Package ‘ecosim’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Toolbox for Aquatic Ecosystem Modeling

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**Description** Classes and methods for implementing aquatic ecosystem models, for running these models, and for visualizing their results.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**Depends** methods, deSolve, stoichcalc

**NeedsCompilation** no

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Description

Classes and methods for implementing aquatic ecosystem models, for running these models, and for visualizing their results.

Models are built by constructing objects of the classes

process-class,
reactor-class,
link-class,
system-class.

A transformation processes (process-class) is defined by a process rate (expression describing the dependence of the rate on substance or organism concentrations and external influence factors) and stoichiometric coefficients that describe how the rate affects different substances or organisms. It is recommended to calculate the stoichiometric coefficients with the function calc.stoich.coef of the package stoichcalc from substance and organism compositions. The output of this function can directly be used for the process definition. A reactor (reactor-class) describes a well-mixed compartment of the environment (or of a laboratory system). For each reactor, inflow, outflow, substance and organism input and transformation processes can be defined. A link (link-class) describes advective and/or diffusive exchange of substances and/or organisms between well-mixed reactors. Finally, a system (system-class) consists of a single reactor or a set of isolated or linked reactors and can be used to describe a community or meta-community model of an ecosystem and the biogeochemical cycles.

Once a model is described by an object of the class system (system-class), simulations can be performed using the member function

calcres,

This function integrates the system of ordinary differential equations numerically using the function ode of the package deSolve and produces time series of the volumes and substance and organisms concentrations as a R matrix. The results can be visualized with arbitrary R functions or a summary of all results can be produced with the function

plotres.

To propagate stochasticity and uncertainty to the results, stochastic parameter time series can be generated with the function

randou
and parameter samples can be sampled with the function `randnorm` to get a sample from the predictive distribution by Monte Carlo simulation.

### Details

```
Package: ecosim
Type: Package
Version: 1.2
Date: 2014-02-11
License: GPL (>= 2)
Depends: deSolve, stoichcalc
```

### Note

The following demos are available:

- lakemodel_simple
- lakemodel_intermediate
- lakemodel_complex
- rivermodel_simple
- rivermodel_complex

### Author(s)

Peter Reichert
Maintainer: Peter Reichert <peter.reichert@eawag.ch>

### References


See Also

desolve, stoichcalc,

Examples

# Definition of parameters:
# -----------------------------------

param <- list(k.gro.ALG = 1, # 1/d
              k.gro.ZOO = 0.8, # m3/gDM/d
              k.death.ALG = 0.4, # 1/d
              k.death.ZOO = 0.08, # 1/d
              K.HPO4 = 0.002, # gP/m3
              Y.ZOO = 0.2, # gDM/gDM
              alpha.P.ALG = 0.002, # gP/gDM
              A = 8.5e+006, # m2
              h.epi = 4, # m
              Q.in = 4, # m3/s
              C.ALG.ini = 0.05, # gDM/m3
              C.ZOO.ini = 0.1, # gDM/m3
              C.HPO4.ini = 0.02, # gP/m3
              C.HPO4.in = 0.04) # gP/m3

# Definition of transformation processes:
# -----------------------------------

# Growth of algae:
# --------------

gro.ALG <- new(Class = "process",
               name = "Growth of algae",
               rate = expression(k.gro.ALG
                           *C.HPO4/(K.HPO4+C.HPO4)
                           *C.ALG),
               stoich = list(C.ALG = expression(1),
                             C.HPO4 = expression(-alpha.P.ALG))) # gDM/gDM

# Death of algae:
# --------------

deadh.ALG <- new(Class = "process",
                 name = "Death of algae",
                 rate = expression(k.death.ALG*C.ALG),
                 stoich = list(C.ALG = expression(-1))) # gDM/gDM

