

marelac : Tools for Aquatic Sciences

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Abstract

R package **marelac** (Soetaert, Petzoldt, and Meysman 2010) contains chemical and physical constants and functions, datasets, routines for unit conversion, and other utilities useful for MArine, Riverine, Estuarine, LAcustrine and Coastal sciences.

Keywords:~ marine, riverine, estuarine, lacustrine, coastal science, utilities, constants, R .

1. Introduction

R package **marelac** has been designed as a tool for use by scientists working in the MArine, Riverine, Estuarine, LAcustrine and Coastal sciences.

It contains:

- chemical and physical constants, datasets, e.g. atomic weights, gas constants, the earths bathymetry.
- conversion factors, e.g. gram to mol to liter conversions; conversions between different barometric units, temperature units, salinity units.
- physical functions, e.g. to estimate concentrations of conservative substances as a function of salinity, gas transfer coefficients, diffusion coefficients, estimating the Coriolis force, gravity ...
- the thermophysical properties of the seawater, as from the UNESCO polynomial (Fofonoff and Millard 1983) or as from the more recent derivation based on a Gibbs function (Feistel 2008; McDougall, Feistel, Millero, Jackett, Wright, King, Marion, Chen, and Spitzer 2009a).

Package **marelac** does *not* contain chemical functions dealing with the aquatic carbonate system (acidification, pH). These function can be found in two other R packages, i.e. **seacarb** (Lavigne and Gattuso 2010) and **AquaEnv** (Hofmann, Soetaert, Middelburg, and Meysman 2010).

2. Constants and datasets

2.1. Physical constants

Dataset **Constants** contains commonly used physical and chemical constants, as in [Mohr and Taylor \(2005\)](#):

```
> data.frame(cbind(acronym=names(Constants),
+                   matrix(ncol=3,byrow=TRUE,data=unlist(Constants),
+                   dimnames=list(NULL,c("value","units","description")))))
```

	acronym	value	units	description
1	g	9.8	m/s ²	gravity acceleration
2	SB	5.6697e-08	W/m ² /K ⁴	Stefan-Boltzmann constant
3	gasCt1	0.08205784	L*atm/K/mol	ideal gas constant
4	gasCt2	8.314472	m ³ *Pa/K/mol	ideal gas constant
5	gasCt3	83.1451	cm ³ *bar/K/mol	ideal gas constant
6	E	1.60217653e-19	C	Elementary charge
7	F	96485.3	C/mol	charge per mol of electrons
8	P0	101325	Pa	one standard atmosphere
9	B1	1.3806505e-23	J/K	Boltzmann constant
10	B2	8.617343e-05	eV/K	Boltzmann constant
11	Na	6.0221415e+23	mol ⁻¹	Avogadro constant
12	C	299792458	m s ⁻¹	Vacuum light speed

2.2. Ocean characteristics

Dataset **Oceans** contains surfaces and volumes of the world oceans as in [Sarmiento and Gruber \(2006\)](#):

```
> data.frame(cbind(acronym=names(Oceans),
+                   matrix(ncol=3,byrow=TRUE,data=unlist(Oceans),
+                   dimnames=list(NULL,c("value","units","description")))))
```

	acronym	value	units	description
1	Mass	1.35e+25	kg	total mass of the oceans
2	Vol	1.34e+18	m ³	total volume of the oceans
3	VolSurf	1.81e+16	m ³	volume of the surface ocean (0-50m)
4	VolDeep	9.44e+17	m ³	volume of the deep ocean (>1200m)
5	Area	3.58e+14	m ²	total area of the oceans
6	AreaIF	3.32e+14	m ²	annual mean ice-free area of the oceans
7	AreaAtl	7.5e+13	m ²	area of the Atlantic ocean, >45dgS
8	AreaPac	1.51e+14	m ²	area of the Pacific ocean, >45dgS
9	AreaInd	5.7e+13	m ²	area of the Indian ocean, >45dgS
10	AreaArct	9.6e+12	m ²	area of the Arctic ocean
11	AreaEncl	4.5e+12	m ²	area of enclosed seas (e.g. Mediterranean)

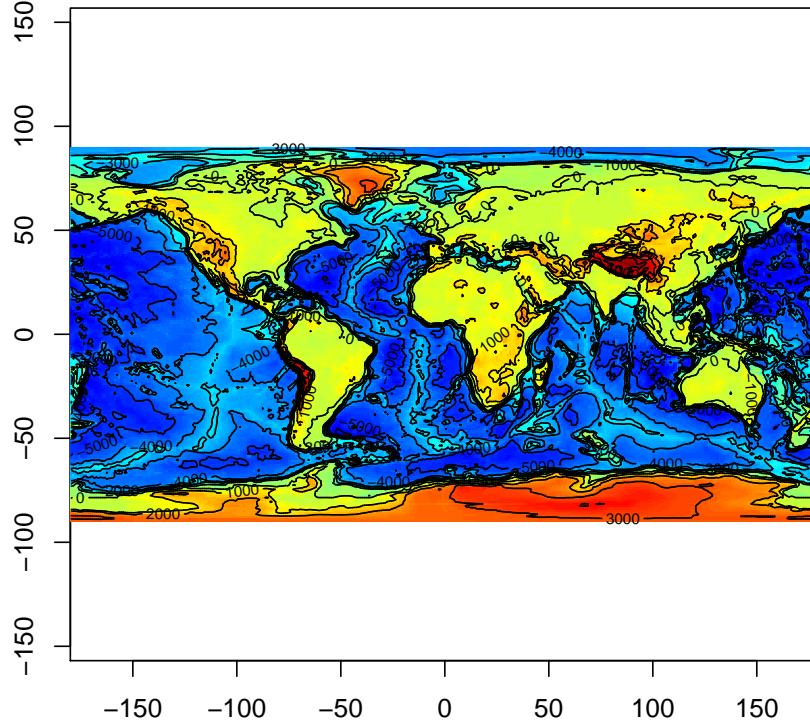


Figure 1: Image plot of ocean bathymetry - see text for R-code

12 Depth 3690 m 13 RiverFlow 3.7e+13 m ³ /yr	mean depth of the oceans Total river flow
--	--

2.3. World bathymetric data

Data set **Bathymetry** from the **marelac** package can be used to generate the bathymetry (and hypsometry) of the world oceans (and land) (Fig.1):

```
> require(marelac)
> image(Bathymetry$x,Bathymetry$y,Bathymetry$z,col=femmecol(100),
+       asp=TRUE,xlab="",ylab="")
> contour(Bathymetry$x,Bathymetry$y,Bathymetry$z,add=TRUE)
```

2.4. Surface of 1 dg by 1 dg grid cells of the earth

Function **earth_surf** estimates the surface (m^2) of the bathymetric grid cells of 1dg by 1dg,

based on their latitude.

As an example, we use it to estimate the surface of the earth; the true surface is 510072000 km²:

```
> SURF <- outer(X=Bathymetry$x,
+                   Y=Bathymetry$y,
+                   FUN <- function(X,Y) earth_surf(Y,X))
> sum(SURF)
```

```
[1] 5.100718e+14
```

Similarly, we can estimate the surface and volume of the oceans; it should be $3.58e^{14}$ and $1.34e^{18}$ respectively.

```
> sum(SURF*(Bathymetry$z<0))

[1] 3.618831e+14

> - sum(SURF*Bathymetry$z*(Bathymetry$z<0))

[1] 1.336255e+18
```

Combined with the dataset `Bathymetry`, function `earth_surf` allows to estimate the total earth surface at certain water depths (Fig.2):

```
> SurfDepth <- vector()
> dseq <- seq(-7500,-250,by=250)
> for (i in 2:length(dseq)) {
+   ii <- which (Bathymetry$z>dseq[i-1]&Bathymetry$z<=dseq[i])
+   SurfDepth[i-1]<-sum(SURF[ii])
+ }

> plot(dseq[-1],SurfDepth, xlab="depth, m", log="y",
+       ylab = "m2", main = "Surface at ocean depths")
```

