

Package ‘RLumModel’

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Type Package

Title Solving Ordinary Differential Equations to Understand
Luminescence

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Description A collection of functions to simulate luminescence signals in the
mineral quartz based on published models.

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Depends R (>= 3.2.3), utils, Luminescence (>= 0.6.0)

Imports deSolve (>= 1.12), methods

Collate RLumModel-package.R calc_signal.R calc_concentrations.R
create_DRT.sequence.R create_SAR.sequence.R
model_LuminescenceSignals.R read_SEQ2R.R set_ODE.R
set_ODE_LM_OSL.R set_pars.R simulate_CW_OSL.R simulate_LM_OSL.R
simulate_RF.R simulate_TL.R simulate_heating.R
simulate_illumination.R simulate_irradiation.R simulate_pause.R
translate_sequence.R

RoxygenNote 5.0.1

Suggests R.rsp, testthat

VignetteBuilder R.rsp

NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

RLumModel-package	2
ExampleData.ModelOutput	3
model_LuminescenceSignals	4
read_SEQ2R	10

Index	12
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RLumModel-package	<i>Solving Ordinary Differential Equations to Understand Luminescence</i>
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Description

A collection of function to simulate luminescence signals in the mineral quartz based on published models.

Details

Package: RLumModel
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Project source code repository

<https://github.com/R-Lum>

Related projects

<http://www.r-luminescence.de>
<http://cran.r-project.org/package=Luminescence>
<http://shiny.r-luminescence.de>
<http://cran.r-project.org/package=RLumShiny>

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ExampleData.ModelOutput

Example data (TL curve) simulated from Bailey (2001 ,fig. 1)

Description

Example data (TL curve) simulated from Bailey (2001 ,fig. 1)

Format

A RLum.Analysis object containing one TL curve as RLum.Data.Curve.

Note

This example has only one record (TL). The used sequence was `sequence <- list(IRR = c(temp = 20, dose = 10, DoseRate = 1), TL = c(temp_begin = 20, temp_end = 400, heating_rate = 5))`

Source

model_LuminescenceSignals()

References

Friedrich, Johannes, Sebastian Kreutzer and Christoph Schmidt. Solving ordinary differential equations to understand luminescence: RLumModel, an advanced research tool for simulating luminescence in quartz using R. Quaternary Geochronology 2016.

Examples

```
data(ExampleData.ModelOutput)
TL_curve <- get_RLum(model.output, recordType = "TL$", drop = FALSE)

##plot TL curve
plot_RLum(TL_curve)

TL_concentrations <- get_RLum(model.output, recordType = "(TL)", drop = FALSE)
plot_RLum(TL_concentrations)
```

model_LuminescenceSignals

Model Luminescence Signals

Description

This function models luminescence signals for quartz based on published physical models. It is possible to simulate TL, (CW-) OSL, RF measurements in a arbitrary sequence. This sequence is defined as a [list](#) of certain abrivations. Furthermore it is possible to load a sequence direct from the Riso Sequence Editor. The output is an [RLum.Analysis](#)object and so the plots are done by the [plot_RLum.Analysis](#) function. If a SAR sequence is simulated the plot output can be disabled and SAR analyse functions can be used.

