k = 0, markers = NULL, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'fissiontracks'
radialplot(x, from = NA, to = NA, t0 = NA,
  transformation = "arcsin", sigdig = 2, show.numbers = FALSE, pch = 21,
  levels = NA, clabel = "", bg = c("white", "red"), title = TRUE,
  markers = NULL, k = 0, exterr = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'UPb'
radialplot(x, from = NA, to = NA, t0 = NA,
  transformation = "log", type = 4, cutoff.76 = 1100,
  cutoff.disc = c(-15, 5), show.numbers = FALSE, pch = 21, levels = NA,
  clabel = "", bg = c("white", "red"), markers = NULL, k = 0,
  exterr = TRUE, common.Pb = 0, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'PbPb'
radialplot(x, from = NA, to = NA, t0 = NA,
  transformation = "log", show.numbers = FALSE, pch = 21, levels = NA,
  clabel = "", bg = c("white", "red"), markers = NULL, k = 0,
  exterr = TRUE, common.Pb = 1, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ArAr'
radialplot(x, from = NA, to = NA, t0 = NA,
  transformation = "log", show.numbers = FALSE, pch = 21, levels = NA,
  clabel = "", bg = c("white", "red"), markers = NULL, k = 0,
  exterr = TRUE, i2i = FALSE, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'UThHe'
radialplot(x, from = NA, to = NA, t0 = NA,
  transformation = "log", show.numbers = FALSE, pch = 21, levels = NA,
  clabel = "", bg = c("white", "red"), markers = NULL, k = 0,
  alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ReOs'
radialplot(x, from = NA, to = NA, t0 = NA,
  transformation = "log", show.numbers = FALSE, pch = 21, levels = NA,
  clabel = "", bg = c("white", "red"), markers = NULL, k = 0,
  exterr = TRUE, i2i = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SmNd'
radialplot(x, from = NA, to = NA, t0 = NA,
  transformation = "log", show.numbers = FALSE, pch = 21, levels = NA,
  clabel = "", bg = c("white", "red"), markers = NULL, k = 0,
  exterr = TRUE, i2i = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'RbSr'
radialplot(x, from = NA, to = NA, t0 = NA,
  transformation = "log", show.numbers = FALSE, pch = 21, levels = NA,
  clabel = "", bg = c("white", "red"), markers = NULL, k = 0,
  exterr = TRUE, i2i = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'LuHf'
radialplot(x, from = NA, to = NA, t0 = NA,
  transformation = "log", show.numbers = FALSE, pch = 21, levels = NA,
  clabel = "", bg = c("white", "red"), markers = NULL, k = 0,
  exterr = TRUE, i2i = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ThU'
radialplot(x, from = NA, to = NA, t0 = NA,
  transformation = "log", show.numbers = FALSE, pch = 21, levels = NA,
  clabel = "", bg = c("white", "red"), markers = NULL, k = 0,
  i2i = TRUE, alpha = 0.05, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Either an nx2 matix of (transformed) values z and their standard errors s OR and object of class `fissiontracks`, `UThHe`, `ArAr`, `ReOs`, `SmNd`, `RbSr`, `LuHf`, `ThU`, `PbPb` or `UPb`
`...`	additional arguments to the generic `points` function
`from`	minimum age limit of the radial scale
`to`	maximum age limit of the radial scale
`t0`	central value
`transformation`	one of either `log`, `linear` or (if `x` has class `fissiontracks`)
`sigdig`	the number of significant digits of the numerical values reported in the title of the graphical output.
`show.numbers`	boolean flag (`TRUE` to show grain numbers)
`pch`	plot character (default is a filled circle)
`levels`	a vector with additional values to be displayed as different background colours of the plot symbols.
`clabel`	colour label
`bg`	a vector of two background colours for the plot symbols. If `levels=NA`, then only the first colour will be used. If `levels` is a vector of numbers, then `bg` is used to construct a colour ramp.
`title`	add a title to the plot?
`k`	number of peaks to fit using the finite mixture models of Galbraith and Green (1993). Setting `k='auto'` automatically selects an optimal number of components based on the Bayes Information Criterion (BIC). Setting `k='min'` estimates the minimum value using a three parameter model consisting of a Normal distribution truncated by a discrete component.
`markers`	vector of ages of radial marker lines to add to the plot.
`alpha`	cutoff value for confidence intervals
`exterr`	propagate the external sources of uncertainty into the mixture model errors?

`type`	scalar indicating whether to plot the ^{207}Pb/^{235}U age (`type=1`), the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U age (`type=2`), the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb age (`type=3`), the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb-^{206}Pb/^{238}U age (`type=4`), or the (Wetherill) concordia age (`type=5`)
`cutoff.76`	the age (in Ma) below which the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U and above which the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb age is used. This parameter is only used if `type=4`.
`cutoff.disc`	two element vector with the maximum and minimum percentage discordance allowed between the ^{207}Pb/^{235}U and ^{206}Pb/^{238}U age (if ^{206}Pb/^{238}U < `cutoff.76`) or between the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U and ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb age (if ^{206}Pb/^{238}U > `cutoff.76`). Set `cutoff.disc=NA` if you do not want to use this filter.
`common.Pb`	apply a common lead correction using one of three methods: `1`: use the isochron intercept as the initial Pb-composition `2`: use the Stacey-Kramer two-stage model to infer the initial Pb-composition `3`: use the Pb-composition stored in `settings('iratio','Pb206Pb204')` and `settings('iratio','Pb207Pb204')`
`i2i`	'isochron to intercept': calculates the initial (aka 'inherited', 'excess', or 'common') ^{40}Ar/^{36}Ar, ^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb, ^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr, ^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd, ^{187}Os/^{188}Os or ^{176}Hf/^{177}Hf ratio from an isochron fit. Setting `i2i` to `FALSE` uses the default values stored in `settings('iratio',...)` or zero (for the Pb-Pb method). When applied to data of class `ThU`, setting `i2i` to `TRUE` applies a detrital Th-correction.

