

# Package ‘OenoKPM’

June 24, 2021

**Title** Modeling the Kinetics of CO2 Production in Alcoholic Fermentation

**Version** 0.1.2

**Description** Developed to help researchers who need to model the kinetics of carbon dioxide (CO2) production in alcoholic fermentation of wines, beers and other fermented products. The following models are available for modeling the CO2 production curve as a function of time: 5PL, Gompertz and 4PL. This package has different functions, which applied can: perform the modeling of the data obtained in the fermentation and return the coefficients, analyze the model fit and return different statistical metrics, and calculate the kinetic parameters: Maximum production of carbon dioxide; Maximum rate of production of CO2; Moment in which maximum fermentation rate occurs; Duration of the latency phase for CO2 production; CO2 Produced until Maximum fermentation rate occurs. In addition, a function that generates graphs with the observed and predicted data from the models, isolated and combined, is available. Gava, A., Borsato, D., & Ficagna, E. (2020). ``Effect of mixture of fining agents on the fermentation kinetics of base wine for sparkling wine production: Use of methodology for modeling". <doi:10.1016/j.lwt.2020.109660>.

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## R topics documented:

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| coeff . . . . .    | 2 |
| kp . . . . .       | 3 |
| metrics . . . . .  | 6 |
| plot_fit . . . . . | 8 |

**Index****16**


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|       |  |
|-------|--|
| coeff | <i>Performs the modeling of the observed data and returns the coefficients</i> |
|-------|--|

---

**Description**

A function that, based on the observed data, the independent variable (e.g. time in h) and the dependent variable (e.g. CO<sub>2</sub> production in g L<sup>-1</sup>), performs the modeling of the fermentation curve based on the chosen model (**5PL**, **Gompertz**, or **4PL**).

As a result, the curve-fitted coefficients of the chosen equation (model) are returned in the form of data frame.

**Usage**

```
coeff(data, model)
```

**Arguments**

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| data  | Data frame to be analyzed. The data frame must be in the following order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>First:</b> All columns containing the independent variable (e.g. <i>time in hours</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Second:</b> All columns containing dependent variables (e.g. <i>CO<sub>2</sub> g L<sup>-1</sup> production</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Header:</b> Columns must contain a header. If the treatment <b>ID</b> is in the header, this <b>ID</b> will be used to <b>identify</b> the coefficients for each analyzed curve.</li> </ul> |
| model | Model to be adjusted. Argument for model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Model = 1.</b> 5PL Model (five-parameter logistic (5PL) model)</li> <li>• <b>Model = 2.</b> Gompertz Model</li> <li>• <b>Model = 3.</b> 4PL Model (four-parameter logistic (4PL) model)</li> </ul>   |

**Details**

Curve fitting from the observed data is performed by the nlsLM() function in the 'minpack.lm' package.

**Value**

The coefficients of the analyzed model are returned in a data.frame.

According to the model adopted, the following coefficients are presented:

5PL: **a**, **b**, **c**, **d** and **g**

Gompertz: **a**, **b** and **c**

4PL: **a**, **b**, **c** and **d**

**Author(s)**

Angelo Gava

**Examples**

```

#Creating a data.frame.
#First, columns containing independent variable.
#Second, columns containing dependent variable.
#The data frame created presents two
#fermentation curves for two yeasts with
#different times and carbon dioxide production.

df <- data.frame('Time_Yeast_A' = seq(0,280, by=6.23),
                 'Time_Yeast_B' = seq(0,170, by=3.7777778),
                 'CO2_Production_Yeast_A' = c(0,0.97,4.04,9.62,13.44,17.50,
                                               24.03,27.46,33.75,36.40,40.80,
                                               44.24,48.01,50.85,54.85,57.51,
                                               61.73,65.43,66.50,72.41,75.47,
                                               77.22,78.49,79.26,80.31,81.04,
                                               81.89,82.28,82.56,83.13,83.62,
                                               84.11,84.47,85.02,85.31,85.61,
                                               86.05,86.27,85.29,86.81,86.94,
                                               87.13,87.33,87.45,87.85),
                 'CO2_Production_Yeast_B' = c(0,0.41,0.70,3.05,15.61,18.41,
                                               21.37,23.23,28.28,41.28,43.98,
                                               49.54,54.43,60.40,63.75,69.29,
                                               76.54,78.38,80.91,83.72,84.66,
                                               85.39,85.81,86.92,87.38,87.61,
                                               88.38,88.57,88.72,88.82,89.22,
                                               89.32,89.52,89.71,89.92,90.11,
                                               90.31,90.50,90.70,90.90,91.09,
                                               91.29,91.49,91.68,91.88))

#Using the coeff() function to return the fitted model coefficients

coeff(data = df,model = 1) #5PL Model adopted
coeff(data = df,model = 2) #Gompertz Model adopted
coeff(data = df,model = 3) #4PL Model adopted