Usage

```
model_LuminescenceSignals(model, sequence, lab.dose_rate = 1,
  simulate_sample_history = FALSE, plot = TRUE, verbose = TRUE,
  show.structure = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

model	character (required): set model to be used. Available models are: "Bailey2001", "Bailey2002", "Bailey2004", "Pagonis2007", "Pagonis2008"
sequence	list (required): set sequence to model as list or as *.seq file from the Riso sequence editor. To simulate SAR measurements there is an extra option to set the sequence list (cf. details).
lab.dose_rate	numeric (with default): laboratory dose rate in XXX Gy/s for calculating seconds into Gray in the *.seq file.
simulate_sample_history	logical (with default): FALSE (with default): simulation begins at laboratory conditions, TRUE: simulations begins at crystallization (all levels 0) process
plot	logical (with default): Enables or disables plot output
verbose	logical (with default): Verbose mode on/off

show.structure **logical** (with default): Shows the structure of the result. Recommended to show record.id to analyse concentrations.

... further arguments and graphical parameters passed to **plot.default**. See details for further information.

Details

Defining a **sequence**

Arguments	Description	Sub-arguments
TL	thermally stimulated luminescence	'temp begin' [°C], 'temp end' [°C], 'heating rate' [°C/s]
OSL	optically stimulated luminescence	'temp' [°C], 'duration' [s], 'optical_power' [%]
ILL	illumination	'temp' [°C], 'duration' [s], 'optical_power' [%]
LM_OSL	linear modulated OSL	'temp' [°C], 'duration' [s], optional: 'start_power' [%], 'end_power' [%]
RL/RF	radioluminescence	'temp' [°C], 'dose' [Gy], 'dose_rate' [Gy/s]
IRR	irradiation	'temp' [°C], 'dose' [Gy], 'dose_rate' [Gy/s]
CH	cutheat	'temp' [°C], optional: 'duration' [s], 'heating_rate' [°C/s]
PH	preheat	'temp' [°C], 'duration' [s], optional: 'heating_rate' [°C/s]
PAUSE	pause	'temp' [°C], 'duration' [s]

Note: 100 % illumination power equates 20 mW/cm²

Defining a **SAR-sequence**

Abrivation	Description	examples
RegDose	Dose points of the regenerative cycles [Gy]	c(0, 80, 140, 260, 320, 0, 80)
TestDose	Test dose for the SAR cycles [Gy]	50
PH	Temperature of the preheat [°C]	240
CH	Temperature of the cutheat [°C]	200
OSL_temp	Temperature of OSL read out [°C]	125
OSL_duration	Duration of OSL read out [s]	default: 40
Irr_temp	Temperature of irradiation [°C]	default: 20
PH_duration	Duration of the preheat [s]	default: 10
dose_rate	Dose rate of the laboratory irradiation source [Gy/s]	default: 1
optical_power	Percentage of the full illumination power [%]	default: 90
Irr_2recover	Dose to be recovered in a dose-recovery-test [Gy]	20

Value

This function returns an **RLum.Analysis** object with all TL, (LM-) OSL and RF/RL steps in the sequence. Every entry is an **RLum.Data.Curve** object and can be plotted, analysed etc. with further RLum-functions.

Function version

0.1.1

Author(s)

Johannes Friedrich, University of Bayreuth (Germany), Sebastian Kreutzer, IRAMAT-CRP2A, Université Bordeaux Montaigne (France)

References

Bailey, R.M., 2001. Towards a general kinetic model for optically and thermally stimulated luminescence of quartz. *Radiation Measurements* 33, 17-45.

Bailey, R.M., 2002. Simulations of variability in the luminescence characteristics of natural quartz and its implications for estimates of absorbed dose. *Radiation Protection Dosimetry* 100, 33-38.

Bailey, R.M., 2004. Paper I-simulation of dose absorption in quartz over geological timescales and its implications for the precision and accuracy of optical dating. *Radiation Measurements* 38, 299-310.

Pagonis, V., Chen, R., Wintle, A.G., 2007: Modelling thermal transfer in optically stimulated luminescence of quartz. *Journal of Physics D: Applied Physics* 40, 998-1006.

Pagonis, V., Wintle, A.G., Chen, R., Wang, X.L., 2008. A theoretical model for a new dating protocol for quartz based on thermally transferred OSL (TT-OSL). *Radiation Measurements* 43, 704-708.

Soetaert, K., Cash, J., Mazzia, F., 2012. Solving differential equations in R. Springer Science & Business Media.

See Also

[plot](#), [RLum](#), [read_SEQ2R](#)

Examples

```
##=====##
## Example 1: Simulate TL with Bailey2001
## (cf. Bailey, 2001, Fig. 1)
##=====##