2.5. AtomicWeight

Dataset `AtomicWeight` holds the atomic weight of most chemical elements according to the IUPAC table ([Wieser 2006](#)). The data set contains `NA` for elements which have no stable isotopes (except U, Th, Pa). The data set can be called in two versions. `AtomicWeight` shows the full table and `atomicweight` can be used for symbolic computations with the elements (see also `molweight`).

```
> AtomicWeight
```

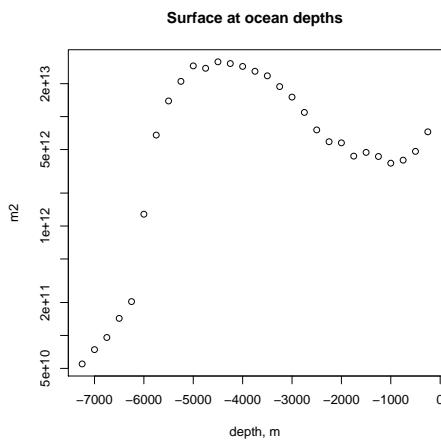


Figure 2: Earth surface at certain ocean depths - see text for R-code

Number		Name	Symbol	Weight	Footnotes
1	1	hydrogen	H	1.00794(7)	gmr
2	2	helium	He	4.002602(2)	gr
3	3	lithium	Li	6.941(2)	+gmr
4	4	beryllium	Be	9.012182(3)	
5	5	boron	B	10.811(7)	gmr
6	6	carbon	C	12.0107(8)	gr
7	7	nitrogen	N	14.0067(2)	gr
8	8	oxygen	O	15.9994(3)	gr
9	9	fluorine	F	18.9984032(5)	
10	10	neon	Ne	20.1797(6)	gm
11	11	sodium	Na	22.98976928(2)	
12	12	magnesium	Mg	24.3050(6)	
13	13	aluminium	Al	26.9815386(8)	
14	14	silicon	Si	28.0855(3)	r
15	15	phosphorus	P	30.973762(2)	
16	16	sulfur	S	32.065(5)	gr
17	17	chlorine	Cl	35.453(2)	gmr
18	18	argon	Ar	39.948(1)	gr
19	19	potassium	K	39.0983(1)	
20	20	calcium	Ca	40.078(4)	g
21	21	scandium	Sc	44.955912(6)	
22	22	titanium	Ti	47.867(1)	
23	23	vanadium	V	50.9415(1)	
24	24	chromium	Cr	51.9961(6)	
25	25	manganese	Mn	54.938045(5)	
26	26	iron	Fe	55.845(2)	
27	27	cobalt	Co	58.933195(5)	
28	28	nickel	Ni	58.6934(2)	

29	29	copper	Cu	63.546(3)	r
30	30	zinc	Zn	65.409(4)	
31	31	gallium	Ga	69.723(1)	
32	32	germanium	Ge	72.64(1)	
33	33	arsenic	As	74.92160(2)	
34	34	selenium	Se	78.96(3)	r
35	35	bromine	Br	79.904(1)	
36	36	krypton	Kr	83.798(2)	gm
37	37	rubidium	Rb	85.4678(3)	g
38	38	strontium	Sr	87.62(1)	gr
39	39	yttrium	Y	88.90585(2)	
40	40	zirconium	Zr	91.224(2)	g
41	41	niobium	Nb	92.90638(2)	
42	42	molybdenum	Mo	95.94(2)	g
43	43	technetium	Tc		*
44	44	ruthenium	Ru	101.07(2)	g
45	45	rhodium	Rh	102.90550(2)	
46	46	palladium	Pd	106.42(1)	g
47	47	silver	Ag	107.8682(2)	g
48	48	cadmium	Cd	112.411(8)	g
49	49	indium	In	114.818(3)	
50	50	tin	Sn	118.710(7)	g
51	51	antimony	Sb	121.760(1)	g
52	52	tellurium	Te	127.60(3)	g
53	53	iodine	I	126.90447(3)	
54	54	xenon	Xe	131.293(6)	gm
55	55	caesium	Cs	132.9054519(2)	
56	56	barium	Ba	137.327(7)	
57	57	lanthanum	La	138.90547(7)	g
58	58	cerium	Ce	140.116(1)	g
59	59	praseodymium	Pr	140.90765(2)	
60	60	neodymium	Nd	144.242(3)	g
61	61	promethium	Pm		*
62	62	samarium	Sm	150.36(2)	g
63	63	europtium	Eu	151.964(1)	g
64	64	gadolinium	Gd	157.25(3)	g
65	65	terbium	Tb	158.92535(2)	
66	66	dysprosium	Dy	162.500(1)	g
67	67	holmium	Ho	164.93032(2)	
68	68	erbium	Er	167.259(3)	g
69	69	thulium	Tm	168.93421(2)	
70	70	ytterbium	Yb	173.04(3)	g
71	71	lutetium	Lu	174.967(1)	g
72	72	hafnium	Hf	178.49(2)	
73	73	tantalum	Ta	180.94788(2)	
74	74	tungsten	W	183.84(1)	
75	75	rhenium	Re	186.207(1)	

76	76	osmium	Os	190.23(3)	g
77	77	iridium	Ir	192.217(3)	
78	78	platinum	Pt	195.084(9)	
79	79	gold	Au	196.966569(4)	
80	80	mercury	Hg	200.59(2)	
81	81	thallium	Tl	204.3833(2)	
82	82	lead	Pb	207.2(1)	gr
83	83	bismuth	Bi	208.98040(1)	
84	84	polonium	Po		*
85	85	astatine	At		*
86	86	radon	Rn		*
87	87	francium	Fr		*
88	88	radium	Ra		*
89	89	actinium	Ac		*
90	90	thorium	Th	232.03806(2)	*g
91	91	protactinium	Pa	231.03588(2)	*
92	92	uranium	U	238.02891(3)	*gm
93	93	neptunium	Np		*
94	94	plutonium	Pu		*
95	95	americium	Am		*
96	96	curium	Cm		*
97	97	berkelium	Bk		*
98	98	californium	Cf		*
99	99	einsteinium	Es		*
100	100	fermium	Fm		*
101	101	mendelevium	Md		*
102	102	nobelium	No		*
103	103	lawrencium	Lr		*
104	104	rutherfordium	Rf		*
105	105	dubnium	Db		*
106	106	seaborgium	Sg		*
107	107	bohrium	Bh		*
108	108	hassium	Hs		*
109	109	meitnerium	Mt		*
110	110	darmstadtium	Ds		*
111	111	roentgenium	Rg		*

```
> AtomicWeight[8,]
```

Number	Name	Symbol	Weight	Footnotes
8	oxygen	O	15.9994(3)	gr

```
> (W_H2O<- with (atomicweight, 2 * H + O))
```

```
[1] 18.01528
```

2.6. Atmospheric composition

The atmospheric composition, given in units of the moles of each gas to the total of moles of gas in dry air is in function `atmComp`:

```
> atmComp("O2")
```

```
O2
0.20946
```

```
> atmComp()
```

He	Ne	N2	O2	Ar	Kr
5.2400e-06	1.8180e-05	7.8084e-01	2.0946e-01	9.3400e-03	1.1400e-06
CH4	CO2	N2O	H2	Xe	CO
1.7450e-06	3.6500e-04	3.1400e-07	5.5000e-07	8.7000e-08	5.0000e-08
O3					
1.0000e-08					

```
> sum(atmComp())      #!
```

```
[1] 1.000032
```

3. Physical functions

3.1. Coriolis

Function `coriolis` estimates the Coriolis factor, f , units sec^{-1} according to the formula: $f = 2 * \omega * \sin(lat)$, where $\omega = 7.292e^{-5}\text{radians sec}^{-1}$.