```

kp

*Calculates kinetic parameters as a function of model fit for CO<sub>2</sub> production as a function of time*

**Description**

A function that, based on the observed data, the independent variable (e.g. time in h) and the dependent variable (e.g. CO<sub>2</sub> production in g L<sup>-1</sup>), performs the modeling of the fermentation curve based on the chosen model (**5PL**, **Gompertz**, or **4PL**).

Next, the coefficients are used in mathematical formulas to obtain the following kinetic parameters:

$t_{LAg}$  - Duration of the latency phase for CO<sub>2</sub> production;

$V_{max}$  - Maximum rate of production of CO<sub>2</sub>;

$t_{Vmax}$  - Moment in which maximum fermentation rate occurs;

$CO_2Vmax$  - CO<sub>2</sub> Produced until Maximum fermentation rate occurs;

$Y_{max}$  - Maximum production of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>);

### Usage

```
kp(data, model, save.xls = FALSE, dir.save, xls.name)
```

### Arguments

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| data     | Data frame to be analyzed. The data frame must be in the following order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>First:</b> All columns containing the independent variable (e.g. <i>time in hours</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Second:</b> All columns containing dependent variables (e.g. <i>CO<sub>2</sub> g L<sup>-1</sup> production</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Header:</b> Columns must contain a header. If the treatment <b>ID</b> is in the header, this <b>ID</b> will be used to <b>identify</b> the coefficients and kinetic parameters for each analyzed curve.</li> </ul> |
| model    | Model to be adjusted. Argument for model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Model = 1.</b> 5PL Model (five-parameter logistic (5PL) model)</li> <li>• <b>Model = 2.</b> Gompertz Model</li> <li>• <b>Model = 3.</b> 4PL Model (four-parameter logistic (4PL) model)</li> </ul>  |
| save.xls | If TRUE, an xlsx file containing the coefficients and kinetic parameters will be saved in the working directory. If FALSE, the xlsx file will not be saved.   |
| dir.save | Directory path where the xlsx file is to be saved.  |
| xls.name | File name. Must contain the format. For example, "Parameters.xlsx".   |

### Details

Curve fitting from the observed data is performed by the `nlsLM()` function in the 'minpack.lm' package.

You can see our article for more details on the mathematical formulas used to obtain each kinetic parameter (Gava *et al.*, 2020). In addition, feel free to use it as a reference in your works.

### Value

The analyzed model **coefficients** and the calculated **kinetic parameters** are returned in a data.frame. In addition, a "**Parameters.xlsx**" file can be generated, containing the coefficients and kinetic parameters of each studied fermentation curve.