# Growth of zooplankton:
# --------------
```r
gro.ZOO <- new(Class = "process", 
               name = "Growth of zooplankton", 
               rate = expression(k.gro.ZOO * C.ALG * C.ZOO), 
               stoich = list(C.ZOO = expression(1), 
                             C.ALG = expression(-1/Y.ZOO))) # gDM/gDM

# Death of zooplankton:
# -----------------------
dead.ZOO <- new(Class = "process", 
                name = "Death of zooplankton", 
                rate = expression(k.death.ZOO * C.ZOO), 
                stoich = list(C.ZOO = expression(-1))) # gP/gDM

# Definition of reactor:
# ----------------------

# Epilimnion:
# -----------
epilimnion <- new(Class = "reactor", 
                   name = "Epilimnion", 
                   volume.ini = expression(A*h.epi), 
                   conc.pervol.ini = list(C.HPO4 = expression(C.HPO4.ini)), # gP/m3 
                                      C.ALG = expression(C.ALG.ini), # gDM/m3 
                                      C.ZOO = expression(C.ZOO.ini)), # gDM/m3 
                   inflow = expression(Q.in*86400), # m3/d 
                   inflow.conc = list(C.HPO4 = expression(C.HPO4.in)), 
                                   C.ALG = 0, 
                                   C.ZOO = 0), 
                   outflow = expression(Q.in*86400), 
                   processes = list(gro.ALG, death.ALG, gro.ZOO, death.ZOO))

# Definition of system:
# ---------------------

# Lake system:
# ------------
system <- new(Class = "system", 
              name = "Lake", 
              reactors = list(epilimnion), 
              param = param, 
              t.out = seq(0,365,by=1))

# Perform simulation:
# -------------------
res <- calcres(system)
```
calcres

Perform a Simulation of the Model Passed as the Argument

Description

Calculates a dynamic solution of the model defined by the argument and returns a numeric matrix with the volumes and substance and organism concentrations of all reactors at all points in time.

This function integrates the system of ordinary differential equations numerically using the function `ode` of the package deSolve. The results can be visualized with arbitrary R functions or a summary of all results can be produced with the function `plotres`.

Usage

calcres(system, method="lsoda", ...)

Arguments

- **system**: Object of type `system-class` that defines the model.
- **...**: Further arguments are passed to the solver. See function `ode` of the package deSolve for more details on the integration algorithms and their control parameters.
Value

The function returns a numeric matrix with the volumes and concentrations of substances and organisms of all reactors (columns) for all points in time (rows).

Author(s)

Peter Reichert <peter.reichert@eawag.ch>

References


See Also

process-class, reactor-class, link-class, system-class, plotres.

Examples

# Definition of parameters:
# =========================

param <- list(k.gro.ALG = 1, # 1/d
               k.gro.ZOO = 0.8, # m3/gDM/d
               k.death.ALG = 0.4, # 1/d
               k.death.ZOO = 0.08, # 1/d
               K.HPO4 = 0.002, # gP/m3
               Y.ZOO = 0.2, # gDM/gDM
               alpha.P.ALG = 0.002, # gP/gDM
               A = 8.5e+006, # m2
               h.epi = 4, # m
               Q.in = 4, # m3/s
               C.ALG.ini = 0.05, # gDM/m3
               C.ZOO.ini = 0.1, # gDM/m3
               C.HPO4.ini = 0.02, # gP/m3
               C.HPO4.in = 0.04) # gP/m3
# Definition of transformation processes:
# --------------------------------------------

# Growth of algae:
# ---------------

gro.ALG <- new(Class = "process",  
               name = "Growth of algae",  
               rate = expression(k.gro.ALG  
                            *C.HPO4/(K.HPO4+C.HPO4)  
                            *C.ALG),  
               stoich = list(C.ALG = expression(1),  
                             C.HPO4 = expression(-alpha.P.ALG))  
                             # gDM/gDM  
                             # DM/gP)

# Death of algae:
# -------------------

death.ALG <- new(Class = "process",  
                  name = "Death of algae",  
                  rate = expression(k.death.ALG*C.ALG),  
                  stoich = list(C.ALG = expression(-1))  
                  # gDM/gDM  
                  # P/gDM)

# Growth of zooplankton:
# -----------------------------

gro.ZOO <- new(Class = "process",  
               name = "Growth of zooplankton",  
               rate = expression(k.gro.ZOO  
                            *C.ALG  
                            *C.ZOO),  
               stoich = list(C.ZOO = expression(1),  
                             C.ALG = expression(-1/Y.ZOO))  
                             # gDM/gDM  
                             # P/gDM)

# Death of zooplankton:
# -----------------------------

dead.ZOO <- new(Class = "process",  
                name = "Death of zooplankton",  
                rate = expression(k.death.ZOO*C.ZOO),  
                stoich = list(C.ZOO = expression(-1))  
                # gDM/gDM  
                # P/gDM)

