

Package ‘ArArRedux’

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Title Rigorous Data Reduction and Error Propagation of Ar40 / Ar39
Data

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Description Processes noble gas mass spectrometer data to determine the isotopic composition of argon (comprised of Ar36, Ar37, Ar38, Ar39 and Ar40) released from neutron-irradiated potassium-bearing minerals. Then uses these compositions to calculate precise and accurate geochronological ages for multiple samples as well as the covariances between them. Error propagation is done in matrix form, which jointly treats all samples and all isotopes simultaneously at every step of the data reduction process. Includes methods for regression of the time-resolved mass spectrometer signals to $t=0$ ('time zero') for both single- and multi-collector instruments, blank correction, mass fractionation correction, detector intercalibration, decay corrections, interference corrections, interpolation of the irradiation parameter between neutron fluence monitors, and (weighted mean) age calculation. All operations are performed on the logs of the ratios between the different argon isotopes so as to properly treat them as 'compositional data', sensu Aitchison [1986, The Statistics of Compositional Data, Chapman and Hall].

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average	<i>Calculate the arithmetic mean</i>
---------	--------------------------------------

Description

Calculate the arithmetic mean of some logratio data

Usage

```
average(x, i = NULL, newlabel = NULL)
```

Arguments

`x` an object of class `redux` or `logratios`
`i` (optional) vector of sample indices
`newlabel` (optional) string with the new label to be assigned to the averaged values

Value

an object of the same class as `x`

Examples

```
data(Melbourne)
K <- average(Melbourne$X, grep("K:", Melbourne$X$labels), newlabel="K-glass")
plotcorr(K)
```

averagebyday	<i>Average all the data collected on the same day.</i>
--------------	--

Description

This function is useful for grouping a number of replicate air shots or calibration experiments

Usage

```
averagebyday(x, newlabel)
```

Arguments

`x` an object of class `timeresolved`, `logratios`, `PHdata` or `redux`
`newlabel` a string with the new label that should be given to the average

Value

an object of the same class as `x`

Examples

```
dfile <- system.file("Calibration.csv", package="ArArRedux")
md <- loaddata(dfile)
ld <- fitlogratios(blankcorr(md))
d <- averagebyday(ld, "DCAL")
plotcorr(d)
```

blankcorr	<i>Apply a blank correction</i>
-----------	---------------------------------

Description

Applies a blank correction to some time-resolved mass spectrometer data

Usage

```
blankcorr(x, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
blankcorr(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'timeresolved'  
blankcorr(x, blanklabel = NULL, prefix = "", ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'PHdata'  
blankcorr(x, blanklabel = NULL, prefix = "", ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'WiscAr'  
blankcorr(x, blanklabel = NULL, prefix = "", ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class <code>timeresolved</code> or <code>PHdata</code>
...	other arguments
blanklabel	as string denoting the prefix of the blanks
prefix	a string to be prepended to the non-blanks

Value

an object of class `blankcorrected`

Examples

```
samplefile <- system.file("Samples.csv",package="ArArRedux")  
m <- loaddata(samplefile) # samples and J-standards  
blanklabel <- "EXB#"  
l <- fitlogratios(blankcorr(m,blanklabel),"Ar40")  
plotcorr(l)
```

blankcorrected	<i>The blankcorrected class</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

Description

An object class containing blank-corrected mass spectrometry data

Details

Extends the class classes [timeresolved](#) and [PHdata](#) by adding an additional list item `blankindices` containing the index of the nearest blank. [fitlogratios](#) uses this information to group the samples during regression to 'time zero'.

calibration	<i>Detector calibration</i>
-------------	-----------------------------

Description

Apply the detector calibration for multicollector data

Usage

```
calibration(x, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
calibration(x, clabel, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'WiscAr'  
calibration(x, clabel, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class <code>redux</code>
...	optional arguments
clabel	the label of the detector calibration data

Value

an object of class `redux`

Examples

```
data(Melbourne)  
C <- calibration(Melbourne$X, "DCAL")  
plotcorr(C)
```

clcorrection	<i>Cl-interference correction</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Apply the interference correction for the Cl-decay products