### Author(s)

Angelo Gava

## References

Gava, A., Borsato, D., & Ficagna, E. (2020). Effect of mixture of fining agents on the fermentation kinetics of base wine for sparkling wine production: Use of methodology for modeling. *LWT*, *131*, 109660. doi: [10.1016/j.lwt.2020.109660](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lwt.2020.109660)

Zwietering, M. H., Jongenburger, I., Rombouts, F. M., & Van't Riet, K. J. A. E. M. (1990). Modeling of the bacterial growth curve. *Applied and environmental microbiology*, *56*(6), 1875-1881. doi: [10.1128/aem.56.6.1875-1881.1990](https://doi.org/10.1128/aem.56.6.1875-1881.1990)

## Examples

```
#Creating a data.frame.
#First, columns containing independent variable.
#Second, columns containing dependent variable.
#The data frame created presents two
#fermentation curves for two yeasts with
#different times and carbon dioxide production.

df <- data.frame('Time_Yeast_A' = seq(0,280, by=6.23),
                 'Time_Yeast_B' = seq(0,170, by=3.7777778),
                 'CO2_Production_Yeast_A' = c(0,0.97,4.04,9.62,13.44,17.50,
                                              24.03,27.46,33.75,36.40,40.80,
                                              44.24,48.01,50.85,54.85,57.51,
                                              61.73,65.43,66.50,72.41,75.47,
                                              77.22,78.49,79.26,80.31,81.04,
                                              81.89,82.28,82.56,83.13,83.62,
                                              84.11,84.47,85.02,85.31,85.61,
                                              86.05,86.27,85.29,86.81,86.94,
                                              87.13,87.33,87.45,87.85),
                 'CO2_Production_Yeast_B' = c(0,0.41,0.70,3.05,15.61,18.41,
                                              21.37,23.23,28.28,41.28,43.98,
                                              49.54,54.43,60.40,63.75,69.29,
                                              76.54,78.38,80.91,83.72,84.66,
                                              85.39,85.81,86.92,87.38,87.61,
                                              88.38,88.57,88.72,88.82,89.22,
                                              89.32,89.52,89.71,89.92,90.11,
                                              90.31,90.50,90.70,90.90,91.09,
                                              91.29,91.49,91.68,91.88))

#Using the kp() function to find the
#coefficients and kinetic parameters
#according to the adopted model.

kp(data = df,model = 1, save.xls = FALSE) #5PL Model adopted
kp(data = df,model = 2, save.xls = FALSE) #Gompertz Model adopted
kp(data = df,model = 3, save.xls = FALSE) #4PL Model adopted

#Saving an xlsx file. In this example,
#we will use saving a temporary file in
#the temporary file directories.
```

```
## Not run: kp(data = df,
  model = 1, #5PL Model
  save.xls = TRUE,
  dir.save = tempdir(),
  xls.name = "Parameters 5PL Model.xlsx")
## End(Not run)

## Not run: kp(data = df,
  model = 2, #Gompertz Model
  save.xls = TRUE,
  dir.save = tempdir(),
  xls.name = "Parameters Gompertz Model.xlsx")
## End(Not run)

## Not run: kp(data = df,
  model = 3, #4PL Model
  save.xls = TRUE,
  dir.save = tempdir(),
  xls.name = "Parameters 4PL Model.xlsx")
## End(Not run)
```

---

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| metrics | <i>Performs the modeling of the observed data and returns the fit metrics of the studied model</i> |
|---------|--|

---

### Description

A function that, based on the observed data, the independent variable (e.g. time in h) and the dependent variable (e.g. CO<sub>2</sub> production in g L<sup>-1</sup>), performs the modeling of the fermentation curve based on the chosen model (**5PL**, **Gompertz**, or **4PL**) and returns the model fit **metrics**.

As a result, the fit metrics for the chosen model are returned in the form of data.frame: **Correlation**, **R<sup>2</sup>**, **Residual sum of squares (RSS<sub>min</sub>)** and **Residual standard error**.

