# Package 'birk'

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Type Package

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<b>Description</b> This is a compilation of functions that I found useful to make. It currently includes a unit of measurement conversion function, a Q10 calculator for temperature dependence of chemical and biological rates, and some miscellaneous wrapper functions to make R code shorter and faster to write.					
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conv\_unit

conv\_unit

Convert Units of Measurement

#### **Description**

Converts common units of measurement for a variety of dimensions. See conv\_unit\_options for all options.

## Usage

```
conv_unit(x, from, to)
```

## **Arguments**

x the measurement value or vector of values in its original units.

from the unit in which the measurement was made.

to the unit to which the measurement is to be converted.

#### **Details**

**Acceleration** mm\_per\_sec2, cm\_per\_sec2, m\_per\_sec2, km\_per\_sec2, grav, inch\_per\_sec2, ft\_per\_sec2, mi\_per\_sec2

Angle degree, radian, grad, arcmin, arcsec, turn

Area nm2, um2, mm2, cm2, m2, hectare, km2, inch2, ft2, yd2, acre, mi2, naut\_mi2

Coordinate dec\_deg, deg\_dec\_min, deg\_min\_sec (see note)

**Duration** nsec, usec, msec, sec, min, hr, day, wk, mon, yr, dec, cen, mil

Energy J, erg, cal, Cal, Wsec, kWh, MWh, BTU

**Flow** ml\_per\_sec, ml\_per\_min, ml\_per\_hr, l\_per\_sec, l\_per\_min, l\_per\_hr, m3\_per\_sec, m3\_per\_min, m3\_per\_hr, gal\_per\_sec, gal\_per\_min, gal\_per\_hr, ft3\_per\_sec, ft3\_per\_min, ft3\_per\_hr

Length angstrom, nm, um, mm, cm, dm, m, km, inch, ft, yd, mi, naut\_mi, au, light\_yr

Mass ug, mg, g, kg, metric\_ton, oz, lbs, short\_ton, long\_ton, stone

**Power** uW, mW, W, kW, MW, GW, erg\_per\_sec, cal\_per\_sec, cal\_per\_hr, Cal\_per\_sec, Cal\_per\_hr, BTU\_per\_sec, BTU\_per\_hr, hp

Pressure uatm, atm, Pa, hPa, kPa, torr, mmHg, inHg, mbar, bar, dbar, psi

**Speed** mm\_per\_sec, cm\_per\_sec, m\_per\_sec, km\_per\_sec, inch\_per\_sec, ft\_per\_sec, kph, mph, knot, mach, light

Temperature C, F, K, R

**Volume** ul, ml, dl, l, cm3, dm3, m3, us\_tsp, us\_tbsp, us\_oz, us\_cup, us\_pint, us\_quart, us\_gal, inch3, ft3, imp\_tsp, imp\_tbsp, imp\_oz, imp\_pint, imp\_quart, imp\_gal

The conversion values have been defined based primarily from international weight and measurement authorities (e.g. General Conference on Weights and Measures, International Committee for Weights and Measures, etc.). While much effort was made to make conversions as accurate as possible, you should check the accuracy of conversions to ensure that conversions are precise enough for your applications.

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#### Note

**Duration** Years are defined as 365.25 days and months are defined as 1/12 a year.

**Coordinate** Values must be entered as a string with one space between subunits (e.g. 70° 33' 11" = "70 33 11").

Energy cal is a thermochemical calorie (4.184 J) and Cal is 1000 cal (kcal or 4184 J).

Mass All non-metric units are based on the avoirdupois system.

Power hp is mechanical horsepower, or 745.69 W.

**Speed** mach is calculated at sea level at 15 °C.

#### Author(s)

Matthew A. Birk, <matthewabirk@gmail.com>

## See Also

```
conv_unit_options
```

## **Examples**

```
conv_unit(2.54, cm, inch) # Result = 1 inch
conv_unit(seq(1, 10), kg, short_ton) # A vector of measurement values can be converted
conv_unit("33 1 1", deg_min_sec, dec_deg)
conv_unit(c("101 44.32","3 19.453"), deg_dec_min, deg_min_sec)
```

conv\_unit\_options

Unit of Measurement Conversion Options

## Description

Shows what units of measurement can be converted with the function conv\_unit.