Usage

```
clcorrection(X, irr)
```

Arguments

X	an object of class <code>redux</code>
irr	the irradiation schedule

Value

an object of class `redux`

Examples

```
data(Melbourne)
Cl <- clcorrection(Melbourne$X, Melbourne$irr)
plotcorr(Cl)
```

concat	<i>Merge a list of logratio data</i>
--------	--------------------------------------

Description

Recursively concatenates a list of logratio data into one big dataset

Usage

```
concat(lrlist)

## Default S3 method:
concat(lrlist)

## S3 method for class 'WiscAr'
concat(lrlist)
```

Arguments

lrlist	a list containing items of class <code>logratios</code> or <code>redux</code>
--------	---

Value

an object of the same class as x containing the merged dataset

Examples

```
samplefile <- system.file("Samples.csv",package="ArArRedux")
kfile <- system.file("K-glass.csv",package="ArArRedux")
cafile <- system.file("Ca-salt.csv",package="ArArRedux")
dfile <- system.file("Calibration.csv",package="ArArRedux")
blanklabel <- "EXB#"
Jpos <- c(3,15)

m <- loaddata(samplefile) # samples and J-standards
mk <- loaddata(kfile) # K-interference data
mca <- loaddata(cafile) # Ca interference data
md <- loaddata(dfile) # detector intercalibrations

# form and fit logratios
l <- fitlogratios(blankcorr(m,blanklabel),"Ar40")
lk <- fitlogratios(blankcorr(mk,blanklabel,"K:"),"Ar40")
k <- getmasses(lk,"Ar39","Ar40") # subset on the relevant isotopes
lca <- fitlogratios(blankcorr(mca,blanklabel,"Ca:"),"Ar37")
ca <- getmasses(lca,c("Ar36","Ar39"),c("Ar37","Ar37")) # subset
ld <- fitlogratios(blankcorr(md))
d <- averagebyday(ld,"DCAL")

# merge all data (except air shots) into one big logratio structure
X <- newredux(concat(list(l,k,ca,d)),Jpos)
data(Melbourne)
if (isTRUE(all.equal(Melbourne$X,X))) {
  print("We just reconstructed the built-in dataset Melbourne$X")}
```

decaycorrection

Correct for radioactive decay occurred since irradiation

Description

Correct for radioactive decay of neutron-induced ^{37}Ar and ^{39}Ar occurred since irradiation

Usage

```
decaycorrection(x, irr, isotope)
```

Arguments

x	an objects of class redux or WiscAr
irr	the irradiation schedule
isotope	a string denoting the isotope that needs correcting

Value

an object of class `redux`

Examples

```
data(Melbourne)
C <- calibration(Melbourne$X,"DCAL")
A <- massfractionation(C,Melbourne$fract)
D9 <- decaycorrection(A,Melbourne$irr,"Ar39")
plotcorr(D9)
```

fitlogratios

Extrapolation to 'time zero'

Description

This function extrapolates time resolved mass spectrometer data to $t=0$. When fed with multicollector data, it forms the ratios of the raw signals, forms their logs and performs linear regression to $t=0$. When fed with single collector data, the function first takes their logs and extrapolates them to $t=0$ before taking ratios, unless `denmass=NULL`, in which case the logs of the raw signals are extrapolated.

Usage

```
fitlogratios(x, ...)

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

## S3 method for class 'timeresolved'
fitlogratios(x, denmass = "Ar40", tmin = 0, ...)

## S3 method for class 'PHdata'
fitlogratios(x, denmass = NULL, tmin = 0, ...)

## S3 method for class 'WiscAr'
fitlogratios(x, denmass = "Ar39", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>timeresolved</code> or <code>PHdata</code>
<code>...</code>	further arguments (see below)
<code>denmass</code>	a string denoting the denominator isotope
<code>tmin</code>	time stamp (in seconds) of 'time zero'

Value

an object of class `logratios`

Examples