### Usage

```
metrics(data, model, save.xls = FALSE, dir.save, xls.name)
```

### Arguments

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| data  | Data frame to be analyzed. The data frame must be in the following order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>First:</b> All columns containing the independent variable (e.g. <i>time in hours</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Second:</b> All columns containing dependent variables (e.g. <i>CO<sub>2</sub> g L<sup>-1</sup> production</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Header:</b> Columns must contain a header. If the treatment <b>ID</b> is in the header, this <b>ID</b> will be used to <b>identify</b> the metrics for each analyzed curve.</li> </ul> |
| model | Model to be adjusted. Argument for model:   |



```
89.32,89.52,89.71,89.92,90.11,
90.31,90.50,90.70,90.90,91.09,
91.29,91.49,91.68,91.88))
```

```
#Using the metrics() function to find the
#model fit metrics

metrics(data = df,model = 1, save.xls = FALSE) #5PL Model adopted
metrics(data = df,model = 2, save.xls = FALSE) #Gompertz Model adopted
metrics(data = df,model = 3, save.xls = FALSE) #4PL Model adopted

#Saving an xlsx file. In this example,
#we will use saving a temporary file in
#the temporary file directories.

## Not run: metrics(data = df,
  model = 1, #5PL Model
  save.xls = TRUE,
  dir.save = tempdir(),
  xls.name = "Metrics 5PL Model.xlsx")
## End(Not run)

## Not run: metrics(data = df,
  model = 2, #Gompertz Model
  save.xls = TRUE,
  dir.save = tempdir(),
  xls.name = "Metrics Gompertz Model.xlsx")
## End(Not run)

## Not run: metrics(data = df,
  model = 3, #4PL Model
  save.xls = TRUE,
  dir.save = tempdir(),
  xls.name = "Metrics 4PL Model.xlsx")
## End(Not run)
```

---

plot\_fit

*Plot graphs with observed data and predicted data from models*

---

### Description

A function that, based on the observed data, the independent variable (e.g. time in h) and the dependent variable (e.g. CO<sub>2</sub> production in g L<sup>-1</sup>), performs the modeling of the fermentation curve based on the chosen model(s) (**5PL**, **Gompertz**, or/and **4PL**).

From the observed data and predicted data, whether from one or all of the available models, this function will plot a graph for each fermentation curve evaluated. The chart will have the following basic structure:

**X axis:** *fermentation time*

**Y axis:** *CO<sub>2</sub> production*

**Observed data:** *Scatterplot with dots.* Plot with `geom_point` function from `ggplot2` package.

**Predicted data:** *Smoothed line.* Plot with the `stat_smooth` function from the `ggplot2` package.

### Usage

```
plot_fit(
  data,
  models,
  col = "black",
  col1 = "red",
  col2 = "cornflowerblue",
  col3 = "forestgreen",
  axisX = "Time (hours)",
  axisY = expression(paste("CO"[2] * " Production (g L-1 * ")")),
  breaksX = seq(0, 196, 24),
  limitsX = c(0, 196),
  breaksY = seq(0, 100, 10),
  limitsY = c(0, 100),
  font = "serif",
  font.size = 14,
  legend.position = "top",
  show.R2 = FALSE,
  save.PDF = FALSE,
  dir.save,
  dir.name = "Graphics",
  width.PDF = 15,
  height.PDF = 12
)
```

### Arguments

- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| data   | Data frame to be analyzed. The data frame must be in the following order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>First:</b> All columns containing the independent variable (e.g. <i>time in hours</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Second:</b> All columns containing dependent variables (e.g. <i>CO<sub>2</sub> g L<sup>-1</sup> production</i>)</li> <li>• <b>Header:</b> Columns must contain a header. If the treatment <b>ID</b> is in the header, this <b>ID</b> will be used to name the graphics PDF files for each analyzed curve.</li> </ul> |
| models | Model or models to be adjusted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Models = 1.</b> Only the 5PL Model.</li> <li>• <b>Models = 2.</b> Only the Gompertz Model.</li> <li>• <b>Models = 3.</b> Only the 4PL Model.</li> <li>• <b>Models = 4.</b> 5PL and Gompertz Models.</li> <li>• <b>Models = 5.</b> 5PL and 4PL Models.</li> <li>• <b>Models = 6.</b> Gompertz and 4PL Models.</li> </ul>   |