The following R-script plots the coriolis factor as a function of latitude (Fig.3):

```
> plot(-90:90, coriolis(-90:90), xlab="latitude, dg North",
+           ylab= "/s" , main ="Coriolis factor", type="l", lwd=2)
```

3.2. Molecular diffusion coefficients

In function `diffcoeff` the molecular and ionic diffusion coefficients (m^2s^{-1}), for several species at given salinity (S) temperature (t) and pressure (P) is estimated. The implementation is based on Chapter 4 in ([Boudreau 1997](#)).

```
> diffcoeff(S=15, t=15)*24*3600*1e4  # cm2/day
```

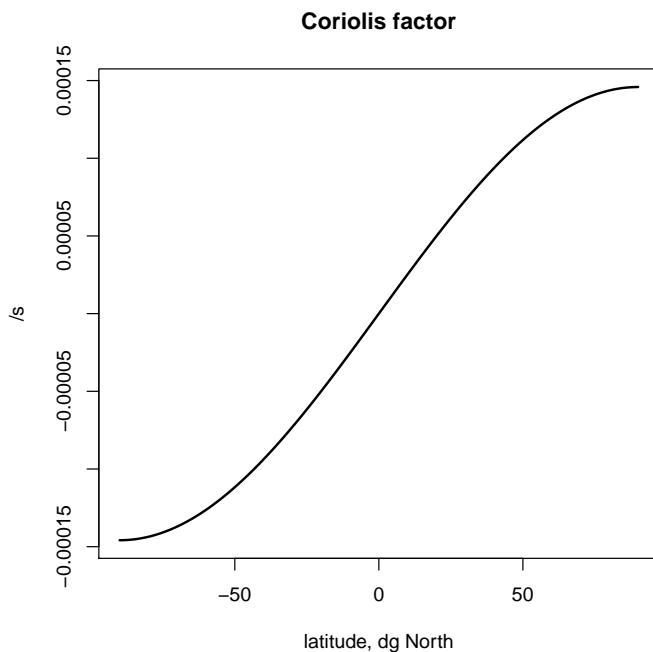


Figure 3: The Coriolis function

H2O	O2	CO2	H2	CH4	DMS	He	Ne
1 1.478897	1.570625	1.241991	3.429952	1.198804	0.8770747	5.186823	2.749411
Ar	Kr	Xe	Rn	N2	H2S	NH3	
1 1.554712	1.166917	0.9126865	0.8079991	1.190863	1.180685	1.467438	
NO	N2O	CO	S02	OH	F	C1	Br
1 1.500764	1.164872	1.195000	1.035560	3.543847	0.9577852	1.354384	1.391657
I	HC03	CO3	H2P04	HP04	P04		HS
1 1.364436	0.7693272	0.6126977	0.6168857	0.495435	0.3991121	1.214088	
HS03	S03	HS04	S04	IO3	N02	N03	
1 0.8836584	0.7379176	0.8874275	0.700226	0.7069267	1.278582	1.283189	
H	Li	Na	K	Cs	Ag	NH4	
1 6.510175	0.6738419	0.8807268	0.8807268	1.385375	1.106039	1.314599	
Ca	Mg	Fe	Mn	Ba	Be	Cd	
1 0.5264259	0.4682133	0.4657005	0.4610938	0.5611859	0.3911549	0.4682133	
Co	Cu	Hg	Ni	Sr	Pb	Ra	
1 0.4682133	0.4824524	0.5653738	0.4447608	0.5214003	0.62233	0.5775189	
Zn	Al	Ce	La	Pu	H3P04	BOH3	
1 0.4669569	0.4497863	0.4116759	0.4037188	0.3777535	0.555835	0.7602404	
BOH4	H4Si04						
1 0.6652104	0.6882134						

```
> diffcoeff(t=10)$O2
```

```
[1] 1.539783e-09
```

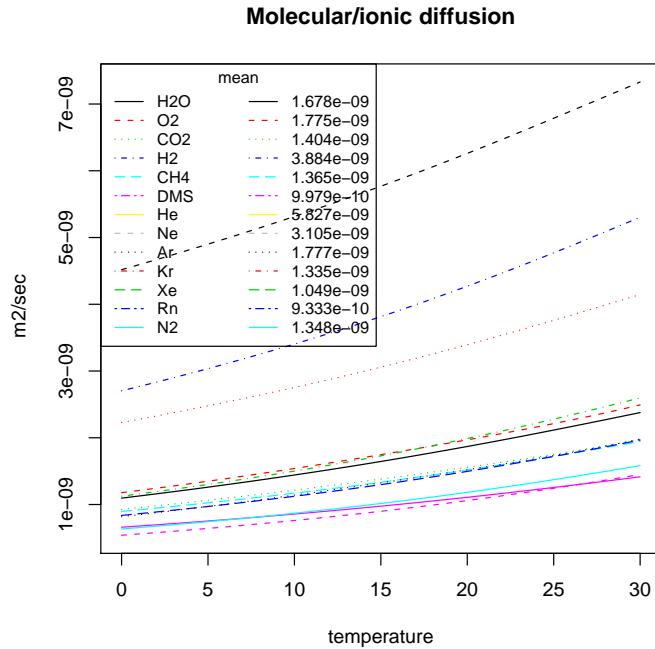


Figure 4: Molecular diffusion coefficients as a function of temperature

Values of the diffusion coefficients for a temperature range of 0 to 30 and for the 13 first species is in (Fig.4):

```
> difftemp <- diffcoeff(t=0:30)[,1:13]

> matplot(0:30,difftemp,xlab="temperature",ylab=" m2/sec",
+           main="Molecular/ionic diffusion",type="l")
> legend("topleft",ncol=2,cex=0.8,title="mean",col=1:13,lty=1:13,
+         legend=cbind(names(difftemp),format(colMeans(difftemp),digits=4)))
```

3.3. Shear viscosity of water

Function **viscosity** calculates the shear viscosity of water, in centipoise ($gm^{-1}sec^{-1}$). The formula is valid for $0 < t < 30$ and $0 < S < 36$ (Fig.5).

```
> plot(0:30,viscosity(S=35,t=0:30,P=1),xlab="temperature",ylab="g/m/s",
+       main="shear viscosity of water",type="l")
> lines(0:30,viscosity(S=0,t=0:30,P=1),col="red")
> lines(0:30,viscosity(S=35,t=0:30,P=100),col="blue")
> legend("topright",col=c("black","red","blue"),lty=1,
+         legend=c("S=35,P=1","S=0,P=1","S=35,P=100"))
```

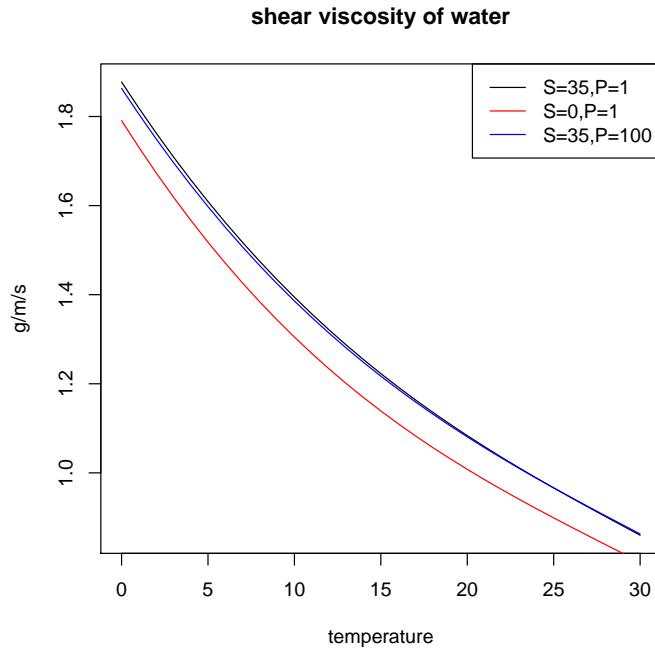


Figure 5: Shear viscosity of water as a function of temperature

4. Dissolved gasses

4.1. Saturated oxygen concentrations

`gas_O2sat` estimates the saturated concentration of oxygen in mgL^{-1} . Method APHA ([Greenberg 1992](#)) is the standard formula in Limnology, the method after [Weiss \(1970\)](#) the traditional formula used in marine sciences.

```
> gas_O2sat(t = 20)
[1] 7.374404
> t <- seq(0, 30, 0.1)
```

Conversion to $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ can be done as follows:

```
> gas_O2sat(S=35, t=20)*1000/molweight("O2")
02
230.4588
```

The effect of salinity on saturated concentration is in (Fig.6).