Details

The radial plot (Galbraith, 1988, 1990) is a graphical device that was specifically designed to display heteroscedastic data, and is constructed as follows. Consider the usual set of dates t_i and uncertainties $s[t_i]$ (for $1 \leq i \leq n$). Define $z_i = z[t_i]$ to be a transformation of t_i (e.g., $z_i = log[t_i]$), and let $s[z_i]$ be its propagated analytical uncertainty (i.e., $s[z_i] = s[t_i]/t_i$ in the case of a logarithmic transformation). Create a scatterplot of (x_i, y_i) values, where $x_i = 1/s[z_i]$ and $y_i = (z_i - z_\circ)/s[z_i]$, where $z_\circ$ is some reference value such as the mean. The slope of a line connecting the origin of this scatterplot with any of the (x_i, y_i)s is proportional to z_i and, hence, the date t_i. These dates can be more easily visualised by drawing a radial scale at some convenient distance from the origin and annotating it with labelled ticks at the appropriate angles. While the angular position of each data point represents the date, its horizontal distance from the origin is proportional to the precision. Imprecise measurements plot on the left hand side of the radial plot, whereas precise age determinations are found further towards the right. Thus, radial plots allow the observer to assess both the magnitude and the precision of quantitative data in one glance.

References

Galbraith, R.F., 1988. Graphical display of estimates having differing standard errors. Technometrics, 30(3), pp.271-281.

Galbraith, R.F., 1990. The radial plot: graphical assessment of spread in ages. International Journal of Radiation Applications and Instrumentation. Part D. Nuclear Tracks and Radiation Measurements, 17(3), pp.207-214.