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
|                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Models = 7.</b> 5PL, Gompertz and 4PL Models.</li> </ul>   |
| col             | Plot color of observed data in points. For example, "black".   |
| col1            | Plot color of predicted data from <b>model 1</b> ( <i>5PL Model</i> ). For example, "red".   |
| col2            | Plot color of predicted data from <b>model 2</b> ( <i>Gompertz Model</i> ). For example, "blue".   |
| col3            | Plot color of predicted data from <b>model 3</b> ( <i>4PL Model</i> ). For example, "green".   |
| axisX           | X Axis Title. Character vector (or expression).  |
| axisY           | Y Axis Title. Character vector (or expression).  |
| breaksX         | One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use <code>ggplot2::waiver()</code> for the default X-axis breaks calculated by the transform object.</li> <li>• Numerical vector of X-Axis scale positions. For example, <code>seq(0,200,20)</code>.</li> </ul>   |
| limitsX         | One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NULL to use the default X-Axis scaling range.</li> <li>• A numeric vector of length two, giving the limits of the X-axis scale. For example, <code>c(0,200)</code>.</li> </ul>                                    |
| breaksY         | One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use <code>ggplot2::waiver()</code> for the default Y-axis breaks calculated by the transform object.</li> <li>• A numerical vector of Y-Axis scale positions. For example, <code>seq(0,100,10)</code>.</li> </ul> |
| limitsY         | One of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NULL to use the default Y-Axis scaling range.</li> <li>• A numeric vector of length two, giving the limits of the Y-axis scale. For example, <code>c(0,100)</code>.</li> </ul>                                    |
| font            | Base font family   |
| font.size       | Base font size, given in pts.  |
| legend.position | The position of the caption ("none", "left", "right", "bottom", "top", or a numeric vector of two elements (X,Y).  |
| show.R2         | If TRUE, plots the $R^2$ of the plotted predicted models on the graph. If FALSE, do not plot the $R^2$ of the plotted predicted models.  |
| save.PDF        | If TRUE, create a folder (directory) and save each graphic in PDF format. If FALSE, it does not create a directory or save the graphics in PDF.  |
| dir.save        | Path of the directory in which a new folder (directory) will be created for saving graphics in PDF format.   |
| dir.name        | Folder name (directory name) to be created within the working directory for saving PDF graphics. Character vector.   |
| width.PDF       | Width, in cm, of the graphic to be saved in a PDF file.  |
| height.PDF      | Height, in cm, of the graphic to be saved in a PDF file.   |

## Details

Curve fitting from the observed data is performed by the `nlsLM()` function in the 'minpack.lm' package.

Graphs are plotted using the various functions in the 'ggplot2' package.

## Value

Elegant graphics plotted according to observed and predicted data. In addition, a folder (directory) can be created, in which the PDF graphics will be saved, if desired. In this folder, the graph of each analyzed fermentation curve is saved in PDF format, with the dimensions stipulated in the *width.PDF* and *height.PDF* arguments. The name of each PDF file will be extracted from the header of the dependent variable used for the graph. See more in the examples.