```
samplefile <- system.file("Samples.csv",package="ArArRedux")
m <- loaddata(samplefile) # samples and J-standards
blanklabel <- "EXB#"
l <- fitlogratios(blankcorr(m,blanklabel),"Ar40")
plotcorr(l)
```

fractionation	<i>Compute the mass fractionation correction</i>
---------------	--

Description

Compares the measured $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$ ratio of an air shot on a given detector with the atmospheric ratio.

Usage

```
fractionation(fname, detector, MS = "ARGUS-VI")
```

Arguments

fname	a .csv file with the air shot data
detector	the name of the ion detector
MS	the type of mass spectrometer

Value

an object of class `logratios`

Examples

```
data(Melbourne)
fd37file <- system.file("AirL2.csv",package="ArArRedux")
fd40file <- system.file("AirH1.csv",package="ArArRedux")
fract <- list(fractionation(fd37file,"L2"),
             fractionation(fd40file,"H1"))
if (isTRUE(all.equal(Melbourne$fract,fract))){
  print("We just re-created the fractionation correction for the Melbourne dataset")
}
```

get4039	<i>Calculate the 40Ar*/39ArK-ratios</i>
---------	---

Description

Calculate the 40Ar*/39ArK-ratios of interference corrected logratio intercept data

Usage

```
get4039(X, irr)
```

Arguments

X	an object of class <code>redux</code> containing some interference corrected logratio intercept data
irr	the irradiation schedule

Value

an object of class `link{redux}` containing the 40Ar*/39ArK-ratios as intercepts and its covariance matrix as `covmat`

Examples

```
data(Melbourne)
R <- get4039(Melbourne$X, Melbourne$irr)
plotcorr(R)
```

getages	<i>Calculate 40Ar/39Ar ages</i>
---------	---------------------------------

Description

Calculate 40Ar/39Ar ages from a vector of 40Ar/39Ar-ratios and J-factors

Usage

```
getages(RJ)
```

Arguments

RJ	an object of class <code>Redux</code> containing the amalgamated $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}_K$ -ratios and J-factors with their covariance matrix
----	---

Value

an object of class `results` containing the ages and their covariance matrix

Examples

```
data(Melbourne)
R <- get4039(Melbourne$X,Melbourne$irr)
J <- getJfactors(R)
ages <- getages(J)
plotcorr(ages)
```

getJfactors	<i>Calculate the irradiation parameter ('J factor')</i>
-------------	---

Description

Interpolate the irradiation parameters for the samples given the $^{40}\text{Ar}^*/^{39}\text{ArK}$ ratios of the samples and fluence monitors

Usage

```
getJfactors(R)
```

Arguments

R a vector of $^{40}\text{Ar}^*/^{39}\text{ArK}$ ratios

Value

an object of class `redux` containing, as `intercepts`, the $^{40}\text{Ar}^*/^{39}\text{ArK}$ ratios of the samples, the interpolated J-factors, and the ^{40}K decay constant; and as `covmat`: the covariance matrix. All other class properties are inherited from `R`.

Examples

```
data(Melbourne)
R <- get4039(Melbourne$X,Melbourne$irr)
J <- getJfactors(R)
plotcorr(J)
```

getmasses	<i>Select a subset of isotopes from a dataset</i>
-----------	---

Description

Extracts the intercepts, covariance matrix, etc. of a selection of isotopes from a larger dataset

Usage

```

getmasses(x, ...)

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

## S3 method for class 'timeresolved'
getmasses(x, mass, invert = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'WiscAr'
getmasses(x, mass, invert = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'logratios'
getmasses(x, num, den, invert = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'redux'
getmasses(x, num, den, invert = FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

x	an object of class <code>logratios</code> , <code>timeresolved</code> , <code>PHdata</code> or <code>redux</code> .
...	other arguments
mass	a vector of strings denoting the masses of interest
invert	boolean parameter indicating whether the selection should be inverted (default = FALSE)
num	vector of strings indicating the numerator isotopes
den	vector of string indicating the denominator isotopes