See Also

`peakfit`, `central`

Examples

```
data(examples)
radialplot(examples$FT1)
```

read.data *Read geochronology data*

Description

Cast a `.csv` file or a matrix into one of `IsoplotR`'s data classes

Usage

```
read.data(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
read.data(x, method = "U-Pb", format = 1, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
read.data(x, method = "U-Pb", format = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` either a file name (`.csv` format) OR a matrix

`...` optional arguments to the `read.csv` function

`method` one of `'U-Pb'`, `'Pb-Pb'`, `'Ar-Ar'`, `'detritals'`, `Rb-Sr`, `Sm-Nd`, `Re-Os`, `Th-U`, `'U-Th-He'`, `'fissiontracks'` or `'other'`

`format` formatting option, depends on the value of `method`.

if `method='U-Pb'`, then `format` is one of either:

1. `7/5, s[7/5], 6/8, s[6/8], rho`
2. `8/6, s[8/6], 7/6, s[7/6] (, rho)`
3. `X=7/6, s[X], Y=7/5, s[Y], Z=6/8, s[Z] (, rho[X,Y]) (, rho[Y,Z])`
4. `X=7/5, s[X], Y=6/8, s[Y], Z=4/8, rho[X,Y], rho[X,Z], rho[Y,Z]`
5. `X=8/6, s[X], Y=7/6, s[Y], Z=4/6, rho[X,Y], rho[X,Z], rho[Y,Z]`
6. `7/5, s[7/5], 6/8, s[6/8], 4/8, s[4/8], 7/6, s[7/6], 4/7, s[4/7], 4/6, s[4/6]`

where optional columns are marked in round brackets

if `method='Pb-Pb'`, then `format` is one of either:

1. `6/4, s[6/4], 7/4, s[7/4], rho`
2. `4/6, s[4/6], 7/6, s[7/6], rho`
3. `6/4, s[6/4], 7/4, s[7/4], 7/6, s[7/6]`

if `method='Ar-Ar'`, then `format` is one of either:

1. `9/6, s[9/6], 0/6, s[0/6], rho (, 39)`
2. `6/0, s[6/0], 9/0, s[9/0] (, rho) (, 39)`
3. `9/0, s[9/0], 6/0, s[6/0], 9/6, s[9/6] (, 39)`

if `method='Rb-Sr'`, then `format` is one of either:

1. `Rb87/Sr86, s[Rb87/Sr86], Sr87/Sr86, s[Sr87/Sr86] (, rho)`
2. `Rb, s[Rb], Sr, s[Sr], Sr87/Sr86, s[Sr87/Sr86]`

where `Rb` and `Sr` are in ppm

if `method='Sm-Nd'`, then `format` is one of either:

1. `Sm147/Nd144, s[Sm147/Nd144], Nd143/Nd144, s[Nd143/Nd144] (, rho)`
2. `Sm, s[Sm], Nd, s[Nd], Nd143/Nd144, s[Nd143/Nd144]`

where `Sm` and `Nd` are in ppm

if `method='Re-Os'`, then `format` is one of either:

1. `Re187/Os188, s[Re187/Os188], Os187/Os188, s[Os187/Os188] (, rho)`
2. `Re, s[Re], Os, s[Os], Os187/Os188, s[Os187/Os188]`

where `Re` and `Os` are in ppm

if `method='Lu-Hf'`, then `format` is one of either:

1. `Lu176/Hf177, s[Lu176/Hf177], Hf176/Hf177, s[Hf176/Hf177] (, rho)`
2. `Lu, s[Lu], Hf, s[Hf], Hf176/Hf177, s[Hf176/Hf177]`

where `Lu` and `Hf` are in ppm

if `method='Th-U'`, then `format` is one of either:

1. `X=8/2, s[X], Y=4/2, s[Y], Z=0/2, s[Z], rho[X,Y], rho[X,Z], rho[Y,Z]`
2. `X=2/8, s[X], Y=4/8, s[Y], Z=0/8, s[Z], rho[X,Y], rho[X,Z], rho[Y,Z]`

where all values are activity ratios

if `method='fissiontracks'`, then `format` is one of either:

1. the External Detector Method (EDM), which requires a ζ-calibration constant and its uncertainty, the induced track density in a dosimeter glass, and a table with the spontaneous and induced track densities.
2. LA-ICP-MS-based fission track data using the ζ-calibration method, which requires a 'session ζ' and its uncertainty and a table with the number of spontaneous tracks, the area over which these were counted and one or more U/Ca- or U-concentration measurements and their analytical uncertainties.
3. LA-ICP-MS-based fission track data using the 'absolute dating' method, which only requires a table with the the number of spontaneous tracks, the area over which these were counted and one or more U/Ca- or U-concentration measurements and their analytical uncertainties.

Details

IsoplotR provides the following example input files:

- U-Pb: `UPb1.csv`, `UPb2.csv`, `UPb3.csv`, `UPb4.csv`, `UPb5.csv`, `UPb6.csv`
- Pb-Pb: `PbPb1.csv`, `PbPb2.csv`, `PbPb3.csv`
- Ar-Ar: `ArAr1.csv`, `ArAr2.csv`, `ArAr3.csv`
- Re-Os: `ReOs1.csv`, `ReOs2.csv`
- Sm-Nd: `SmNd1.csv`, `SmNd2.csv`
- Rb-Sr: `RbSr1.csv`, `RbSr2.csv`
- Lu-Hf: `LuHf1.csv`, `LuHf2.csv`
- Th-U: `ThU1.csv`, `ThU2.csv`, `ThU3.csv`, `ThU4.csv`
- fissiontracks: `FT1.csv`, `FT2.csv`, `FT3.csv`
- U-Th-He: `UThHe.csv`, `UThSmHe.csv`
- detritals: `DZ.csv`
- other: `LudwigMixture.csv`, `LudwigMean.csv`, `LudwigKDE.csv` `LudwigSpectrum.csv`

The contents of these files can be viewed using the `system.file(...)` function. For example, to read the `ArAr1.csv` file:

```
fname <- system.file('ArAr1.csv',package='IsoplotR')
ArAr <- read.data(fname,method='Ar-Ar',format=1)
```

Value

an object of class UPb, PbPb, RbSr, SmNd, LuHf, ReOs, ThU, fissiontracks, UThHe, detritals or other

an object of class UPb, PbPb, ArAr, UThHe, ReOs, SmNd, RbSr, LuHf, detritals, fissiontracks, ThU or other

See Also

examples, settings

Examples

```
file.show(system.file("spectrum.csv",package="IsoplotR"))

f1 <- system.file("UPb1.csv",package="IsoplotR")
d1 <- read.data(f1,method="U-Pb",format=1)
concordia(d1)

f2 <- system.file("ArAr1.csv",package="IsoplotR")
d2 <- read.data(f2,method="Ar-Ar",format=1)
agespectrum(d2)

f3 <- system.file("ReOs1.csv",package="IsoplotR")
d3 <- read.data(f3,method="Re-Os",format=1)
isochron(d2)

f4 <- system.file("FT1.csv",package="IsoplotR")
d4 <- read.data(f4,method="fissiontracks",format=1)
radialplot(d4)

f5 <- system.file("UThSmHe.csv",package="IsoplotR")
d5 <- read.data(f5,method="U-Th-He")
helioplot(d5)

f6 <- system.file("ThU2.csv",package="IsoplotR")
d6 <- read.data(f6,method="Th-U",format=2)
evolution(d6)

#  one detrital zircon U-Pb file (detritals.csv)
f7 <- system.file("DZ.csv",package="IsoplotR")
d7 <- read.data(f7,method="detritals")
kde(d7)

#  four 'other' files (LudwigMixture.csv, LudwigSpectrum.csv,
#  LudwigMean.csv, LudwigKDE.csv)
f8 <- system.file("LudwigMixture.csv",package="IsoplotR")
d8 <- read.data(f8,method="other")
radialplot(d8)
```

---

set.zeta *Calculate the zeta calibration coefficient for fission track dating*

Description

Determines the zeta calibration constant of a fission track dataset (EDM or LA-ICP-MS) given its true age and analytical uncertainty.

Usage