# Definition of reactor:
# -----------------------------

# Epilimnion:
# ---------------

epilimnion <-  
new(Class = "reactor",  
     name = "Epilimnion",  
     volume.ini = expression(A*h.epi),  
     conc.pervol.ini = list(C.HPO4 = expression(C.HPO4.ini),  
                            C.ALG = expression(C.ALG.ini),  
                            # gP/m3  
                            # gDM/m3)
calcres-methods

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{C.ZOO} & = \text{expression}(\text{C.ZOO.ini}), \quad \# \text{gDM/m3} \\
\text{inflow} & = \text{expression}(\text{Q.in}\#6400), \quad \# \text{m3/d} \\
inflow.conc & = \text{list}(\text{C.HPO4} = \text{expression}(\text{C.HPO4.ini}), \\
                \text{C.ALG} = 0, \\
                \text{C.ZOO} = 0), \\
\text{outflow} & = \text{expression}(\text{Q.in}\#6400), \\
\text{processes} & = \text{list}(\text{gro.ALG, death.ALG, gro.ZOO, death.ZOO})
\end{align*}
\]

# Definition of system:
# ---------------------------------

# Lake system:
# ------------

system <- new(Class = "system",
               name = "Lake",
               reactors = list(epilimnion),
               param = param,
               t.out = seq(0,365,by=1))

# Perform simulation:
# -------------------

res <- calcres(system)

# Plot results:
# --------------

plotres(res)          # plot to screen

plotres(res,file="ecosim_example_plot1.pdf")  # plot to pdf file

plotres(res, colnames=c("C.ALG", "C.ZOO"))  # plot selected variables

plotres(res, colnames=list("C.HPO4",c("C.ALG", "C.ZOO")))

plotres(res[1:100,], colnames=list("C.HPO4",c("C.ALG", "C.ZOO")))  # plot selected time steps

plotres(res = res,  # plot to pdf file
         colnames = list("C.HPO4",c("C.ALG", "C.ZOO")),
         file = "ecosim_example_plot2.pdf",
         width = 8,
         height = 4)

---

calcres-methods calcres

description

calcres calculates a dynamic solution of the model defined by the argument.
Methods

signature(system = "ANY")
signature(system = "system")

link-class  Class "link"

Description

This class represents a link between mixed reactors. A link is characterized by the two reactors it connects to, the flow through the link, advective transfer coefficients, and diffusive exchange coefficients.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("link", ...).

Slots

name: Character string specifying the name of the process.
from: Character string specifying the name of the reactor where the link starts.
to: Character string specifying the name of the reactor where the link ends.
flow: Expression specifying the flow through the link.
qadv.gen: Expression specifying a general advective transfer coefficient
qadv.spec: List of expressions specifying substance/organism-specific advective transfer coefficients.
qdiff.gen: Expression specifying a general diffusive exchange coefficient.
qdiff.spec: List of expressions specifying substance/organism-specific diffusion coefficients.

Methods

calc.rates.statevar.link  Calculates rates of change; internal use only.

Author(s)

Peter Reichert <peter.reichert@eawag.ch>
References


See Also

process-class, reactor-class, system-class, calcres, plotres.

plotres

Plot Simulation Results

Description

Produces a simple standardized plot of the results generated by calcres or, more generally, plots of all or selected columns of a matrix as a function of the row names interpreted as numbers.

Usage

plotres(res, colnames = list(), file = NA, ...)

Arguments

res            Numerical matrix all or selected columns of which are to be plotted as a function of the row names. If a list of matrices is provided, simulation results are plotted for all list elements (each of which must be a matrix with the required columns).
colnames      Selection of column names to be plotted. An empty list indicates that all columns should be plotted.
file           Optional file name to which the plot should be redirected. The file will be written in pdf format.
...            Further arguments are transferred to the underlying plot routine.