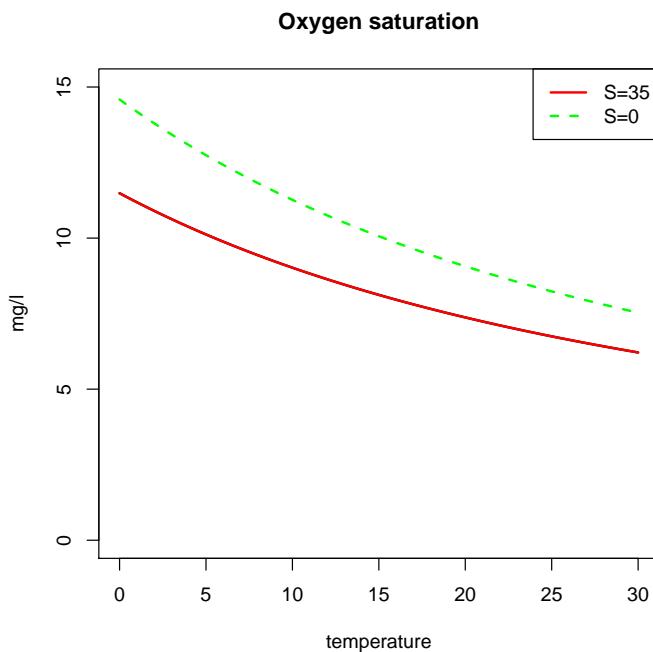


Figure 6: Oxygen saturated concentration as a function of temperature, and for different salinities

```
> plot(t, gas_O2sat(t = t), type = "l", ylim = c(0, 15), lwd=2,
+       main="Oxygen saturation", ylab = "mg/l", xlab="temperature")
> lines(t, gas_O2sat(S = 0, t = t, method = "Weiss"), col = "green",
+        lwd = 2, lty = "dashed")
> lines(t, gas_O2sat(S = 35, t = t, method = "Weiss"), col = "red", lwd = 2)
> legend("topright",c("S=35","S=0"),col=c("red","green"), lty=c(1,2), lwd=2)
```

4.2. Solubilities and saturated concentrations

More solubilities and saturated concentrations (in mmol m^{-3}) are in functions `gas_solubility` and `gas_satconc`.

```
> gas_satconc(species="O2")
          O2
[1,] 210.9798

> Temp<-seq(from=0,to=30,by=0.1)
> Sal <- seq(from=0,to=35,by=0.1)
```

We plot the saturated concentrations for a selection of species as a function of temperature and salinity (Fig. 7):

```

> #
> mf <- par(mfrow=c(2,2))
> #
> gs <-gas_solubility(t=Temp)
> species <- c("CCl4", "CO2", "N2O", "Rn", "CCl2F2")
> matplot(Temp,gs[,species],type="l",lty=1,lwd=2,xlab="temperature",
+ ylab="mmol/m3",main="solubility (S=35)")
> legend("topright",col=1:5,lwd=2,legend=species)
> #
> species2 <- c("Kr", "CH4", "Ar", "O2", "N2", "Ne")
> matplot(Temp,gs[,species2],type="l",lty=1,lwd=2,xlab="temperature",
+ ylab="mmol/m3",main="solubility (S=35)")
> legend("topright",col=1:6,lwd=2,legend=species2)
> #
>
> species <- c("N2", "CO2", "O2", "CH4", "N2O")
> gsat <-gas_satconc(t=Temp,species=species)
> matplot(Temp,gsat,type="l",xlab="temperature",log="y", lty=1,
+ ylab="mmol/m3",main="Saturated conc (S=35)",lwd=2)
> legend("right",col=1:5,lwd=2,legend=species)
> #
> gsat <-gas_satconc(S=Sal,species=species)
> matplot(Sal,gsat,type="l",xlab="salinity",log="y", lty=1,
+ ylab="mmol/m3",main="Saturated conc (T=20)",lwd=2)
> legend("right",col=1:5,lwd=2,legend=species)
> #
> par("mfrow"=mf)

```

4.3. Partial pressure of water vapor

Function `vapor` estimates the partial pressure of water vapor, divided by the atmospheric pressure (Fig.8).

```

> plot(0:30, vapor(t = 0:30), xlab = "Temperature, dgC", ylab = "pH2O/P",
+ type ="l")

```

4.4. Schmidt number and gas transfer velocity

The Schmidt number of a gas (`gas_schmidt`) is an essential quantity in the gas transfer velocity calculation (`gas_transfer`). The latter also depends on wind velocity, as measured 10 metres above sea level (u_{10}) (Fig.9).

```
> gas_schmidt(species="CO2",t=20)
```

```
[1] 665.988
```

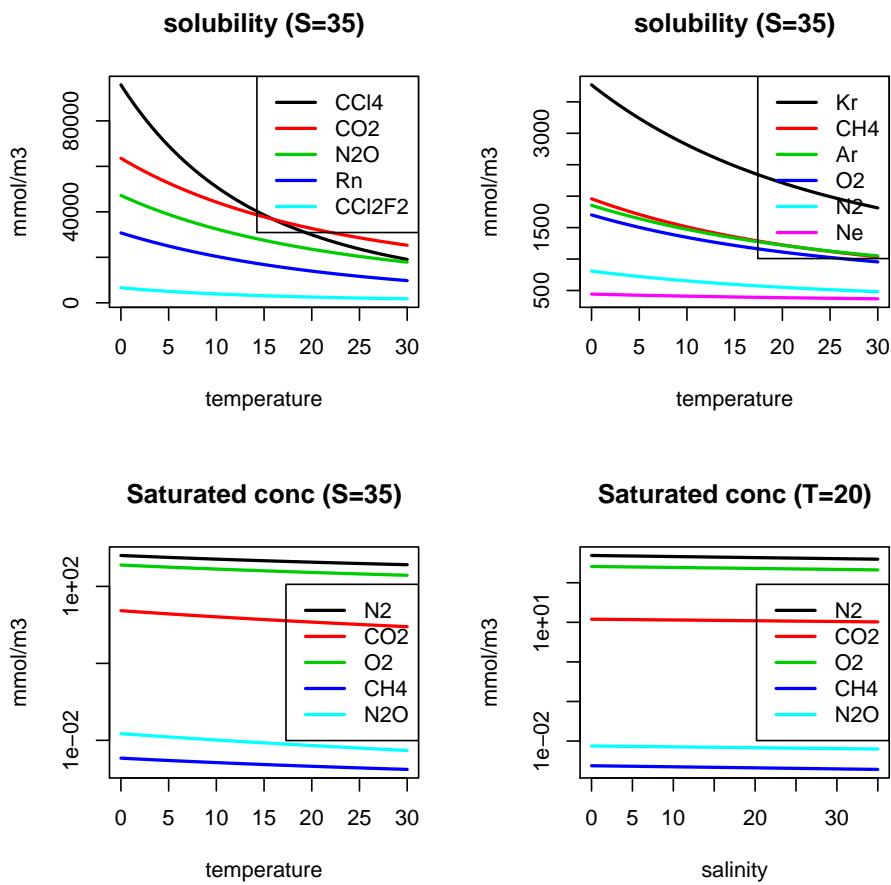


Figure 7: Saturated concentrations and solubility as a function of temperature and salinity, and for different species