```
set.zeta(x, tst = c(0, 0), exterr = TRUE, update = TRUE, sigdig = 2)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class `fissiontracks`
tst	a two-element vector with the true age and its standard error
exterr	logical flag indicating whether the external uncertainties associated with the age standard or the dosimeter glass (for the EDM) should be accounted for when propagating the uncertainty of the zeta calibration constant.
update	logical flag indicating whether the function should return an updated version of the input data, or simply return a two-element vector with the calibration constant and its standard error.
sigdig	number of significant digits

Details

The fundamental fission track age is given by:

$t = \frac{1}{\lambda_{238}} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\lambda_{238}}{\lambda_f}\frac{2N_s}{[^{238}U]A_sL}\right)$ (eq.1)

where N_s is the number of spontaneous fission tracks measured over an area A_s, $[^{238}U]$ is the ^{238}U-concentration in atoms per unit volume, λ_f is the fission decay constant, L is the etchable fission track length, and the factor 2 is a geometric factor accounting for the fact that etching reveals tracks from both above and below the internal crystal surface. Two analytical approaches are used to measure $[^{238}U]$: neutron activation and LAICPMS. The first approach estimates the ^{238}U-concentration indirectly, using the induced fission of neutron-irradiated ^{235}U as a proxy for the ^{238}U. In the most common implementation of this approach, the induced fission tracks are recorded by an external detector made of mica or plastic that is attached to the polished grain surface (Fleischer and Hart, 1972; Hurford and Green, 1983). The fission track age equation then becomes:

$t = \frac{1}{\lambda_{238}} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\lambda_{238}\zeta\rho_d}{2}\frac{N_s}{N_i}\right)$ (eq.2)

where N_i is the number of induced fission tracks counted in the external detector over the same area as the spontaneous tracks, ζ is a 'zeta'-calibration factor that incorporates both the fission decay constant and the etchable fission track length, and ρ_d is the number of induced fission tracks per unit area counted in a co-irradiated glass of known U-concentration. ρ_d allows the ζ-factor to be 'recycled' between irradiations.

LAICPMS is an alternative means of determining the ^{238}U-content of fission track samples without the need for neutron irradiation. The resulting U-concentrations can be plugged directly into the fundamental age equation (eq.1). but this is limited by the accuracy of the U-concentration measurements, the fission track decay constant and the etching and counting efficiencies. Alternatively, these sources of bias may be removed by normalising to a standard of known fission track age and defining a new 'zeta' calibration constant ζ_{icp}:

$t = \frac{1}{\lambda_{238}} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\lambda_{238}\zeta_{icp}}{2}\frac{N_s}{[^{238}U]A_s}\right)$(eq.3)

where $[^{238}U]$ may either stand for the ^{238}U-concentration (in ppm) *or* for the U/Ca (for apatite) or U/Si (for zircon) ratio measurement (Vermeesch, 2017).

Value

an object of class `fissiontracks` with an updated `x$zeta` value

References

Fleischer, R. and Hart, H. Fission track dating: techniques and problems. In Bishop, W., Miller, J., and Cole, S., editors, Calibration of Hominoid Evolution, pages 135-170. Scottish Academic Press Edinburgh, 1972.

Hurford, A. J. and Green, P. F. The zeta age calibration of fission-track dating. Chemical Geology, 41:285-317, 1983.

Vermeesch, P., 2017. Statistics for LA-ICP-MS based fission track dating. Chemical Geology, 456, pp.19-27.

See Also

`age`

Examples

```
data(examples)
print(examples$FT1$zeta)
FT <- set.zeta(examples$FT1,tst=c(250,5))
print(FT$zeta)
```

`settings` *Load settings to and from json*

Description

Get and set preferred values for decay constants, isotopic abundances, molar masses, fission track etch efficiences, and etchable lengths, and mineral densities, either individually or via a `.json` file format.

Usage

```
settings(setting = NA, ..., fname = NA)
```

Arguments

`setting`	unless `fname` is provided, this should be one of either: `'lambda'`: to get and set decay constants `'iratio'`: isotopic ratios `'imass'`: isotopic molar masses `'mindens'`: mineral densities `'etchfact'`: fission track etch efficiency factors `'tracklength'`: equivalent isotropic fission track length
`...`	depends on the value for `setting`:

- for 'lambda': the isotope of interest (one of either "fission", "U238", "U235", "U234", "Th232", "Th230", "Re187", "Sm147", "Rb87", "Lu176", or "K40") PLUS (optionally) the decay constant value and its analytical error. Omitting these two numbers simply returns the existing values.
- for 'iratio': the isotopic ratio of interest (one of either "Ar40Ar36", "Ar38Ar36", "Rb85Rb87", "Sr88Sr86", "Sr87Sr86", "Sr84Sr86", "Re185Re187", "Os184Os192" "Os186Os192", "Os187Os192", "Os188Os192", "Os189Os192", "Os190Os192", "U238U235", "Sm144Sm152", "Sm147Sm152", "Sm148Sm152", "Sm149Sm152", "Sm150Sm152", "Sm154Sm152", "Nd142Nd144", "Nd143Nd144", "Nd145Nd144", "Nd146Nd144", "Nd148Nd144", "Nd150Nd144", "Lu176Lu175", "Hf174Hf177", "Hf176Hf177", "Hf178Hf177", "Hf179Hf177", "Hf180Hf177") PLUS (optionally) the isotopic ratio and its analytical error. Omitting these two numbers simply returns the existing values.
- for 'imass': the (isotopic) molar mass of interest (one of either "U", "Rb", "Rb85", "Rb87", "Sr84", "Sr86", "Sr87", "Sr88", "Re", "Re185", "Re187", "Os", "Os184", "Os186", "Os187", "Os188", "Os189", "Os190", "Os192", "Sm", "Nd", "Lu", "Hf") PLUS (optionally) the molar mass and its analytical error. Omitting these two numbers simply returns the existing values.
- for 'mindens': the mineral of interest (one of either "apatite" or "zircon") PLUS the mineral density. Omitting this number simply returns the existing value.
- 'etchfact': the mineral of interest (one of either "apatite" or "zircon") PLUS the etch efficiency factor. Omitting this number simply returns the existing value.
- 'tracklength': the mineral of interest (one of either "apatite" or "zircon") PLUS the equivalent isotropic fission track length. Omitting this number simply returns the existing value.

fname the path of a .json file

Value

if setting=NA and fname=NA, returns a .json string

if ... contains only the name of an isotope, isotopic ratio, element, or mineral and no new value, settings returns either a scalar with the existing value, or a two-element vector with the value and its uncertainty.

References

1. Decay constants:
   - ^{238}U, ^{235}U: Jaffey, A. H., et al. "Precision measurement of half-lives and specific activities of U^{235} and U^{238}." Physical Review C 4.5 (1971): 1889.
   - ^{232}Th: Le Roux, L. J., and L. E. Glendenin. "Half-life of ^{232}Th. "Proceedings of the National Meeting on Nuclear Energy, Pretoria, South Africa. 1963.
   - ^{234}U, ^{230}Th: Cheng, H., Edwards, R.L., Shen, C.C., Polyak, V.J., Asmerom, Y., Woodhead, J., Hellstrom, J., Wang, Y., Kong, X., Spotl, C. and Wang, X., 2013. Improvements in ^{230}Th dating, ^{230}Th and ^{234}U half-life values, and U-Th isotopic measurements by multi-collector inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry. Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 371, pp.82-91.
   - Sm: Lugmair, G. W., and K. Marti. "Lunar initial ^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd: differential evolution of the lunar crust and mantle." Earth and Planetary Science Letters 39.3 (1978): 349-357.

- Nd: Zhao, Motian, et al. "Absolute measurements of neodymium isotopic abundances and atomic weight by MC-ICPMS." International Journal of Mass Spectrometry 245.1 (2005): 36-40.
- Re: Selby, D., Creaser, R.A., Stein, H.J., Markey, R.J. and Hannah, J.L., 2007. Assessment of the 187Re decay constant by cross calibration of Re-Os molybdenite and U-Pb zircon chronometers in magmatic ore systems. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 71(8), pp.1999-2013.
- Ar: Renne, Paul R., et al. "Response to the comment by WH Schwarz et al. on "Joint determination of ^{40}K decay constants and ^{40}Ar*/^{40}K for the Fish Canyon sanidine standard, and improved accuracy for ^{40}Ar/^{39}Ar geochronology" by PR Renne et al.(2010)." Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta 75.17 (2011): 5097-5100.
- Rb: Villa, I.M., De Bievre, P., Holden, N.E. and Renne, P.R., 2015. "IUPAC-IUGS recommendation on the half life of ^{87}Rb". Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 164, pp.382-385.
- Lu: Soederlund, Ulf, et al. "The ^{176}Lu decay constant determined by Lu-Hf and U-Pb isotope systematics of Precambrian mafic intrusions." Earth and Planetary Science Letters 219.3 (2004): 311-324.

2. Isotopic ratios:
   - Ar: Lee, Jee-Yon, et al. "A redetermination of the isotopic abundances of atmospheric Ar." Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta 70.17 (2006): 4507-4512.
   - Rb: Catanzaro, E. J., et al. "Absolute isotopic abundance ratio and atomic weight of terrestrial rubidium." J. Res. Natl. Bur. Stand. A 73 (1969): 511-516.
   - Sr: Moore, L. J., et al. "Absolute isotopic abundance ratios and atomic weight of a reference sample of strontium." J. Res. Natl.Bur. Stand. 87.1 (1982): 1-8.
   - Sm: Chang, Tsing-Lien, et al. "Absolute isotopic composition and atomic weight of samarium." International Journal of Mass Spectrometry 218.2 (2002): 167-172.
   - Re: Gramlich, John W., et al. "Absolute isotopic abundance ratio and atomic weight of a reference sample of rhenium." J. Res. Natl. Bur. Stand. A 77 (1973): 691-698.
   - Os: Voelkening, Joachim, Thomas Walczyk, and Klaus G. Heumann. "Osmium isotope ratio determinations by negative thermal ionization mass spectrometry." Int. J. Mass Spect. Ion Proc. 105.2 (1991): 147-159.
   - Lu: De Laeter, J. R., and N. Bukilic. "Solar abundance of ^{176}Lu and s-process nucleosynthesis." Physical Review C 73.4 (2006): 045806.
   - Hf: Patchett, P. Jonathan. "Importance of the Lu-Hf isotopic system in studies of planetary chronology and chemical evolution." Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta 47.1 (1983): 81-91.
   - U: Hiess, Joe, et al. "^{238}U/^{235}U systematics in terrestrial uranium-bearing minerals." Science 335.6076 (2012): 1610-1614.