Author(s)

Peter Reichert <peter.reichert@eawag.ch>

See Also

process-class, reactor-class link-class system-class calcres.
Examples

# Definition of parameters:
# ----------------------------------------

param <- list(k.gro.ALG = 1, # 1/d
               k.gro.ZOO = 0.8, # m3/gDM/d
               k.death.ALG = 0.4, # 1/d
               k.death.ZOO = 0.08, # 1/d
               K.HP04 = 0.002, # gp/m3
               Y.ZOO = 0.2, # gDM/gDM
               alpha.P.ALG = 0.002, # gp/gDM
               A = 8.5e+006, # m2
               h.epi = 4, # m
               Q.in = 4, # m3/s
               C.ALG.ini = 0.05, # gDM/m3
               C.ZOO.ini = 0.1, # gDM/m3
               C.HP04.ini = 0.02, # gp/m3
               C.HP04.in = 0.04) # gp/m3

# Definition of transformation processes:
# ----------------------------------------

# Growth of algae:
# -----------------

gro.ALG <- new(Class = "process",
               name = "Growth of algae",
               rate = expression(k.gro.ALG
               "*C.HP04/(K.HP04+C.HP04)
               "*C.ALG),
               stoich = list(C.ALG = expression(1),
                             C.HP04 = expression(-alpha.P.ALG)))) # gDM/gDM

# Death of algae:
# -----------------

deadth.ALG <- new(Class = "process",
                 name = "Death of algae",
                 rate = expression(k.death.ALG*C.ALG),
                 stoich = list(C.ALG = expression(-1)))) # gDM/gDM

# Growth of zooplankton:
# ----------------------

gro.ZOO <- new(Class = "process",
               name = "Growth of zooplankton",
               rate = expression(k.gro.ZOO
               "*C.ALG
               "*C.ZOO),
               stoich = list(C.ZOO = expression(1),
                             C.ALG = expression(-1/Y.ZOO)))) # gP/gDM
# Death of zooplankton:
# ---------------------

death.ZOO <- new(Class = "process",
name = "Death of zooplankton",
rate = expression(k.death.ZOO*C.ZOO),
stoich = list(C.ZOO = expression(-1)))  # gDM/gDM

# Definition of reactor:
# ----------------------

# Epilimnion:
# -----------

epilimnion <-
new(Class = "reactor",
name = "Epilimnion",
volume.ini = expression(A*h.epi),
conc.pervol.ini = list(C.HPO4 = expression(C.HPO4.ini)),  # gP/m3
C.ALG = expression(C.ALG.ini),  # gDM/m3
C.ZOO = expression(C.ZOO.ini)),  # gDM/m3
inflow = expression(Q.in*86400),  # m3/d
inflow.conc = list(C.HPO4 = expression(C.HPO4.in),
C.ALG = 0,
C.ZOO = 0),
outflow = expression(Q.in*86400),
processes = list(gro.ALG,death.ALG,gro.ZOO,death.ZOO))

# Definition of system:
# ---------------------

# Lake system:
# -----------

system <- new(Class = "system",
name = "Lake",
reactors = list(epilimnion),
param = param,
t.out = seq(0,365,by=1))

# Perform simulation:
# -------------------

res <- calcres(system)

# Plot results:
# -------------

plotres(res)  # plot to screen
plotres(res,file="ecosim_example_plot1.pdf")  # plot to pdf file
plotres(res, colnames=c("C.ALG", "C.ZOO"))  # plot selected variables
This class represents a transformation process of substances/organisms in the modelled system. Such a process is characterized by a transformation rate and a list of stoichiometric coefficients for the affected substances and organisms. It is recommended to calculate the stoichiometric coefficients with the function `calc.stoich.coef` of the package `stoichcalc` from substance and organism compositions. The output of this function can directly be used for the process definition.

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("process", ...)`. 

**Slots**

- `name`: Character string specifying the name of the process.
- `rate`: Expression characterizing the dependence of the transformation rate on substance/organism concentrations and external influence factors
- `stoich`: List of expressions or numbers defining the stoichiometric coefficient of the substance/organism given by the label of the list component.
- `pervol`: Logical variable defining the process rate as per volume of the reactor (pervol=TRUE) or per surface area (pervol=FALSE).

**Methods**

- `calc.trans.rates`: Calculates transformation rates; internal use only.

**Author(s)**

Peter Reichert <peter.reichert@eawag.ch>
process-class

References


See Also

reactor-class, link-class, system-class, calcres, plotres.

