

Package ‘fingerPro’

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Type Package

Title Sediment Source Fingerprinting

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Description Quantifies the provenance of the sediments in a catchment or study area. Based on a comprehensive characterization of the sediment sources and the end sediment mixtures a mixing model algorithm is applied to the sediment mixtures in order to estimate the relative contribution of each potential source. The package includes several statistical methods such as Kruskal-Wallis test, discriminant function analysis ('DFA'), principal component plot ('PCA') to select the optimal subset of tracer properties. The variability within each sediment source is also considered to estimate the statistical distribution of the sources contribution.

License GPL (>= 2)

URL <https://github.com/eead-csic-eesa>

LazyData true

Imports Rcpp (>= 0.11.3), klaR (>= 0.6-12),
ggplot2 (>= 2.2.1), GGally (>= 1.3.2), MASS (>= 7.3.45), Rcmdr (>= 2.4-1), plyr (>= 1.8.4), reshape (>= 0.8.7), rgl (>= 0.99.9), grid (>= 3.1.1),
gridExtra (>= 2.3), scales (>= 0.5.0), car (>= 2.1.6)

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fingerPro-package	<i>Sediment Source Fingerprinting</i>
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Description

Soil erosion is one of the biggest challenges for food production and reservoirs siltation around the world. Information on sediment, nutrients and pollutant transport is required for effective control strategies. Source estimates are difficult to obtain using traditional monitoring techniques, but sediment source fingerprinting, has been proved to be a valuable tool. Sediment source fingerprinting offers the potential to assess sediment provenance as a basis to develop management plans and prevent erosion. The procedure focuses on developing methods that enable the apportionment of sediment sources to be identified from a composite sample of sediment mixture material. We developed an R-package as a tool to quantify the provenance of the sediments in a catchment. A mixing model algorithm is applied to the sediment mixture samples in order to estimate the relative contribution of each potential source. The package consists of a set of functions used to: i) characterise and pre-process the data, select the optimum subset of tracers; ii) unmix sediment samples and quantify the apportionment of each source; iii) assess the effect of the source variability; and iv) visualize and export the results.

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See Also

<https://github.com/eead-csic-eesa>

Examples

```
#Load the dataset called "catchment"
data <- catchment
LDAPlot(data, P3D=FALSE)
#
data <- rangeTest(data)
data <- KWTest(data)
#Too many tracer properties were removed
LDAPlot(data, P3D=FALSE)
#2D and 3D LDAPlots suggest that two of the sources have to be combined

#reload the original dataset "catchment"
data <- catchment
# Combine sources PI1 and PI based on the previous LDAPlot
data$Land_Use[data$Land_Use == 'PI1'] <- 'PI'
data <- rangeTest(data)
data <- KWTest(data)
LDAPlot(data, P3D=FALSE)
```

```
#Now the optimum tracer properties selected discriminate well, so proceed with the unmix function
result <- unmix(data, samples = 100, iter = 100)
#Display the results
plotResults(result, y_high = 4.5, n = 1)
```

boxPlot

Box and whiskers plot

Description

The boxplot compactly shows the distribution of a continuous variable. It displays five summary statistics (the median, two hinges and two whiskers), and all "outlying" points individually.

Usage

```
boxPlot(data, columns = 1:ncol(data) - 2, ncol = 3)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame containing source and mixtures data
columns	Numeric vector containing the index of the columns in the chart (the first column refers to the first variable)
ncol	Number of charts per row

catchment

Land use and fingerprinting properties in a Mediterranean catchment

Description

A dataset containing the different tracer properties of the different land uses in a Mediterranean catchment and one mixture sample located at the output of the catchment. The variables are as follows:

Usage

```
catchment
```

Format

A data frame with 22 rows and 25 variables:

id reference number id of each sample analysed

Land_Use grouping variable, in this study refers to the different land uses in the catchment

Cs.137, K.40, Bi.214, Ra.226, Th.232, U.238, Ba, Nb, Zr, Sr, Rb, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mn, Cr, V, Ti, Ca, K, Al, Si, Mg
value of the tracer property for each sample

correlationPlot	<i>Correlation matrix chart</i>
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Description

The function displays a correlation matrix of each of the properties divided by the different sources to help the user in the decision.

Usage

```
correlationPlot(data, columns = c(1:ncol(data) - 1), mixtures = F)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame containing source and mixtures data
columns	Numeric vector containing the index of the columns in the chart (the first column refers to the grouping variable)
mixtures	Boolean to include or exclude the mixture samples in the chart

DFATest	<i>Discriminant function analysis test</i>
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Description

Performs a stepwise forward variable selection using the Wilk's Lambda criterion.

Usage

```
DFATest(data, niveau = 0.1)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame containing source and mixtures
niveau	level for the approximate F-test decision

Value

Data frame only containing the variables that pass the DFA test

KWTest	<i>Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test</i>
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Description

This function excludes from the original data frame the properties which do not show significant differences between sources.

Usage

```
KWTest(data, pvalue = 0.05)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame containing source and mixtures
pvalue	p-value threshold

Value

Data frame only containing the variables that pass the Kruskal-Wallis test

LDAPlot	<i>Linear discriminat analysis chart</i>
---------	--

Description

The function performs a linear discriminant analysis and displays the data in the relevant dimensions.

Usage

```
LDAPlot(data, P3D = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame containing source and mixtures data
P3D	Boolean to switch between 2 to 3 dimensional chart

PCAPlot	<i>Principal component analysis chart</i>
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Description

The function performs a principal components analysis on the given data matrix and displays a biplot using `vqv.ggbiplot` package of the results for each different source to help the user in the decision.

Usage

```
PCAPlot(data, components = c(1:2))
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame containing source and mixtures data
<code>components</code>	Numeric vector containing the index of the two principal components in the chart

plotResults	<i>Displays the results in the screen</i>
-------------	---

Description

The function performs a density chart of the relative contribution of the potential sediment sources for each sediment mixture in the dataset.

Usage

```
plotResults(data, y_high = 10, n = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame containing the relative contribution of the potential sediment sources for each sediment mixture in the dataset
<code>y_high</code>	Number of the vertical height of the y-axis
<code>n</code>	Number of charts per row

`rangeTest`*Range test*

Description

Function that excludes the properties of the sediment mixture/s outside the minimum and maximum values in the sediment sources.

Usage

```
rangeTest(data)
```

Arguments

`data` Data frame containing source and mixtures

Value

Data frame containing sediment sources and mixtures

`unmix`*Unmix sediment mixtures*

Description

Asses the relative contribution of the potential sediment sources for each sediment mixture in the dataset.

Usage

```
unmix(data, samples = 100L, iter = 100L, seed = 123456L)
```

Arguments

`data` Data frame containing sediment source and mixtures
`samples` Number of samples in each hypercube dimension
`iter` Iterations in the source variability analysis
`seed` Seed for the random number generator

Value

Data frame containing the relative contribution of the sediment sources for each sediment mixture and iterations

`writeResults`*Save the results*

Description

The function saves the results in a .csv file for all the sediment mixture samples and for each sediment mixture sample separately

Usage

```
writeResults(data)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Data frame containing the relative contribution of the potential sediment sources for each sediment mixture in the dataset
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