See Also

`read.data`

Examples

```
# load and show the default constants that come with IsoplotR
json <- system.file("constants.json",package="IsoplotR")
settings(fname=json)
print(settings())

# use the decay constant of Kovarik and Adams (1932)
```

```
settings('lambda','U238',0.0001537,0.0000068)
print(settings('lambda','U238'))

# returns the 238U/235U ratio of Hiess et al. (2012):
print(settings('iratio','U238U235'))
# use the 238U/235U ratio of Steiger and Jaeger (1977):
settings('iratio','U238U235',138.88,0)
print(settings('iratio','U238U235'))
```

`titterington` *Linear regression of X,Y,Z-variables with correlated errors*

Description

Implements the maximum likelihood algorithm of Ludwig and Titterington (1994) for linear regression of three dimensional data with correlated uncertainties.

Usage

```
titterington(x, alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

`x`	a `[9 x n]` matrix with the following columns: `X, sX, Y, sY, Z, sZ, rhoXY, rhoXZ, rhoYZ`.
`alpha`	cutoff value for confidence intervals

Details

Ludwig and Titterington (1994)'s 3-dimensional linear regression algorithm for data with correlated uncertainties is an extension of the 2-dimensional algorithm by Titterington and Halliday (1979), which itself is equivalent to the algorithm of York et al. (2004). Given n triplets of (approximately) collinear measurements X_i, Y_i and Z_i (for $1 \leq i \leq n$), their uncertainties $s[X_i]$, $s[Y_i]$ and $s[Z_i]$, and their covariances cov$[X_i, Y_i]$, cov$[X_i, Z_i]$ and cov$[Y_i, Z_i]$, the `titterington` function fits two slopes and intercepts with their uncertainties. It computes the MSWD as a measure of under/overdispersion. Overdispersed datasets (MSWD>1) can be dealt with in the same three ways that are described in the documentation of the `isochron` function.

Value

a four-element list of vectors containing:

par 4-element vector `c(a,b,A,B)` where `a` is the intercept of the `X-Y` regression, `b` is the slope of the `X-Y` regression, `A` is the intercept of the `X-Z` regression, and `B` is the slope of the `X-Z` regression.

cov `[4 x 4]`-element covariance matrix of `par`

mswd the mean square of the residuals (a.k.a 'reduced Chi-square') statistic

p.value p-value of a Chi-square test for linearity

df the number of degrees of freedom for the Chi-square test (3n-3)

tfact the $100(1-\alpha/2)\%$ percentile of the t-distribution with $(n-2k+1)$ degrees of freedom

References

Ludwig, K.R. and Titterington, D.M., 1994. Calculation of ^{230}Th/U isochrons, ages, and errors. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 58(22), pp.5031-5042.

Titterington, D.M. and Halliday, A.N., 1979. On the fitting of parallel isochrons and the method of maximum likelihood. Chemical Geology, 26(3), pp.183-195.

York, D., Evensen, N.M., Martinez, M.L. and De Basebe Delgado, J., 2004. Unified equations for the slope, intercept, and standard errors of the best straight line. American Journal of Physics, 72(3), pp.367-375.

See Also

york, isochron, ludwig

Examples

```
d <- matrix(c(0.1677,0.0047,1.105,0.014,0.782,0.015,0.24,0.51,0.33,
              0.2820,0.0064,1.081,0.013,0.798,0.015,0.26,0.63,0.32,
              0.3699,0.0076,1.038,0.011,0.819,0.015,0.27,0.69,0.30,
              0.4473,0.0087,1.051,0.011,0.812,0.015,0.27,0.73,0.30,
              0.5065,0.0095,1.049,0.010,0.842,0.015,0.27,0.76,0.29,
              0.5520,0.0100,1.039,0.010,0.862,0.015,0.27,0.78,0.28),
            nrow=6,ncol=9)
colnames(d) <- c('X','sX','Y','sY','Z','sZ','rXY','rXZ','rYZ')
titterington(d)
```

---

weightedmean — *Calculate the weighted mean age*

Description

Models the data as a Normal distribution with two sources of variance. Estimates the mean and 'overdispersion' using the method of Maximum Likelihood. Computes the MSWD of a Normal fit without overdispersion. Implements Chauvenet's Criterion to detect and reject outliers. Only propagates the analytical uncertainty associated with decay constants and J-factors after computing the weighted mean isotopic composition.

Usage