##set sequence with the following steps
## (1) Irradiation at 20 deg. C with a dose of 10 Gy and a dose rate of 1 Gy/s
## (2) TL from 20-400 deg. C with a rate of 5 K/s

sequence <-
  list(
    IRR = c(20, 10, 1),
    TL = c(20, 400, 5)
  )

##model sequence
model.output <- model_LuminescenceSignals(
  sequence = sequence,
  model = "Bailey2001"
)
```

```

## Not run:
##=====##
## Example 2: Simulate sequence at labour without sample history
##=====##

##set sequence with the following steps
## (1) Irraditation at 20 deg. C with a dose of 100 Gy and a dose rate of 1 Gy/s
## (2) Preheat to 200 deg. C and hold for 10 s
## (3) LM-OSL at 125 deg. C. for 100 s
## (4) Cutheat at 200 dec. C.
## (5) Irraditation at 20 deg. C with a dose of 10 Gy and a dose rate of 1 Gy/s
## (6) Pause at 200 de. C. for 100 s
## (7) OSL at 125 deg. C for 100 s with 90 % optical power
## (8) Pause at 200 deg. C for 100 s
## (9) TL from 20-400 deg. C with a heat rate of 5 K/s
## (10) Radiofluorescence at 20 deg. C with a dose of 200 Gy and a dose rate of 0.01 Gy/s

sequence <-
list(
  IRR = c(20, 100, 1),
  PH = c(200, 10),
  LM_OSL = c(125, 100),
  CH = c(200),
  IRR = c(20, 10, 1),
  PAUSE = c(200, 100),
  OSL = c(125, 100, 90),
  PAUSE = c(200, 100),
  TL = c(20, 400, 5),
  RF = c(20, 200, 0.01)
)

# call function "model_LuminescenceSignals", set sequence = sequence,
# model = "Pagonis2008" (palaeodose = 200 Gy) and simulate_sample_history = FALSE (default),
# because the sample history is not part of the sequence

model.output <- model_LuminescenceSignals(
  sequence = sequence,
  model = "Pagonis2008"
)

##=====##
## Example 3: Simulate SAR sequence
##=====##

##set SAR sequence with the following steps
## (1) RegDose: set regenerative dose [Gy] as vector
## (2) TestDose: set test dose [Gy]
## (3) PH: set preheat temperature in deg. C
## (4) CH: Set cutheat temperature in deg. C
## (5) OSL_temp: set OSL reading temperature in deg. C

```

```

## (6) OSL_duration: set OSL reading duration in s

sequence <- list(
  RegDose = c(0,10,20,50,90,0,10),
  TestDose = 5,
  PH = 240,
  CH = 200,
  OSL_temp = 125,
  OSL_duration = 70)

# call function "model_LuminescenceSignals", set sequence = sequence,
# model = "Pagonis2007" (palaeodose = 20 Gy) and simulate_sample_history = FALSE (default),
# because the sample history is not part of the sequence

model.output <- model_LuminescenceSignals(

  sequence = sequence,
  model = "Pagonis2007",
  plot = FALSE
)

# in environment is a new object "model.output" with the results of
# every step of the given sequence.
# Plots are done at OSL and TL steps and the growth curve

# call "analyse_SAR.CWOSL" from RLum package
results <- analyse_SAR.CWOSL(model.output,
  signal.integral.min = 1,
  signal.integral.max = 15,
  background.integral.min = 601,
  background.integral.max = 701,
  fit.method = "EXP",
  dose.points = c(0,10,20,50,90,0,10))

#####
## Example 4: generate sequence from *.seq file and run SAR simulation
#####

# load example *.SEQ file and construct a sequence.
# call function "model_LuminescenceSignals", load created sequence for sequence,
# set model = "Bailey2002" (palaeodose = 10 Gy)
# and simulate_sample_history = FALSE (default),
# because the sample history is not part of the sequence

path <- system.file("extdata", "example_SAR_cycle.SEQ", package="RLumModel")

sequence <- read_SEQ2R(file = path)

model.output <- model_LuminescenceSignals(
  sequence = sequence,
  model = "Bailey2001",
  plot = FALSE
)

```