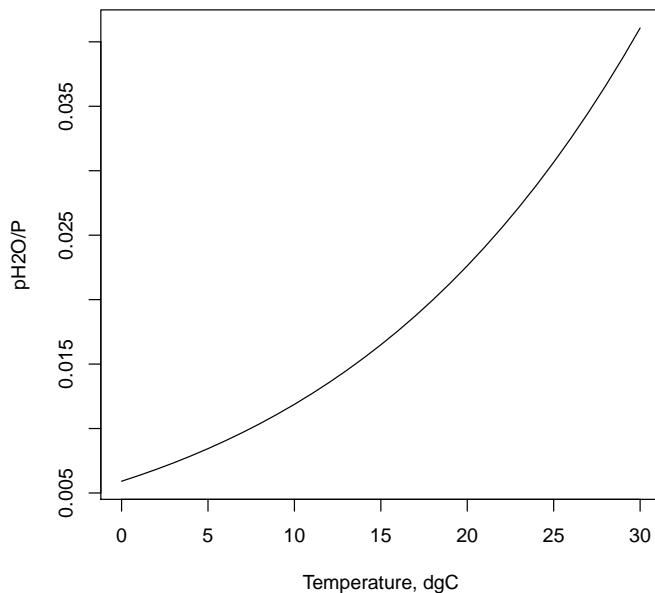


Figure 8: Partial pressure of water in saturated air as a function of temperature

```
> useq <- 0:15

> plot(useq,gas_transfer(u10=useq,species="O2"),type="l",lwd=2,xlab="u10,m/s",
+       ylab="m/s", main="O2 gas transfer velocity",ylim=c(0,3e-4))
> lines(useq,gas_transfer(u10=useq,species="O2",method="Nightingale"),lwd=2,lty=2)
> lines(useq,gas_transfer(u10=useq,species="O2",method="Wanninkhof1"),lwd=2,lty=3)
> lines(useq,gas_transfer(u10=useq,species="O2",method="Wanninkhof2"),lwd=2,lty=4)
> legend("topleft",lty=1:4,lwd=2,legend=c("Liss and Merlivat 1986",
+ "Nightingale et al. 2000","Wanninkhof 1992","Wanninkhof and McGillis 1999"))
```

5. Seawater properties

5.1. Concentration of conservative species in seawater

Borate, calcite, sulphate and fluoride concentrations can be estimated as a function of the seawater salinity:

```
> sw_conserv(S=seq(0,35,by=5))

      Borate   Calcite Sulphate Fluoride
1  0.00000     0.000    0.000  0.000000
2 59.42857 1468.571 4033.633  9.760629
```

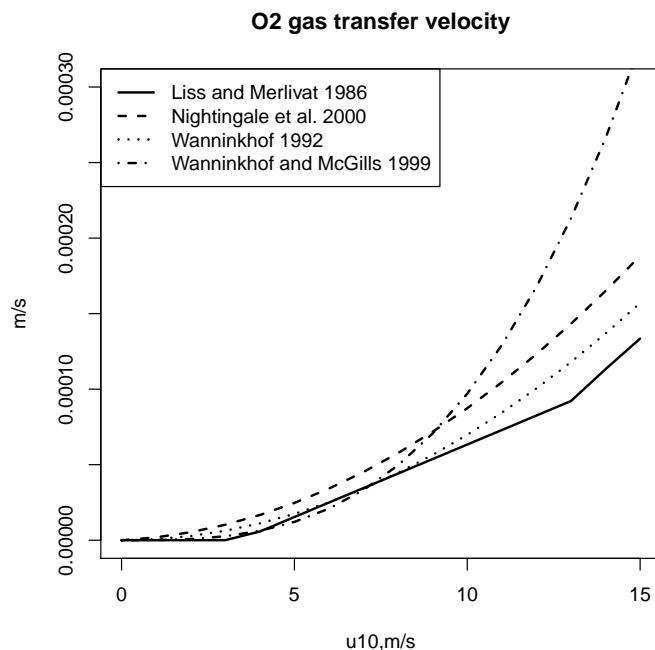


Figure 9: Oxygen gas transfer velocity for seawater, as a function of wind speed

```

3 118.85714 2937.143 8067.267 19.521257
4 178.28571 4405.714 12100.900 29.281886
5 237.71429 5874.286 16134.534 39.042515
6 297.14286 7342.857 20168.167 48.803144
7 356.57143 8811.429 24201.801 58.563772
8 416.00000 10280.000 28235.434 68.324401
  
```

5.2. Two salinity scales

Millero, Feistel, Wright, and McDougall (2008) and McDougall, Jackett, and Millero (2009b) provide a function to derive absolute salinity (expressed in $\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) from measures of practical salinity. Absolute salinity is to be used as the concentration variable entering the thermodynamic functions of seawater (see next section).

The conversion between salinity scales is done with functions:

- `convert_AStoPS` from absolute to practical salinity and
- `convert_PStoAS` from practical to absolute salinity

For example:

```
> convert_AStoPS(S=35)
```

```
[1] 34.83573
```

```
> convert_PStoAS(S=35)
```

```
[1] 35.16504
```

These functions have as extra arguments the gauge pressure (`p`), latitude (`lat`), longitude (`lon`), and -optional- the dissolved Si concentration (`DSi`) and the ocean (`Ocean`).

When one of these arguments are provided, they also correct for inconsistencies due to local composition anomalies.

When `DSi` is not given, the correction makes use of a conversion table that estimates the salinity variations as a function of present-day local seawater composition. The conversion in R uses the FORTRAN code developed by D. Jackett (<http://www.marine.csiro.au/~jackett/TEOS-10/>).

The correction factors are in a data set called `sw_sfac`, a list with the properties used in the conversion functions.

Below we first convert from practical to absolute salinity, for different longitudes, and then plot the correction factors as a function of latitude and longitude and at the seawater surface, i.e. for `p=0` (Fig.10).¹.

```
> convert_PStoAS(S=35, lat=-10, lon=0)
```

```
[1] 35.16525
```

```
> convert_PStoAS(S=35, lat=0, lon=0)
```

```
[1] 35.16558
```

```
> convert_PStoAS(S=35, lat=10, lon=0)
```

```
[1] 35.16504
```

```
> convert_PStoAS(S=35, lat=-10, lon=0)
```

```
[1] 35.16525
```

```
> convert_PStoAS(S=35, lat=-10, DSi=1:10, Ocean="Pacific")
```

```
[1] 35.16513 35.16523 35.16532 35.16541 35.16550 35.16560 35.16569
[8] 35.16578 35.16588 35.16597
```

```
> dsal <- t(sw_sfac$del_sa[, , ])
```

```
> dsal [dsal < -90] <- NA
```

```
> image(sw_sfac$longs, sw_sfac$lats, dsal, col=femmecol(100),
+        asp=TRUE, xlab="dg", ylab="dg",
+        main="salinity conversion - p = 0 bar")
```

```
> contour(sw_sfac$longs, sw_sfac$lats, dsal, asp=TRUE, add=TRUE)
```

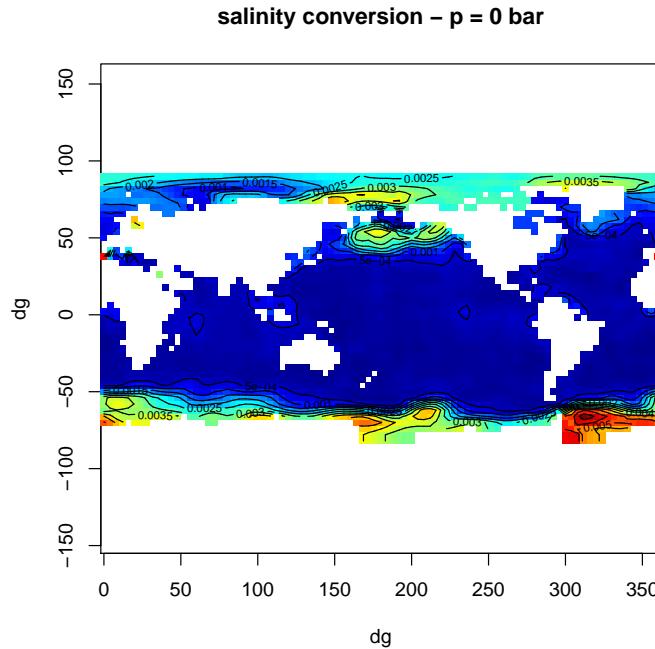


Figure 10: Salinity anomaly to convert from practical to absolute salinity and vice versa

Finally, the correction factors are plotted versus depth, at four latitudinal cross-sections (Fig.11):

```
> ii <- c(6,21,24,43)
> par(mfrow=c(2,2))
> for ( i in ii)
+ {
+   dsal <- t(sw_sfac$del_sa[,i,])
+   dsal [dsal < -90]<-0
+   image(sw_sfac$longs, sw_sfac$p, dsal, col=c("black",femmecol(100)),
+         xlab="longitude, dg", ylab="depth, m", zlim=c(0,0.018),
+         main=sw_sfac$lat[i], ylim=c(6000,0))
+   contour(sw_sfac$longs, sw_sfac$p, dsal, asp=TRUE, add=TRUE)
+ }
```

5.3. Thermophysical seawater properties

Package **marelac** also implements several thermodynamic properties of seawater. Either one can choose the formulation based on the UNESCO polynomial (Fofonoff and Millard 1983), which has served the oceanographic community for decades, or the more recent derivation as in Feistel (2008). In the latter case the estimates are based on three individual thermodynamic

¹Before plotting, the negative numbers in the salinity anomaly table `sw_sfac` are converted to `NA` (not available). In the data set, numbers not available are denoted with `-99`.