```
weightedmean(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
weightedmean(x, detect.outliers = TRUE, plot = TRUE,
  rect.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.5), outlier.col = rgb(0, 1, 1, 0.5),
  sigdig = 2, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'UPb'
weightedmean(x, detect.outliers = TRUE, plot = TRUE,
  rect.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.5), outlier.col = rgb(0, 1, 1, 0.5),
  sigdig = 2, type = 4, cutoff.76 = 1100, cutoff.disc = c(-15, 5),
  alpha = 0.05, exterr = TRUE, common.Pb = 0, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'PbPb'
weightedmean(x, detect.outliers = TRUE, plot = TRUE,
  rect.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.5), outlier.col = rgb(0, 1, 1, 0.5),
  sigdig = 2, alpha = 0.05, exterr = TRUE, common.Pb = 1, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ThU'
weightedmean(x, detect.outliers = TRUE, plot = TRUE,
  rect.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.5), outlier.col = rgb(0, 1, 1, 0.5),
  sigdig = 2, alpha = 0.05, i2i = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ArAr'
weightedmean(x, detect.outliers = TRUE, plot = TRUE,
  rect.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.5), outlier.col = rgb(0, 1, 1, 0.5),
  sigdig = 2, alpha = 0.05, exterr = TRUE, i2i = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ReOs'
weightedmean(x, detect.outliers = TRUE, plot = TRUE,
  rect.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.5), outlier.col = rgb(0, 1, 1, 0.5),
  sigdig = 2, alpha = 0.05, exterr = TRUE, i2i = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SmNd'
weightedmean(x, detect.outliers = TRUE, plot = TRUE,
  rect.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.5), outlier.col = rgb(0, 1, 1, 0.5),
  sigdig = 2, alpha = 0.05, exterr = TRUE, i2i = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'RbSr'
weightedmean(x, detect.outliers = TRUE, plot = TRUE,
  rect.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.5), outlier.col = rgb(0, 1, 1, 0.5),
  sigdig = 2, alpha = 0.05, exterr = TRUE, i2i = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'LuHf'
weightedmean(x, detect.outliers = TRUE, plot = TRUE,
  rect.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.5), outlier.col = rgb(0, 1, 1, 0.5),
  sigdig = 2, alpha = 0.05, exterr = TRUE, i2i = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'UThHe'
weightedmean(x, detect.outliers = TRUE, plot = TRUE,
  rect.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.5), outlier.col = rgb(0, 1, 1, 0.5),
  sigdig = 2, alpha = 0.05, ...)

## S3 method for class 'fissiontracks'
weightedmean(x, detect.outliers = TRUE, plot = TRUE,
  rect.col = rgb(0, 1, 0, 0.5), outlier.col = rgb(0, 1, 1, 0.5),
  sigdig = 2, alpha = 0.05, exterr = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a two column matrix of values (first column) and their standard errors (second column) OR an object of class UPb, PbPb, ArAr, ReOs, SmNd, RbSr, LuHf, ThU, fissiontracks or UThHe
...	optional arguments

`detect.outliers`
: logical flag indicating whether outliers should be detected and rejected using Chauvenet's Criterion.

`plot`
: logical flag indicating whether the function should produce graphical output or return numerical values to the user.

`rect.col`
: the fill colour of the rectangles used to show the measurements or age estimates.

`outlier.col`
: if `detect.outliers=TRUE`, the outliers are given a different colour.

`sigdig`
: the number of significant digits of the numerical values reported in the title of the graphical output.

`alpha`
: the confidence limits of the error bars/rectangles.

`type`
: scalar indicating whether to plot the ^{207}Pb/^{235}U age (`type`=1), the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U age (`type`=2), the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb age (`type`=3), the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb-^{206}Pb/^{238}U age (`type`=4), or the (Wetherill) concordia age (`type`=5)

`cutoff.76`
: the age (in Ma) below which the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U age and above which the ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb age is used. This parameter is only used if `type=4`.

`cutoff.disc`
: two element vector with the maximum and minimum percentage discordance allowed between the ^{207}Pb/^{235}U and ^{206}Pb/^{238}U age (if ^{206}Pb/^{238}U < `cutoff.76`) or between the ^{206}Pb/^{238}U and ^{207}Pb/^{206}Pb age (if ^{206}Pb/^{238}U > `cutoff.76`). Set `cutoff.disc=NA` if you do not want to use this filter.

`exterr`
: propagate decay constant uncertainty?

`common.Pb`
: apply a common lead correction using one of three methods:
  `1`: use the isochron intercept as the initial Pb-composition
  `2`: use the Stacey-Kramer two-stage model to infer the initial Pb-composition
  `3`: use the Pb-composition stored in `settings('iratio','Pb206Pb204')` and `settings('iratio','Pb207Pb204')`

`i2i`
: 'isochron to intercept': calculates the initial (aka 'inherited', 'excess', or 'common') ^{40}Ar/^{36}Ar, ^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb, ^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr, ^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd, ^{187}Os/^{188}Os or ^{176}Hf/^{177}Hf ratio from an isochron fit. Setting `i2i` to `FALSE` uses the default values stored in `settings('iratio',...)` or zero (for the Pb-Pb method). When applied to data of class `ThU`, setting `i2i` to `TRUE` applies a detrital Th-correction.