```

)

## call RLum package function "analyse_SAR.CWOSL" to analyse the simulated SAR cycle

results <- analyse_SAR.CWOSL(model.output,
                             signal.integral.min = 1,
                             signal.integral.max = 10,
                             background.integral.min = 301,
                             background.integral.max = 401,
                             dose.points = c(0,8,14,26,32,0,8),
                             fit.method = "EXP")

print(get_RLum(results))

##=====##
## Example 5: compare different optical powers of stimulation light
##=====##

# call function "model_LuminescenceSignals", model = "Bailey2004"
# and simulate_sample_history = FALSE (default),
# because the sample history is not part of the sequence
# the optical_power of the LED is varied and then compared.

optical_power <- seq(from = 0,to = 100,by = 20)

model.output <- lapply(1:length(optical_power), function(x){

  sequence <- list(IRR = c(20, 50, 1),
                  PH = c(220, 10, 5),
                  OSL = c(125, 50, optical_power[x])
                )

  data <- model_LuminescenceSignals(
    sequence = sequence,
    model = "Bailey2004",
    plot = FALSE
  )

  return(get_RLum(data, recordType = "OSL$", drop = FALSE))
})

##combine output curves
model.output.merged <- merge_RLum(model.output)

##plot
plot_RLum(
  object = model.output.merged,
  xlab = "Illumination time [s]",
  ylab = "OSL signal [a.u.]",
  main = "OSL signal dependency on optical power of stimulation light",
  legend.text = paste("Optical power density", 20*optical_power/100, "mW/cm^2"),

```

```

    combine = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

```

read_SEQ2R	<i>Parse a Risoe SEQ-file to a sequence necessary for simulating quartz luminescence</i>
------------	--

Description

A SEQ-file created by the Risoe Sequence Editor can be imported to simulate the sequence written in the sequence editor.

Usage

```
read_SEQ2R(file, lab.dose_rate = 1, txtProgressBar = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	character (required) : a *.seq file created by the Risoe Sequence Editor
lab.dose_rate	character (with default): set the dose rate of the radiation source in the laboratory [Gy/s]. Default: 1 Gy/s
txtProgressBar	logical (with default): enables or disables the txtProgressBar for a visuall control of the progress. Default: txtProgressBar = TRUE

Details

Supported versions

Suppored and tested: version 4.36.

Value

This function returns a **list** with the parsed *.seq file and the required steps for `model_LuminescenceSignals`.

Function version

0.1.0

Author(s)

Johannes Friedrich, University of Bayreuth (Germany),

References

Riso: Sequence Editor User Manual. Available at: http://www.nutech.dtu.dk/english/-/media/Andre_Universitetsenheder/Nutech/Produkter%20og%20services/Dosimetri/radiation_measurement_instruments/tl_osl_reader/Manuals/SequenceEditor.ashx?la=da

See Also

[model_LuminescenceSignals](#), [readLines](#)

Examples

```
##search "example_SAR_cycle.SEQ" in "extdata" in package "RLumModel"  
path <- system.file("extdata", "example_SAR_cycle.SEQ", package="RLumModel")  
  
sequence <- read_SEQ2R(file = path)
```

Index

*Topic **datasets**

ExampleData.ModelOutput, [3](#)

*Topic **package**

RLumModel-package, [2](#)

character, [4](#), [10](#)

ExampleData.ModelOutput, [3](#)

list, [4](#), [10](#)

logical, [4](#), [5](#), [10](#)

model.output (ExampleData.ModelOutput),
[3](#)

model_LuminescenceSignals, [4](#), [10](#), [11](#)

numeric, [4](#)

plot, [6](#)

plot.default, [5](#)

plot_RLum.Analysis, [4](#)

read_SEQ2R, [6](#), [10](#)

readLines, [11](#)

RLum, [6](#)

RLum.Analysis, [4](#), [5](#)

RLum.Data.Curve, [5](#)

RLumModel-package, [2](#)