## Usage

```
conv_unit_options
```

#### **Format**

A list with all units available for conversion using conv\_unit.

#### **Details**

**Duration** Years are defined as 365.25 days and months are defined as 1/12 a year.

**Coordinate** Values must be entered as a string with one space between subunits (e.g.  $70^{\circ}$  33' 11" = "70 33 11").

**Energy** cal is a thermochemical calorie (4.184 J) and Cal is 1000 cal (kcal or 4184 J).

Mass All non-metric units are based on the avoirdupois system.

Power hp is mechanical horsepower, or 745.69 W.

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4 geom\_mean

#### Author(s)

Matthew A. Birk, <matthewabirk@gmail.com>

#### Source

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## See Also

```
conv_unit
```

## **Examples**

```
conv_unit_options
conv_unit_options['Pressure']
```

geom\_mean

Geometric Mean

## **Description**

Computes the geometric mean of a vector, x. It is a wrapper for exp(mean(log(x))).

## Usage

```
geom_mean(x, add0.001 = FALSE, ignore_neg = FALSE, ...)
```

## **Arguments**

a numeric vector or an R object which is coercible to one by as.vector(x, "numeric").

add0.001 logical. Should a small constant (0.001) be added to avoid issues with zeroes?

logical. Should negative values be ignored to avoid NaNs?

further arguments passed to mean.

## Author(s)

Matthew A. Birk, <matthewabirk@gmail.com>

### See Also

mean

#### **Examples**

```
geom_mean(1:10)
geom_mean(0:10)
geom_mean(0:10, add0.001 = TRUE)
geom_mean(-10:10, add0.001 = TRUE, ignore_neg = TRUE)
```

Q10calc 5

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Parameters of Q10 Temperature Coefficient

## **Description**

Returns the unknown parameter given 4 of 5 parameters from Q10 temperature coefficient calculation for chemical or biological systems.

# Usage

```
Q10calc(Q10, R2, R1, T2, T1)
```

## **Arguments**

Q10	factor by which rate changes due to $10^{\circ}$ C increase in temperature.
R2	rate 2.
R1	rate 1.
T2	temperature 2 (in °C).
T1	temperature 1 (in °C).

## **Details**

Given four parameters, the fifth parameter will be returned.

## Author(s)

Matthew A. Birk, <matthewabirk@gmail.com>

# **Examples**

```
Q10calc(R2 = 10, R1 = 5, T2 = 20, T1 = 10) # Returns Q10; = 2

Q10calc(Q10 = 2.66, R1 = 5, T2 = 20, T1 = 10) # Returns R2; = 13.3
```

range\_seq

Sequence Generation Spanning A Numerical Range

# Description

Generates a sequence of numbers spanning the range of x.

# Usage

```
range_seq(x, extend = 0, ...)
```

# **Arguments**

```
x a numeric vector.
extend number specifying the fraction by which the range should be extended.
... further arguments to be passed to seq.
```

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## Author(s)

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## See Also

```
seq, extendrange
```

# **Examples**

```
range_seq(rnorm(10, sd = 20))
range_seq(c(3, 9), extend = 0.1)
range_seq(c(3, 9), length.out = 20)
```

se

Standard Error

# Description

Computes the standard error of the values in x. If na.rm is TRUE then missing values are removed before computation proceeds.

# Usage

```
se(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

# Arguments

a numeric vector or an R object which is coercible to one by as.vector(x, "nu-

meric").

na.rm logical. Should missing values be removed?

# Author(s)

Matthew A. Birk, <matthewabirk@gmail.com>

## See Also

sd, var

## **Examples**

se(1:10)

# **Index**

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