## Author(s)

Angelo Gava

## Examples

```
#####Example 1#####
#Using only required arguments

#Creating a data.frame.
#First, columns containing independent variable.
#Second, columns containing dependent variable.
#The data frame created presents two
#fermentation curves for two yeasts with
#different times and carbon dioxide production.

df <- data.frame('Time_Yeast_A' = seq(0,280, by=6.23),
  'Time_Yeast_B' = seq(0,170, by=3.7777778),
  'CO2_Production_Yeast_A' = c(0,0.97,4.04,9.62,13.44,17.50,
    24.03,27.46,33.75,36.40,40.80,
    44.24,48.01,50.85,54.85,57.51,
    61.73,65.43,66.50,72.41,75.47,
    77.22,78.49,79.26,80.31,81.04,
    81.89,82.28,82.56,83.13,83.62,
    84.11,84.47,85.02,85.31,85.61,
    86.05,86.27,85.29,86.81,86.94,
    87.13,87.33,87.45,87.85),
  'CO2_Production_Yeast_B' = c(0,0.41,0.70,3.05,15.61,18.41,
    21.37,23.23,28.28,41.28,43.98,
    49.54,54.43,60.40,63.75,69.29,
    76.54,78.38,80.91,83.72,84.66,
    85.39,85.81,86.92,87.38,87.61,
    88.38,88.57,88.72,88.82,89.22,
    89.32,89.52,89.71,89.92,90.11,
    90.31,90.50,90.70,90.90,91.09,
    91.29,91.49,91.68,91.88))
```

```

#Using the plot_fit function to
#generate elegants graphs PDF files
#containing both observed data and
#predicted data.

#Graph plotted only with Model 5PL
#fit (models = 1)

plot_fit(data = df,
         models = 1)

#Graph plotted with 5PL and Gompertz
#model fits (models = 4)

plot_fit(data = df,
         models = 4)

#Graph plotted with 5PL, Gompertz and 4PL
#model fits (models = 7)

plot_fit(data = df,
         models = 7)

#Saving graphics to PDF files.In this example,
#we will use saving a temporary file in
#the temporary file directories.

## Not run: plot_fit(data = df,
                    models = 1, #5PL Model
                    save.PDF = TRUE, #Save Graph in PDF
                    dir.save = tempdir(), #Directory path
                    dir.name = "Graphics 5PL Model Example 1")
## End(Not run) #Folder name (directory name)

## Not run: plot_fit(data = df,
                    models = 7, #5PL, Gompertz and 4PL Models
                    save.PDF = TRUE, #Save Graph in PDF
                    dir.save = tempdir(), #Directory path
                    dir.name = "Graphics 5PL, Gompertz and 4PL Models Example 1")
## End(Not run) #Folder name (directory name)

#####Example 2#####
#Using the various function arguments to
#customize the graph.

#Creating a data.frame.
#First, columns containing independent variable.
#Second, columns containing dependent variable.
#The data frame created presents two
#fermentation curves for two yeasts with
#different times and carbon dioxide production.

```

```

df <- data.frame('Time_Treatment_A' = seq(0,200, by=6.45),
                 'Time_Treatment_B' = seq(0,200, by=6.45),
                 'CO2_Production_Treatment_A' = c(0,0.47,0.78,3.23,19.15,22.86,
                                                  26.81,29.36,36.14,52.61,55.58,
                                                  61.38,66.25,71.83,74.8,78.88,
                                                  83.47,84.48,85.94,87.45,87.98,
                                                  88.42,88.68,89.40,89.72,89.87,
                                                  90.41,90.51,90.62,90.70,91.05,
                                                  91.185),
                 'CO2_Production_Treatment_B' = c(0,0.19,0.39,1.36,9.23,11.29,
                                                  13.58,15.06,19.34,30.92,33.28,
                                                  37.98,42.14,47.17,50.00,54.28,
                                                  60.92,62.80,65.54,69.74,71.52,
                                                  73.07,73.98,76.75,77.79,78.70,
                                                  80.65,81.48,82.07,82.47,84.04,
                                                  84.60))

#Using the plot_fit function to
#generate elegants graphs PDF files
#containing both observed data and
#predicted data.

#Graph plotted only with Model 5PL
#fit (models = 1)
#Do not show R^2

plot_fit(data = df,
         models = 1,
         col = "red", #Color of observed data (points)
         col1 = "blue", #Predicted data color from model 1 (line). Model = 1 <- 5PL Model
         axisX = "Fermentation time (h)", #Title X-Axis
         axisY = "Carbon dioxide production (g/L)", #Title Y-Axis
         breaksX = seq(0,200,20), #X-Axis scale (positions). 0,20,40,60,80,...
         limitsX = c(0,200), #X-Axis Limits
         breaksY = seq(0,90,5),#Y-Axis scale (positions). 0,5,10,15,20,...
         limitsY = c(0,95), #Y-Axis Limits
         font = "serif",
         font.size = 12,
         legend.position = "right",
         show.R2 = FALSE) #Do not show R^2

#Graph plotted with 5PL and Gompertz
#models fits (models = 4)
#Do not show R^2

plot_fit(data = df,
         models = 4,
         col = "#000000", #Color of observed data (points)
         col1 = "#FF0000", #Predicted data color from model 1 (line). Model = 1 <- 5PL Model
         col2 = "#0000FF", #Predicted data color from model 2 (line). Model = 2 <- Gompertz Model
         axisX = "Time (h)", #Title X-Axis