Examples

# Definition of parameters:
# ===============

param <- list(k.gro.ALG = 1, # 1/d
              k.gro.ZOO = 0.8, # m3/gDM/d
              k.death.ALG = 0.4, # 1/d
              k.death.ZOO = 0.08, # 1/d
              K.HPO4 = 0.002, # gP/m3
              Y.ZOO = 0.2, # gDM/gDM
              alpha.P.ALG = 0.002, # gP/gDM
              A = 8.5e+006, # m2
              h.epi = 4, # m
              Q.in = 4, # m3/s
              C.ALG.ini = 0.05, # gDM/m3
              C.ZOO.ini = 0.1, # gDM/m3
              C.HPO4.ini = 0.02, # gP/m3
              C.HPO4.in = 0.04) # gP/m3

# Definition of transformation processes:
# ===============

# Growth of algae:
# ============

gro.ALG <- new(Class = "process",
               name = "Growth of algae",
               rate = expression(k.gro.ALG
                                   *C.HPO4/(K.HPO4+C.HPO4)
                                   *C.ALG),
               stoich = list(C.ALG = expression(1), # gDM/gDM
                              C.HPO4 = expression(-alpha.P.ALG))) # gP/gDM

# Death of algae:
# ============
death.ALG <- new(Class = "process",
    name = "Death of algae",
    rate = expression(k.death.ALG+c.ALG),
    stoich = list(c.ALG = expression(-1)))  # gDM/gDM

# Growth of zooplankton:
# ----------------------
gro.ZOO <- new(Class = "process",
    name = "Growth of zooplankton",
    rate = expression(k.gro.ZOO
      *C.ALG
      *C.ZOO),
    stoich = list(C.ZOO = expression(1),
      C.ALG = expression(-1/Y.ZOO)))  # gDM/gDM

# Death of zooplankton:
# ----------------------
death.ZOO <- new(Class = "process",
    name = "Death of zooplankton",
    rate = expression(k.death.ZOO*c.ZOO),
    stoich = list(c.ZOO = expression(-1)))  # gDM/gDM

---

randnorm

Sample from a Univariate Normal or Lognormal Distribution

Description

Samples from a univariate Normal or Lognormal distribution with parameters valid in the original units. Just invokes a parameter transformation and calls rnorm as users often prefer to specify uncertainty in their original units rather than on the log scale as it is done in rlnorm.

Usage

randnorm(mean=0, sd=1, log=FALSE, n=1)

Arguments

mean       Mean of the random variable.
sd         Standard deviation of the random variable.
log        Indicator whether the log of the variable should be normally distributed (log=TRUE) rather than the variable itself. (Note: mean and sd are interpreted in original units also for log=TRUE.)
n          Sample size.
**randou**  
Sample from an Ornstein-Uhlenbeck Process

**Description**

Samples from an Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process and optionally exponentiates the results. In contrast to most parameterizations, sd represents the asymptotic standard deviation rather than the coefficient in the drift term of the corresponding stochastic differential equation. As in `randnorm`, mean and sd are interpreted in original, not in log-transformed units to facilitate the characterization of uncertainty in original units.