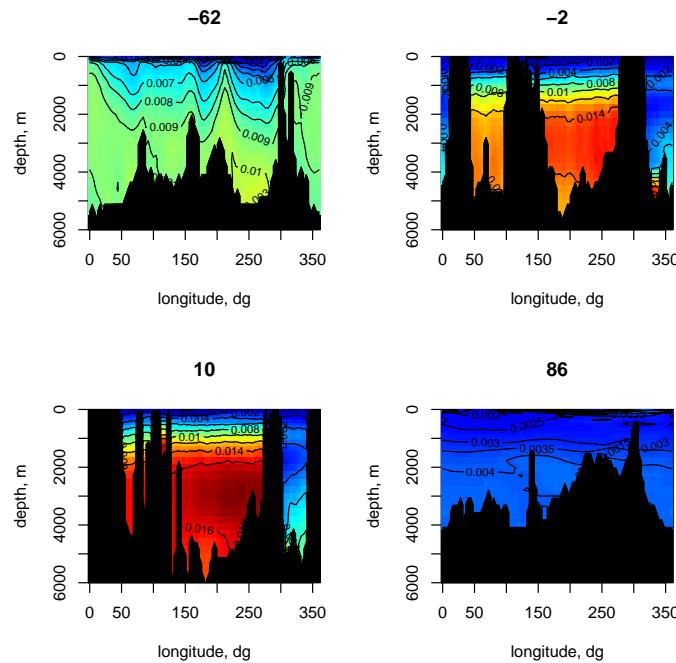


Figure 11: Salinity anomaly to convert from practical to absolute salinity and vice versa for several latitudinal cross-sections (negative = S hemisphere)

potentials for fluid water, for ice and for the saline contribution of seawater (the Helmholtz function for pure water, an equation of state for salt-free ice, in the form of a Gibbs potential function, and the saline part of the Gibbs potential).

Note that the formulations from Feistel (2008) use the absolute salinity scale (Millero *et al.* 2008), while the UNESCO polynomial uses practical salinity.

```
> sw_cp(S=40,t=1:20)
```

```
[1] 3958.545 3959.028 3959.576 3960.180 3960.831 3961.523 3962.247  
[8] 3962.997 3963.768 3964.553 3965.348 3966.148 3966.949 3967.747  
[15] 3968.540 3969.324 3970.098 3970.859 3971.605 3972.336
```

```
> sw_cp(S=40, t=1:20, method="UNESCO")
```

```
[1] 3956.080 3955.898 3955.883 3956.021 3956.296 3956.697 3957.209
[8] 3957.819 3958.516 3959.288 3960.124 3961.013 3961.945 3962.911
[15] 3963.900 3964.906 3965.918 3966.931 3967.936 3968.927
```

The precision of the calculations can be assessed by comparing them to some test values:

```

> t  <- 25.5
> p  <- 1023/10 # pressure in bar
> S  <- 35.7
> sw_alpha(S,t,p)           -0.0003098378393192645

```

```
[1] 1.167598e-13

> sw_beta(S,t,p)           -0.0007257297978386655

[1] 2.555374e-12

> sw_cp(S,t,p)            -3974.42541259729

[1] -5.945121e-07

> sw_tpot(S,t,p)          -25.2720983155409

[1] 5.203708e-05

> sw_dens(S,t,p)          -1027.95249315662

[1] 9.467044e-08

> sw_enthalpy(S,t,p)       -110776.712408975

[1] -2.050104e-05

> sw_entropy(S,t,p)        -352.81879771528

[1] -9.916204e-08

> sw_kappa(S,t,p)          -4.033862685464779e-6

[1] -1.068645e-15

> sw_kappa_t(S,t,p)         -4.104037946151349e-6

[1] -1.011721e-15

> sw_svel(S,t,p)            -1552.93372863425

[1] 1.341919e-07
```

Below we plot all implemented thermophysical properties as a function of salinity and temperature (Fig.12, 13). We first define a function that makes the plots:

```

> plotST <- function(fun,title)
+ {
+   Sal <- seq(0,40,by=0.5)
+   Temp<- seq(-5,40,by=0.5)
+
+   Val <- outer(X=Sal,Y=Temp,FUN=function(X,Y) fun(S=X, t=Y))
+   contour(Sal,Temp,Val,xlab="Salinity",ylab="temperature",
+           main=title,nlevel=20)
+ }
> par (mfrow=c(3,2))
> par(mar=c(4,4,3,2))
> plotST(sw_gibbs,"Gibbs function")
> plotST(sw_cp,"Heat capacity")
> plotST(sw_entropy,"Entropy")
> plotST(sw_enthalpy,"Enthalpy")
> plotST(sw_dens,"Density")
> plotST(sw_svel,"Sound velocity")

> par (mfrow=c(3,2))
> par(mar=c(4,4,3,2))
> plotST(sw_kappa,"Isentropic compressibility")
> plotST(sw_kappa_t,"Isothermal compressibility")
> plotST(sw_alpha,"Thermal expansion coefficient")
> plotST(sw_beta,"Haline contraction coefficient")
> plotST(sw_adtgrad,"Adiabatic temperature gradient")
> par (mfrow=c(1,1))

```

The difference between the two formulations, based on the UNESCO polynomial or the Gibbs function is also instructive (Fig.14):

```

> par (mfrow=c(2,2))
> par(mar=c(4,4,3,2))
> plotST(function(S,t) sw_dens(S,t,method="UNESCO")-sw_dens(S,t),
+ "Density UNESCO - Gibbs")
> plotST(function(S,t) sw_cp(S,t,method="UNESCO")-sw_cp(S,t),
+ "Heat capacity UNESCO - Gibbs")
> plotST(function(S,t) sw_svel(S,t,method="UNESCO")-sw_svel(S,t),
+ "Sound velocity UNESCO - Gibbs")
> par (mfrow=c(1,1))