```

```

axisY = "Carbon dioxide production (g/L)", #Title Y-Axis
breaksX = seq(0,200,20), #X-Axis scale (positions). 0,20,40,60,80,...
limitsX = c(0,200), #X-Axis Limits
breaksY = seq(0,90,10),#Y-Axis scale (positions). 0,10,20,30,40,...
limitsY = c(0,95), #Y-Axis Limits
font = "serif",
font.size = 14,
legend.position = "bottom",
show.R2 = FALSE) #Do not show R^2

#Graph plotted with 5PL and 4PL
#model fits (models = 5)
#Show R^2

plot_fit(data = df,
         models = 5,
         col = "#000000", #Color of observed data (points)
         col1 = "#FF0000", #Predicted data color from model 1 (line). Model = 1 <- 5PL Model
         col3 = "#0B6121",#Predicted data color from model 3 (line). Model = 3 <- 4PL Model
         axisX = "Time (h)", #Title X-Axis
         axisY = "CO2 production (g/L)", #Title Y-Axis
         breaksX = seq(0,200,20), #X-Axis scale (positions). 0,20,40,60,80,...
         limitsX = c(0,200), #X-Axis Limits
         breaksY = seq(0,90,10),#Y-Axis scale (positions). 0,10,20,30,40,...
         limitsY = c(0,95), #Y-Axis Limits
         font = "serif",
         font.size = 14,
         legend.position = "bottom",
         show.R2 = TRUE) #Show R^2

#Graph plotted with 5PL, Gompertz and 4PL
#model fits (models = 7)
#Do not show R^2

plot_fit(data = df,
         models = 7,
         col = "#FF0000", #Color of observed data (points)
         col1 = "#FF00FF", #Predicted data color from model 1 (line). Model = 1 <- 5PL Model
         col2 = "#0101DF", #Predicted data color from model 2 (line). Model = 2 <- Gompertz Model
         col3 = "#088A08",#Predicted data color from model 3 (line). Model = 3 <- 4PL Model
         axisX = "Time (h)", #Title X-Axis
         axisY = "Carbon dioxide production (g/L)", #Title Y-Axis
         breaksX = seq(0,200,20), #X-Axis scale (positions). 0,20,40,60,80,...
         limitsX = c(0,200), #X-Axis Limits
         breaksY = seq(0,90,10),#Y-Axis scale (positions). 0,10,20,30,40,...
         limitsY = c(0,95), #Y-Axis Limits
         font = "serif",
         font.size = 14,
         legend.position = "top",
         show.R2 = FALSE) #Do not show R^2

```

```
#Saving graphics to PDF files.In this example,  
#we will use saving a temporary file in  
#the temporary file directories.  
  
## Not run: plot_fit(data = df,  
  models = 1,  
  col = "red", #Color of observed data (points)  
  col1 = "blue", #Predicted data color from model 1 (line). Model = 1 <- 5PL Model  
  axisX = "Fermentation time (h)", #Title X-Axis  
  axisY = "Carbon dioxide production (g/L)", #Title Y-Axis  
  breaksX = seq(0,200,20), #X-Axis scale (positions). 0,20,40,60,80,...  
  limitsX = c(0,200), #X-Axis Limits  
  breaksY = seq(0,90,5),#Y-Axis scale (positions). 0,5,10,15,20,...  
  limitsY = c(0,95), #Y-Axis Limits  
  font = "serif",  
  font.size = 12,  
  legend.position = "right",  
  show.R2 = FALSE, #Do not show R^2  
  save.PDF = TRUE, #Save Graph in PDF  
  dir.save = tempdir(), #Directory path  
  dir.name = "Graphics 5PL Model Example 2", #Folder Name (Directory Name)  
  width.PDF = 12,  
  height.PDF = 8)  
## End(Not run)
```

# Index

`coeff`, 2

`kp`, 3

`metrics`, 6

`plot_fit`, 8