**Usage**

```r
randou(mean=0, sd=1, tau=0.1, y0=NA, t=0:1000/1000, log=FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **mean**  
  Asymptotic mean of the process.
- **sd**  
  Asymptotic standard deviation of the process.
- **tau**  
  Correlation time of the process.
- **y0**  
  Starting value of the process. If no value is given, the starting value will be drawn randomly from the asymptotic distribution.
- **t**  
  Time points at which the process should be sampled. (Note: the value at t[1] will be the starting value y0.)
- **log**  
  Indicator whether the log of the variable should be an Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process (log=TRUE) rather than the variable itself. (Note: mean and sd are interpreted in original units also for log=TRUE.)
Author(s)

Peter Reichert <peter.reichert@eawag.ch>

See Also

randnorm.

Examples

n <- 10000
tau <- 0.1

proc1 <- randou(mean=0, sd=1, tau=tau, y0=0, t=0:n/n, log=FALSE)
proc2 <- randou(mean=0, sd=1, tau=tau, y0=1, t=0:n/n, log=FALSE)
proc3 <- randou(mean=0, sd=1, tau=tau, y0=-1, t=0:n/n, log=FALSE)
plot(proc1, xlim=c(0,1), ylim=c(-2.5,2.5), xlab="t", ylab="y", type="l")
lines(proc2, col="red")
lines(proc3, col="blue")
abline(h=0)
mean(proc1$y)
mean(proc2$y)
mean(proc3$y)
sd(proc1$y)
ds(proc2$y)
ds(proc3$y)

proc1l <- randou(mean=2, sd=2, tau=tau, y0=1, t=0:n/n, log=TRUE)
proc12 <- randou(mean=2, sd=2, tau=tau, y0=2, t=0:n/n, log=TRUE)
proc13 <- randou(mean=2, sd=2, tau=tau, y0=3, t=0:n/n, log=TRUE)
plot(proc1l, xlim=c(0,1), ylim=c(0,6), xlab="t", ylab="y", type="l")
lines(proc12, col="red")
lines(proc13, col="blue")
mean(proc1l$y)
mean(proc12$y)
mean(proc13$y)
sd(proc1l$y)
ds(proc12$y)
ds(proc13$y)

reactor-class

Class "reactor"

Description

This class represents a well-mixed part of the system as a "reactor". A reactor is characterized by its initial volume, a surface area available for sessile organisms or attached substances, initial concentrations of substances and organisms in the water column and on the surface area, input into the reactor not associated with inflow, inflow into the reactor substance and organism concentrations in the inflow, outflow out of the reactor, environmental conditions to which the reactor is exposed, and processes active in the reactor.
Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("reactor", ...).

Slots

name: Character string specifying the name of the reactor.
volume.ini: Expression specifying the initial volume of the reactor
area: Expression specifying the surface area available for sessile organisms or attached substances.
conc.pervol.ini: List of expressions specifying the initial concentrations of substances/organisms in the reactor.
conc.perarea.ini: List of expressions specifying the initial surface density of sessile organisms or attached substances.
input: List of expressions specifying the input of substances/organisms into the reactor.
inflow: Expression specifying the volumetric inflow rate into the reactor.
inflow.conc: List of expressions specifying the substance/organism concentrations in the inflow.
outflow: Expression specifying the volumetric outflow rate of the reactor.
cond: List of expressions specifying the environmental conditions to which the reactor is exposed.
processes: List of processes that are active in the reactor.
a: Evaluated area; for internal use only.

Methods

calc.rates.statevar.reactor Calculates rates of change; internal use only.

Author(s)

Peter Reichert <peter.reichert@eawag.ch>

References


See Also

process-class, link-class, system-class, calcres, plotres.
Examples

# Definition of parameters:
# ==

param <- list(k.gro.ALG = 1, # 1/d
k.gro.ZOO = 0.8, # m3/gDM/d
k.death.ALG = 0.4, # 1/d
k.death.ZOO = 0.08, # 1/d
K.HP04 = 0.002, # gP/m3
Y.ZOO = 0.2, # gDM/gDM
alpha.P.ALG = 0.002, # gP/gDM
A = 8.5e+006, # m2
h.epi = 4, # m
Q.in = 4, # m3/s
C.ALG.ini = 0.05, # gDM/m3
C.ZOO.ini = 0.1, # gDM/m3
C.HP04.ini = 0.02, # gP/m3
C.HP04.in = 0.04) # gP/m3

# Definition of transformation processes:
# ==

# Growth of algae:
# 

gro.ALG <- new(Class = "process",
name = "Growth of algae",
rate = expression(k.gro.ALG
*C.HP04/(K.HP04+C.HP04)
*C.ALG),
stoich = list(C.ALG = expression(1), # gDM/gDM
C.HP04 = expression(-alpha.P.ALG))) # gP/gDM

# Death of algae:
# 

dead.Alg <- new(Class = "process",
name = "Death of algae",
rate = expression(k.death.ALG*C.ALG),
stoich = list(C.ALG = expression(-1))) # gDM/gDM

# Growth of zooplankton:
# 

gro.ZOO <- new(Class = "process",
name = "Growth of zooplankton",
rate = expression(k.gro.ZOO
*C.ALG
*C.ZOO),
stoich = list(C.ZOO = expression(1), # gDM/gDM
C.ALG = expression(-1/Y.ZOO))) # gP/gDM
## system-class

### Description

This class represents a system consisting of linked reactors, substances/organisms in the reactors and transformation processes.

Once a model is described by an object of the class system (system-class), simulations can be performed using the member function `calcres`.

This function integrates the system of ordinary differential equations numerically using the function `ode` of the package deSolve and produces time series of the volumes and substance and organisms concentrations as a R matrix. The results can be visualized with arbitrary R functions or a summary of all results can be produced with the function `plotres`.