Details

Let $\{t_1, ..., t_n\}$ be a set of n age estimates determined on different aliquots of the same sample, and let $\{s[t_1], ..., s[t_n]\}$ be their analytical uncertainties. `IsoplotR` then calculates the weighted mean of these data assuming a Normal distribution with two sources of variance:

$t_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2 = s[t_i]^2 + \omega^2)$

where μ is the mean, σ^2 is the total variance and ω is the 'overdispersion'. Equation 1 can be solved for μ and ω by the method of maximum likelihood. IsoplotR uses a modified version of Chauvenet's criterion for outlier detection:

1. Compute the error-weighted mean (μ) of the n age determinations t_i using their analytical uncertainties $s[t_i]$
2. For each t_i, compute the probability π that that $|t - \mu| > |t_i - \mu|$ for $t \sim N(0, \sqrt{s[t_i]^2 + \omega^2})$
3. Let $p_j \equiv \min(p_1, ..., p_n)$. If $p_j < 0.05/n$, then reject the jth date, reduce n by one (i.e., $n \rightarrow n - 1$) and repeat steps 1 through 3 until the surviving dates pass the third step.

If the analtyical uncertainties are small compared to the scatter between the dates (i.e. if $\omega \gg s[t]$ for all i), then this generalised algorithm reduces to the conventional Chauvenet criterion. If the analytical uncertainties are large and the data do not exhibit any overdispersion, then the heuristic outlier detection method is equivalent to Ludwig (2003)'s '2-sigma' method.

Value

returns a list with the following items:

mean a three element vector with:

`x`: the weighted mean

`s[x]`: the estimated analytical uncertainty of `x`

`ci[x]`: the $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for `x` given the appropriate degrees of freedom

disp a two element vector with the (over)dispersion the corresponding $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval.

df the degrees of freedom for the Chi-square test $(n-1)$

tfact the $100(1-\alpha/2)$ percentile of a t-distribution with `df` degrees of freedom

mswd the Mean Square of the Weighted Deviates (a.k.a. 'reduced Chi-square' statistic)

p.value the p-value of a Chi-square test with df degrees of freedom, testing the null hypothesis that the underlying population is not overdispersed.

valid vector of logical flags indicating which steps are included into the weighted mean calculation

plotpar list of plot parameters for the weighted mean diagram

References

Ludwig, K. R. User's manual for Isoplot 3.00: a geochronological toolkit for Microsoft Excel. Berkeley Geochronology Center Special Publication, 2003.

See Also

`central`

Examples

```
ages <- c(251.9,251.59,251.47,251.35,251.1,251.04,250.79,250.73,251.22,228.43)
errs <- c(0.28,0.28,0.63,0.34,0.28,0.63,0.28,0.4,0.28,0.33)
weightedmean(cbind(ages,errs))
data(examples)
weightedmean(examples$ArAr)
```

---

york *Linear regression of X,Y-variables with correlated errors*

Description

Implements the unified regression algorithm of York et al. (2004) which, although based on least squares, yields results that are consistent with maximum likelihood estimates of Titterington and Halliday (1979)

Usage

```
york(x, alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

x	a 5-column matrix with the X-values, the analytical uncertainties of the X-values, the Y-values, the analytical uncertainties of the Y-values, and the correlation coefficients of the X- and Y-values.
alpha	cutoff value for confidence intervals

Details

Given n pairs of (approximately) collinear measurements X_i and Y_i (for $1 \leq i \leq n$), their uncertainties $s[X_i]$ and $s[Y_i]$, and their covariances cov$[X_i, Y_i]$, the `york` function finds the best fitting straight line using the least-squares algorithm of York et al. (2004). This algorithm is modified from an earlier method developed by York (1968) to be consistent with the maximum likelihood approach of Titterington and Halliday (1979). It computes the MSWD as a measure of under/overdispersion. Overdispersed datasets (MSWD>1) can be dealt with in the same three ways that are described in the documentation of the `isochron` function.

Value

a four-element list of vectors containing:

a the intercept of the straight line fit and its standard error

b the slope of the fit and its standard error

cov.ab the covariance of the slope and intercept

mswd the mean square of the residuals (a.k.a ‘reduced Chi-square’) statistic

df degrees of freedom of the linear fit $(2n - 2)$

p.value p-value of a Chi-square value with `df` degrees of freedom

References

Titterington, D.M. and Halliday, A.N., 1979. On the fitting of parallel isochrons and the method of maximum likelihood. Chemical Geology, 26(3), pp.183-195.

York, Derek, et al. "Unified equations for the slope, intercept, and standard errors of the best straight line." American Journal of Physics 72.3 (2004): 367-375.

See Also

`york`, `isochron`, `ludwig`

Examples

```
X <- c(1.550,12.395,20.445,20.435,20.610,24.900,
       28.530,50.540,51.595,86.51,106.40,157.35)
Y <- c(.7268,.7849,.8200,.8156,.8160,.8322,
       .8642,.9584,.9617,1.135,1.230,1.490)
n <- length(X)
sX <- X*0.01
sY <- Y*0.005
rXY <- rep(0.8,n)
dat <- cbind(X,sX,Y,sY,rXY)
fit <- york(dat)
covmat <- matrix(0,2,2)
plot(range(X),fit$a[1]+fit$b[1]*range(X),type='l',ylim=range(Y))
```

```
for (i in 1:n){
    covmat[1,1] <- sX[i]^2
    covmat[2,2] <- sY[i]^2
    covmat[1,2] <- rXY[i]*sX[i]*sY[i]
    covmat[2,1] <- covmat[1,2]
    ell <- ellipse(X[i],Y[i],covmat,alpha=0.05)
    polygon(ell)
}
```

Index