Value

an object of the same class as x

Examples

```

kfile <- system.file("K-glass.csv", package="ArArRedux")
mk <- loaddata(kfile)
lk <- fitlogratios(blankcorr(mk, "EXB#", "K:"), "Ar40")
k <- getmasses(lk, "Ar39", "Ar40") # subset of the relevant isotopes
plotcorr(k)

```

interference	<i>define the interference corrections</i>
--------------	--

Description

create a new object of class `logratios` containing the interferences from neutron reactions on Ca and K

Usage

```
interference(intercepts, covmat, num, den, irr, label)
```

Arguments

<code>intercepts</code>	a vector with <code>logratios</code>
<code>covmat</code>	the covariance matrix of the <code>logratios</code>
<code>num</code>	a vector of strings marking the numerator isotopes of intercepts
<code>den</code>	a vector of strings marking the denominator isotopes of intercepts
<code>irr</code>	an object of class <code>irradiations</code>
<code>label</code>	a string with a name which can be used to identify the interference data in subsequent calculations

Value

an object of class `logratios`

Examples

```
samplefile <- system.file("Samples.csv",package="ArArRedux")
irrfile <- system.file("irradiations.csv",package="ArArRedux")
X <- read(samplefile,blabel="EXB#",Jpos=c(3,15))
irr <- loadirradiations(irrfile)
# assume log(36Ar/37Ar) = log(39Ar/37Ar) = 1 in co-irradiate Ca-salt
# with variances of 0.0001 and zero covariances
ca <- interference(intercepts=c(1,1),
                  covmat=matrix(c(0.001,0,0,0.001),nrow=2),
                  num=c("Ar39","Ar36"),den=c("Ar37","Ar37"),
                  irr=X$irr[1],label="Ca-salt")
# assume log(39Ar/40Ar) = 4.637788 in co-irradiate K-glass
# with variance 7.9817e-4
k <- interference(intercepts=4.637788,covmat=7.9817e-4,
                  num="Ar39",den="Ar40",irr=X$irr[1],
                  label="K-glass")
ages <- process(X,irr,ca=ca,k=k)
summary(ages)
```

isoratios	<i>Isochron ratios</i>
-----------	------------------------

Description

Calculate the Calculate the inverse isochron ratios of interference corrected logratio intercept data

Usage

```
isoratios(X, irr, fract = NULL, ca = NULL, k = NULL, inverse = TRUE)
```

Arguments

X	an object of class <code>redux</code> containing some interference corrected logratio intercept data
irr	the irradiation schedule
fract	list with air shot data (one item per denominator isotope)
ca	an object of class <code>logratios</code> with Ca-interference data (not necessary if interferences are included in X)
k	an object of class <code>logratios</code> with K-interference data (not necessary if interferences are included in X)
inverse	logical. If TRUE, returns inverse isochron ratios ($^{36}\text{Ar}/^{40}\text{Ar}$ vs. $^{39}\text{Ar}/^{40}\text{Ar}$). Otherwise returns normal isochron ratios ($^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$ vs. $^{39}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$).

Value

an object of class `link{isoratios}` containing the isochron ratios and their covariance matrix.

Examples

```
data(Melbourne)
IR <- isoratios(Melbourne$X, irr=Melbourne$irr, fract=Melbourne$fract)
```

loaddata	<i>Load mass spectrometer data</i>
----------	------------------------------------

Description

Loads a file or directory with raw mass spectrometer data

Usage

```
loaddata(fid, MS = "ARGUS-VI")
```

Arguments

fid the file or directory name containing the data
 MS one of either ARGUS-VI or WiscAr

Value

an object of class timeresolved or PHdata and ArgusVI or WiscAr

Examples

```
samplefile <- system.file("Samples.csv",package="ArArRedux")
masses <- c("Ar37","Ar38","Ar39","Ar40","Ar36")
m <- loaddata(samplefile,MS='ARGUS-VI') # samples and J-standards
plot(m,"MD2-1a","Ar40")
```

loadirradiations	<i>Load the irradiation schedule</i>
------------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Loads a .csv file with the schedule of a multi-stage neutron irradiation

Usage

```
loadirradiations(fname)
```

Arguments

fname file name (in .csv format)