```r
# Death of zooplankton:
# -----------------------

death.ZOO <- new(Class = "process",
                 name = "Death of zooplankton",
                 rate = expression(k.death.ZOO*C.ZOO),
                 stoich = list(C.ZOO = expression(-1)))  # gDM/gDM

# Definition of reactor:
# -----------------------

# Epilimnion:
# -----------

epilimnion <-
    new(Class = "reactor",
         name = "Epilimnion",
         volume.ini = expression(A*h.epi),
         conc.pervol.ini = list(C.HPO4 = expression(C.HPO4.ini),
                                C.ALG = expression(C.ALG.ini),
                                C.ZOO = expression(C.ZOO.ini)),
         inflow = expression(Q.in*86400),
         inflow.conc = list(C.HPO4 = expression(C.HPO4.in),
                            C.ALG = 0,
                            C.ZOO = 0),
         outflow = expression(Q.in*86400),
         processes = list(gro.ALG,death.ALG,gro.ZOO,death.ZOO))
```
Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("system", ...).

Slots

name: Character string specifying the name of the system.
reactors: List of reactors that build the system.
links: List of links that connect the reactors.
cond: List of expressions that specify global environmental conditions to which all reactors are exposed.
param: List of model parameters in the form of numerical values or lists of vectors for x and y values describing a realization of a time-dependent parameter.
t.out: Numeric vector of points in time at which output should be calculated.

Methods

calcre: Calculates simulation results, see calcre

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References


See Also

`process-class, reactor-class, link-class, calcre, plotres`. 
Examples

# Definition of parameters:
# =================================

param <- list(
  k.gro.ALG = 1, # 1/d
  k.gro.ZOO = 0.8, # m3/gDM/d
  k.death.ALG = 0.4, # 1/d
  k.death.ZOO = 0.08, # 1/d
  K.HP04 = 0.002, # gP/m3
  Y.ZOO = 0.2, # gDM/gDM
  alpha.P.ALG = 0.002, # gP/gDM
  A = 8.5e-006, # m2
  h.epi = 4, # m
  Q.in = 4, # m3/s
  C.ALG.ini = 0.05, # gDM/m3
  C.ZOO.ini = 0.1, # gDM/m3
  C.HP04.ini = 0.02, # gP/m3
  C.HP04.in = 0.04) # gP/m3

# Definition of transformation processes:
# =======================================

# Growth of algae:
# ----------------

gro.ALG <- new(Class = "process",
               name = "Growth of algae",
               rate = expression(k.gro.ALG
                               *C.HP04/(K.HP04+C.HP04)
                               *C.ALG),
               stoich = list(C.ALG = expression(1),
                              C.HP04 = expression(-alpha.P.ALG))) # gDM/gDM

# Death of algae:
# ---------------

death.ALG <- new(Class = "process",
                 name = "Death of algae",
                 rate = expression(k.death.ALG*C.ALG),
                 stoich = list(C.ALG = expression(-1))) # gDM/gDM

# Growth of zooplankton:
# -----------------------

gro.ZOO <- new(Class = "process",
               name = "Growth of zooplankton",
               rate = expression(k.gro.ZOO
                                  *C.ALG
                                  *C.ZOO),
               stoich = list(C.ZOO = expression(1),
                              C.ALG = expression(-1/Y.ZOO))) # gP/gDM
# Death of zooplankton:
# ---------------------

death.ZOO <- new(Class = "process",
                 name = "Death of zooplankton",
                 rate = expression(k.death.ZOO*C.ZOO),
                 stoich = list(C.ZOO = expression(-1))))  # gDM/gDM

# Definition of reactor:
# ---------------------

# Epilimnion:
# -------------

epilimnion <-
  new(Class = "reactor",
       name = "Epilimnion",
       volume.ini = expression(A*h.epi),
       conc.pervol.ini = list(C.HPO4 = expression(C.HPO4.ini),
                              C.ALG = expression(C.ALG.ini),
                              C.ZOO = expression(C.ZOO.ini)),
       inflow = expression(Q.in*86400),
       inflow.conc = list(C.HPO4 = expression(C.HPO4.ini),
                          C.ALG = 0,
                          C.ZOO = 0),
       outflow = expression(Q.in*86400),
       processes = list(gro.ALG,death.ALG,gro.ZOO,death.ZOO))

# Definition of system:
# ---------------------

# Lake system:
# -------------

system <- new(Class = "system",
               name = "Lake",
               reactors = list(epilimnion),
               param = param,
               t.out = seq(0,365,by=1))
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