```

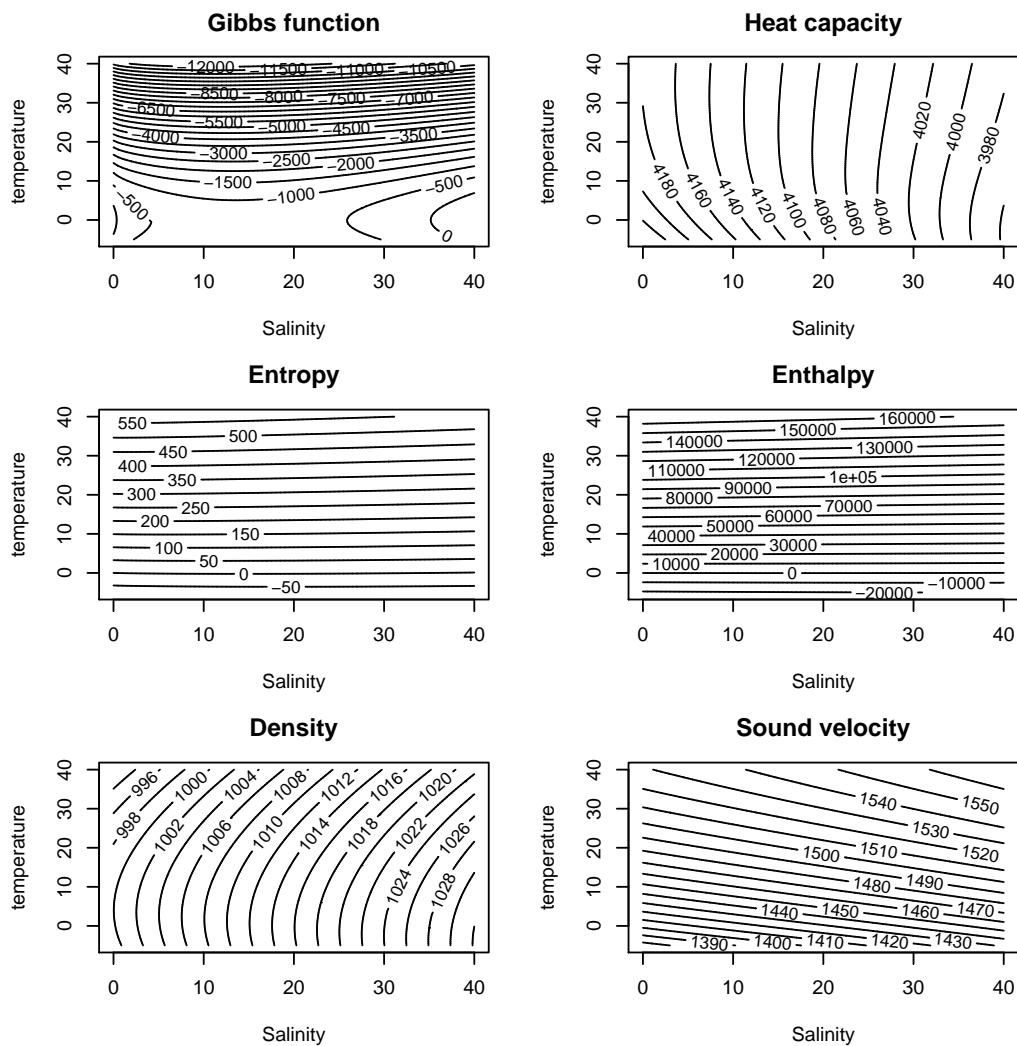


Figure 12: Seawater properties as a function of salinity and temperature - see text for R-code

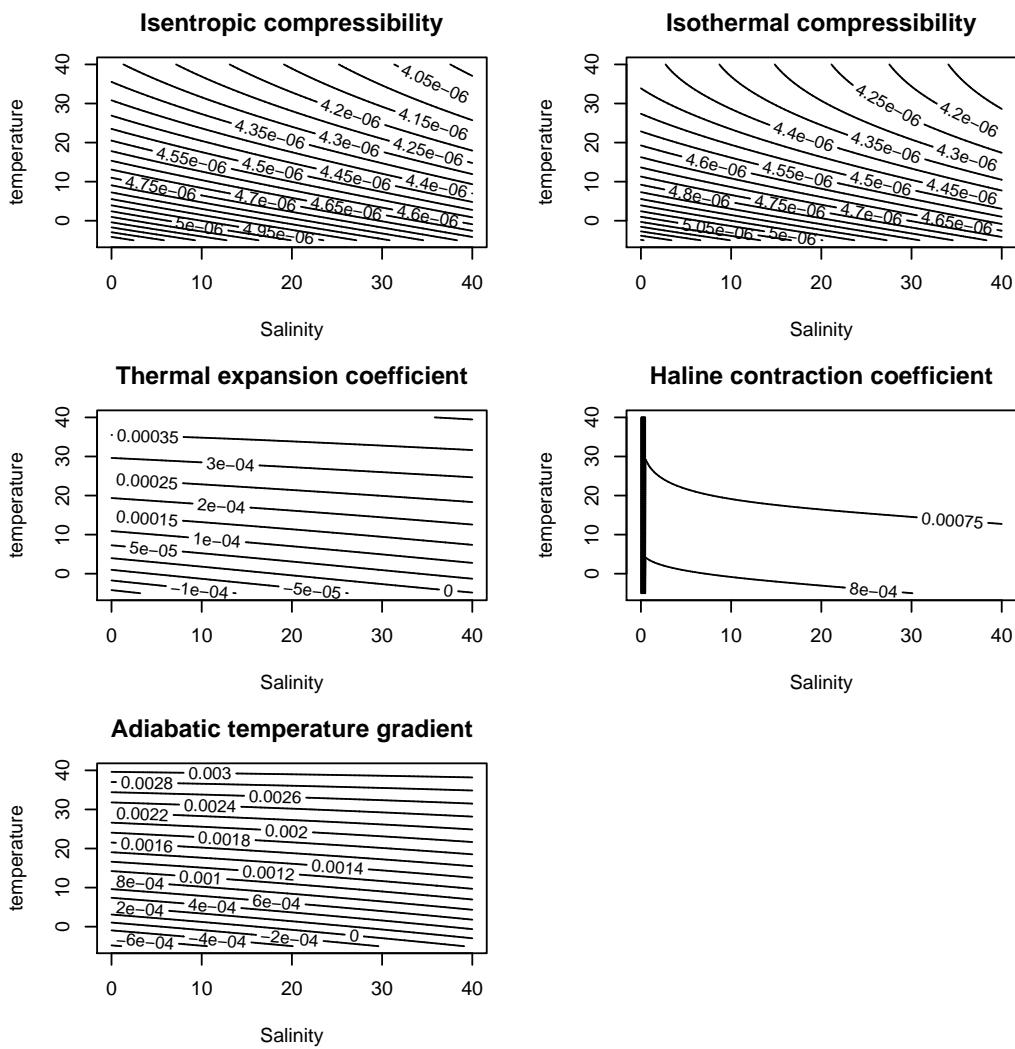


Figure 13: Seawater properties as a function of salinity and temperature - continued - see text for R-code

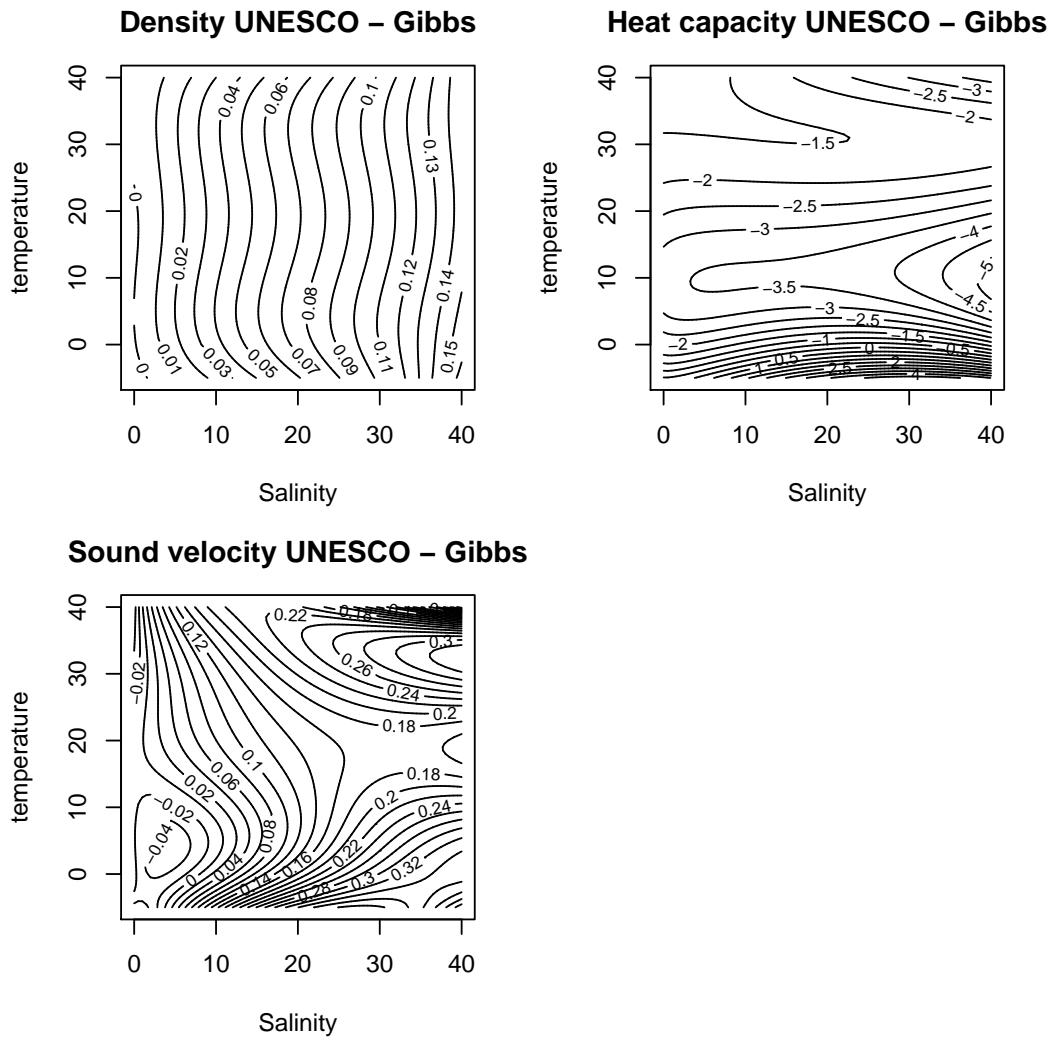


Figure 14: Difference between two methods of calculating some seawater properties as a function of salinity and temperature - see text for R-code