Value

a list of irradiations, where each irradiation is a named list containing:

tin: vector with the start times of irradiations
 tout: vector with the end times of irradiations
 P: vector with the power of the irradiations

Examples

```
irrfile <- system.file("irradiations.csv",package="ArArRedux")
irr <- loadirradiations(irrfile)
str(irr)
```

logratios	<i>The logratios class</i>
-----------	----------------------------

Description

An object class containing logratio intercepts

Details

- A list with the following items:
- labels: a vector of strings denoting the names of the runs
 - num: a vector of strings denoting the numerator isotopes
 - den: a vector of strings denoting the denominator isotopes
 - intercepts: a vector of logratio intercepts or values
 - covmat: the covariance matrix of intercepts
 - irr: a vector of strings denoting the irradiation runs
 - pos: a vector of integers with the positions in the irradiation stack
 - thedata: a vector containing the acquisition dates and times
 - nlr: a vector with the number of logratios per run

massfractionation	<i>Apply the mass fractionation correction</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Applies the fractionation obtained from air shot data by [fractionation](#) to the denominator detector in order to correct it for the mass difference between the numerator and denominator isotopes.

Usage

```
massfractionation(X, fract)
```

Arguments

- X an object of class redux
- fract a list with fractionation data for Ar37, Ar39 and Ar40

Value

an object of class redux

Examples

```
graphics.off()
data(Melbourne)
C <- calibration(Melbourne$X,"DCAL")
A <- massfractionation(C,Melbourne$fract)
plotcorr(A)
```

Melbourne

*An example dataset***Description**

Contains all the relevant information needed for the data reduction some ARGUS-IV data from the University of Melbourne

Author(s)

David Philips <dphillip@unimelb.edu.au>

Examples

```
data(Melbourne)
plotcorr(Melbourne$X)
```

newredux

*Create a new [redux](#) object***Description**

Initialises a new [redux](#) object by packing a [logratios](#) dataset together with all the parameters needed for age calculation

Usage

```
newredux(x, ...)
```

Default S3 method:

```
newredux(
  x,
  Jpos,
  detectors = list(Ar36 = "H1", Ar37 = "L2", Ar38 = "L1", Ar39 = "AX", Ar40 = "H1"),
  ...
)
```

S3 method for class 'WiscAr'

```
newredux(x, Jpos, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class <code>logratios</code>
...	optional arguments
Jpos	a vector of integers denoting the positions of the fluence monitors in the irradiation stack
detectors	a list of strings denoting the detectors for each argon isotope

Value

an object of class `redux`

param	<i>Set or get Ar-Ar_Redux parameters</i>
-------	--

Description

This function is used to query and modify the half lives, standard ages etc. associated with an object of class `redux`

Usage

```
param(X, ...)
```

Arguments

X	an object of class <code>redux</code>
...	any combination of the parameters given below

Details

`param` grants access to the following parameters:

l0: 40K decay constant (default value = 5.5492e-4 Ma-1, Renne et al. [2010])
s10: standard error of the 40K decay constant (default value = 0.0047e-4 Ma-1)
l7: 37Ar decay constant (default value = 7.2438 yr-1, Renne and Norman [2001])
s17: standard error of the 37Ar decay constant (default value = 0.0083 yr-1)
l9: 39Ar decay constant (0.002577 yr-1 Stoenner et al. [1965])
s19: standard error of the 39Ar decay constant (0.000014 yr-1)
l6: 36Cl decay constant (default value = 2301.3e-9 yr-1)
s16: standard error of the 36Cl decay constant (default value = 7.6e-9 yr-1)
pcl: (36Cl/38Cl)-production rate (default value = 252.7 for OSTR reactor, Renne et al. [2008])
spcl: standard error of the (36Cl/38Cl)-production rate (default value = 1.8)
ts: age of the fluence monitor (default = 28.201 Myr for the Fish Canyon Tuff, Kuiper et al. [2008])
sts: standard error of the fluence monitor age (default value = 0.023 Myr)
air: atmospheric 40Ar/36Ar ratio (default value = 298.56, Lee et al. [2006])
sair: standard error of the atmospheric 40Ar/36Ar ratio (default value = 0.155)

Value

returns the modified [redux](#) object OR the current parameter values if no optional arguments are supplied.

Examples