6. Conversions

Finally, several functions are included to convert between units of certain properties.

6.1. Gram, mol, liter conversions

marelac function `molweight` converts from gram to moles and vice versa. The function is based on a lexical parser and the IUPAC table of atomic weights, so it should be applicable to arbitrary chemical formulae:

```
> 1/molweight("CO3")
CO3
0.01666419

> 1/molweight("HCO3")
HCO3
0.01638892

> 1/molweight(c("C2H5OH", "CO2", "H2O"))
C2H5OH      CO2      H2O
0.02170683  0.02272237  0.05550844

> molweight(c("SiOH4", "NaHCO3", "C6H12O6", "Ca(HCO3)2", "Pb(NO3)2", "(NH4)2SO4"))
SiOH4      NaHCO3      C6H12O6      Ca(HCO3)2      Pb(NO3)2      (NH4)2SO4
48.11666   84.00661  180.15588  162.11168  331.20980  132.13952
```

We can use that to estimate the importance of molecular weight on certain physical properties (Fig.15):

```
> gs <- gas_solubility()
> species <- colnames(gs)
> mw <- molweight(species)

> plot(mw,gs,type="n",xlab="molecular weight", ylab="solubility", log="y")
> text(mw,gs,species)
```

Function `molvol` estimates the volume of one liter of a specific gas or the molar volume of an **ideal** gas.

```
> molvol(species="ideal")
```

```
ideal
24.46536
```

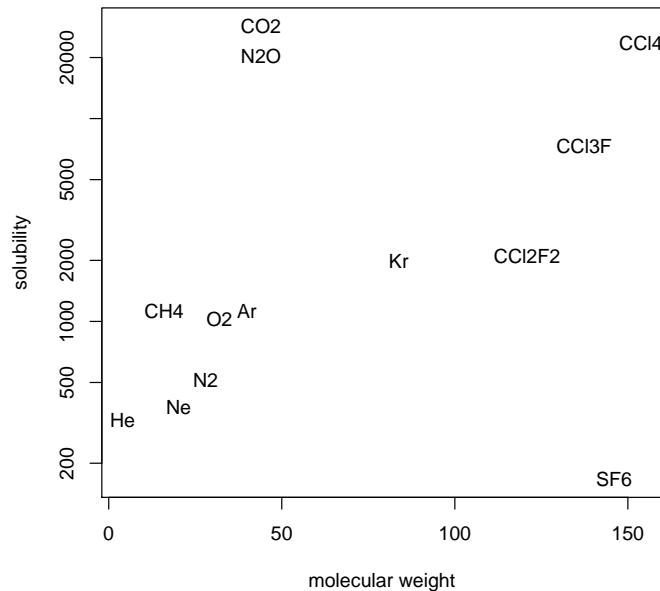


Figure 15: Gas solubility as a function of molecular weight see text for R-code

```
> molvol(species="ideal",t=1:10)
```

```
ideal
[1,] 22.49599
[2,] 22.57804
[3,] 22.66010
[4,] 22.74216
[5,] 22.82421
[6,] 22.90627
[7,] 22.98833
[8,] 23.07039
[9,] 23.15244
[10,] 23.23450
```

```
> 1/molvol(species="O2",t=0)*1000
```

```
O2
44.67259
```

```
> 1/molvol(species="O2",q=1:6,t=0)
```

```
O2
[1,] 0.044672589
[2,] 0.022336294
```

```
[3,] 0.014890860
[4,] 0.011168149
[5,] 0.008934518
[6,] 0.007445432

> 1/molvol(t=1:5,species=c("CO2","O2","N2O"))

      CO2        O2        N2O
[1,] 0.04468587 0.04450899 0.04469987
[2,] 0.04452145 0.04434659 0.04453529
[3,] 0.04435824 0.04418537 0.04437192
[4,] 0.04419623 0.04402533 0.04420975
[5,] 0.04403541 0.04386644 0.04404877
```

6.2. Average elemental composition of biomass

The average elemental composition of marine plankton (Redfield ratio) is traditionally assumed to be C₁₀₆H₂₆₃O₁₁₀N₁₆P₁ (Redfield 1934; Redfield, Ketchum, and Richards 1963; Richards 1965), while Limnologists sometimes assume a ratio of C₁₀₆H₁₈₀O₄₅N₁₆P₁ (Stumm 1964). Since then, the ratio of C:N:P was widely agreed, but there is still discussion about the average of O and H. Anderson (1995) proposed a new formula C₁₀₆H₁₇₅O₄₂N₁₆P₁ for marine plankton and similarly Hedges, Baldoock, Gélinas, Lee, Peterson, and Wakeham (2002), who used NMR analysis, found an elemental composition with much less hydrogen and oxygen (C₁₀₆H_{175–180}O_{35–40}N₁₅₂₀S_{0.3–0.5}) than in the original formula.

Function `redfield` can be used to simplify conversions between the main elements of biomass, where the default molar ratio can be displayed by:

```
> redfield(1, "P")
```

C	H	O	N	P	
1	106	263	110	16	1

The second argument of the function allows to rescale this to any of the constitutional elements, e.g. to nitrogen:

```
> redfield(1, "N")
```

C	H	O	N	P	
1	6.625	16.4375	6.875	1	0.0625

In addition, it is also possible to request the output in mass units, e.g. how many mass units of the elements are related to 2 mass units (e.g. mg) of phosphorus:

```
> redfield(2, "P", "mass")
```

C	H	O	N	P
1 82.20727	17.11695	113.6403	14.47078	2

Finally, mass percentages can be obtained by:

```
> x <- redfield(1, "P", "mass")
> x / sum(x)
```

C	H	O	N	P
1 0.3583026	0.0746047	0.4953044	0.06307127	0.008717054

or by using an alternative elemental composition with:

```
> stumm <- c(C=106, H=180, O=45, N=16, P=1)
> x <- redfield(1, "P", "mass", ratio = stumm)
> x / sum(x)
```

C	H	O	N	P
1 0.524006	0.07467398	0.2963318	0.09223971	0.01274841

Note however, that all these formulae are intended to approximate the **average** biomass composition and that large differences are natural for specific observations, depending on the involved species and their physiological state.

6.3. Pressure conversions

`convert_p` converts between the different barometric scales:

```
> convert_p(1, "atm")
```

Pa	bar	at atm	torr
1 101325.3	1.013253	1.033214	1 760.0008

6.4. Temperature conversions

Function `convert_T` converts between different temperature scales (Kelvin, Celsius, Fahrenheit):

```
> convert_T(1, "C")
```

K	C	F
1 274.15	1 33.8	

6.5. Salinity and chlorinity

The relationship between Salinity, chlorinity and conductivity is in various functions:

```
> convert_StoCl(S=35)
```

```
[1] 19.37394
```

```
> convert_RtoS(R=1)
```

```
[1] 27.59808
```

```
> convert_StoR(S=35)
```

```
[1] 1.236537
```

7. Finally

This vignette was made with Sweave ([Leisch 2002](#)).

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