```
data(Melbourne)
param(Melbourne$X)$air
Y <- param(Melbourne$X,air=295.5)
param(Y)$air
```

PHdata

The PHdata class

Description

An object class containing time resolved 'peak-hopping' mass spectrometry data

Details

A list with the following items:

masses: a vector of strings denoting the isotopes monitored in each run

signals: a list with objects of class [timeresolved](#), each corresponding to a detector (i.e. length(signals)==1 for single collector instruments).

See Also

[loaddata](#)

plot.timeresolved

Plot a time resolved mass spectrometry signal

Description

Plots the raw signal of a given isotope against time.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'timeresolved'
plot(x, label = NULL, mass = NA, run = 1, hop = "101", tmin = 0, ...)

## S3 method for class 'WiscAr'
plot(x, hop = "101", ...)

## S3 method for class 'PHdata'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class <code>timeresolved</code> or <code>PHdata</code>
label	a string with the name of the run
mass	a string indicating the isotope of interest
run	the run number
hop	identifier for mass channel in Noblesse instruments (if x has class <code>WiscAr</code>).
tmin	time stamp (in seconds) of 'time zero'
...	optional parameters

Examples

```
samplefile <- system.file("Samples.csv", package="ArArRedux")
mMC <- loaddata(samplefile)
plot(mMC, "MD2-1a")
mPH <- loaddata(samplefile)
plot(mPH, "MD2-1a", "Ar40")
```

plotcorr

Plot a matrix with correlation coefficients

Description

Converts the covariance matrix to a correlation matrix and plots this as a coloured image for visual inspection.

Usage

```
plotcorr(X)
```

Arguments

X	a data structure (list) containing an item called 'covmat' (covariance matrix)
---	--

Examples

```
graphics.off()
data(Melbourne)
plotcorr(Melbourne$X)
```

process

Process logratio data and calculate $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ ages

Description

Performs detector calibration, mass fractionation correction, decay corrections, interference corrections, interpolates J-factors and calculates ages.

Usage

```
process(X, irr, fract = NULL, ca = NULL, k = NULL)
```

Arguments

X	an object of class redux
irr	the irradiation schedule
fract	list with air shot data (one item per denominator isotope)
ca	an object of class logratios with Ca-interference data (not necessary if interferences are included in X)
k	an object of class logratios with K-interference data (not necessary if interferences are included in X)

Examples

```
data(Melbourne)
ages <- process(Melbourne$X, Melbourne$irr, Melbourne$fract)
summary(ages)
```

read

Read mass spectrometer data

Description

Reads raw mass spectrometer data and parses it into a [redux](#) format for further processing.

Usage

```
read(x, blabel, Jpos, kdat = NULL, cadat = NULL, ddat = NULL, MS = "ARGUS-VI")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a .csv file with samples and fluence monitor data (if MS = 'ARGUS-VI') OR a directory with .RUN files (if MS = 'WiscAr')
<code>blabel</code>	a prefix string denoting the blanks
<code>Jpos</code>	a vector of integers denoting the positions of the fluence monitors in the irradiation stack
<code>kdat</code>	a .csv file with the K-interference monitor data (if MS = 'ARGUS-VI') OR a directory with .RUN files of K-interference monitor data (if MS = 'WiscAr') (optional)
<code>cadat</code>	a .csv file with the Ca-interference monitor data (if MS = 'ARGUS-VI') OR a directory with .RUN files of Ca-interference monitor data (if MS = 'WiscAr') (optional)
<code>ddat</code>	a .csv file with the detector calibration data (if MS = 'ARGUS-VI') OR the prefix of the standard gas measurements (if MS = 'WiscAr') (optional)
<code>MS</code>	a string denoting the type of mass spectrometer. At the moment there are two options: 'ARGUS-VI', for data that are acquired on the eponymous instrument following the measurement protocols at Melbourne University, and 'WiscAr' for the 5-detector Noblesse instrument at the University of Wisconsin. Please contact the author to add other file formats to Ar-Ar_Redux.

Value

an object of class `redux`.

Examples

```
samplefile <- system.file("Samples.csv",package="ArArRedux")
kfile <- system.file("K-glass.csv",package="ArArRedux")
cafile <- system.file("Ca-salt.csv",package="ArArRedux")
dfile <- system.file("Calibration.csv",package="ArArRedux")
X <- read(samplefile,blabel="EXB#",Jpos=c(3,15),
          kdat=kfile,cadat=cafile,ddat=dfile,MS='ARGUS-VI')
plotcorr(X)
```

redux

The redux class

Description

An object class that is used throughout Ar-Ar_Redux

Details

A list with the following items:

labels: a vector of strings denoting the names of the runs
num: a vector of strings denoting the numerator isotopes
den: a vector of strings denoting the denominator isotopes
intercepts: a vector of logratio intercepts or values
covmat: the covariance matrix of intercepts
irr: a vector of strings denoting the irradiation runs
pos: a vector of integers with the positions in the irradiation stack
thedata: a vector containing the acquisition dates and times
nlr: a vector with the number of logratios per run
param: a list of global parameters

See Also

param

results

The results class

Description

A list with the following items:

Details

labels: a vector of strings denoting the names of the runs
intercepts: a vector of ages
covmat: the covariance matrix of intercepts
thedata: a vector containing the acquisition dates and times

subset.timeresolved

Select a subset of some data

Description

Extracts those intercepts, covariances etc. that match a given list of indices or labels.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'timeresolved'
subset(x, i = NULL, labels = NULL, invert = FALSE, include.J = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'logratios'
subset(x, i = NULL, labels = NULL, invert = FALSE, include.J = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'redux'
subset(x, i = NULL, labels = NULL, invert = FALSE, include.J = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'results'
subset(x, i = NULL, labels = NULL, invert = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- x an object of class `timeresolved`, `logratios`, `redux` or `results`
- i a vector with indices of the selected runs
- labels a string or a vector of strings with sample names
- invert boolean flag indicating whether the selection should be inverted, i.e. whether the selected indices or labels should be removed rather than retained
- include.J if TRUE, automatically adds the irradiation monitors to the selection
- ... other arguments

Value

an object of the same class as x

Examples

```
data(Melbourne)
ages <- process(Melbourne$X,Melbourne$irr,Melbourne$fract)
MD <- subset(ages,labels=c("MD2-1","MD2-2","MD2-3","MD2-4","MD2-5"))
plotcorr(MD)
```

summary.results	Summary table
-----------------	---------------

Description

Plots the ages and their standard errors

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'results'
summary(object, ...)
```


Arguments

object an object of class [results](#)
 ... no other arguments

Examples

```
data(Melbourne)
ages <- process(Melbourne$X,Melbourne$irr,Melbourne$fract)
summary(ages)[1:5,]
```

timeresolved	<i>The timeresolved class</i>
--------------	-------------------------------

Description

An object class containing time resolved multi-collector mass spectrometry data

Details

A list with the following items:

masses: a vector of strings denoting the isotopes monitored in each run
 irr: a vector of strings denoting the irradiation runs
 pos: a vector of integers with the positions in the irradiation stack
 thedate: a vector containing the acquisition dates and times
 d: a data table
 thetime: a matrix with the measurement times

See Also

[loaddata](#)

weightedmean	<i>Calculate the weighted mean age</i>
--------------	--

Description

Computes the error weighted mean and MSWD of some samples taking into covariances.

Usage

```
weightedmean(ages, prefix = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>ages</code>	an object of class <code>results</code>
<code>prefix</code>	is either a string with the prefix of the samples that need to be averaged, or a vector of sample names.

Value

a list with items:

`avgt`: the weighted mean age

`err`: the standard error of `avgt`

`MSWD`: the Mean Square of the Weighted Deviates

Examples

```
data(Melbourne)
ages <- process(Melbourne$X,Melbourne$irr,Melbourne$fract)
weightedmean(ages,"MD2-")
```

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