# Contrasting between- and within-rows stem profiles in poplar plantations - Modelling tree and 'Treat' effect - HLM approach

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### Access to the data

```
library(tidyverse)
library(magrittr)
library(broom)
source("DataWrangling.R")
```

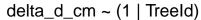
\*\*\* following: https://www.jstatsoft.org/article/view/v056i05/ \*\*\*

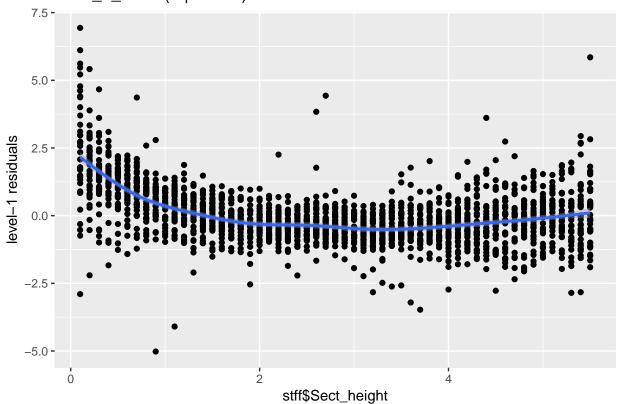
## Level 1 - 'TreeId'

We fit an initial two-level HLM using crossection height (Sect\_height) to explain differences between profiles (delta\_d) allowing for a random intercept for each tree:

```
*** delta_d \sim Sect_height + (1 \mid TreeId) ***
```

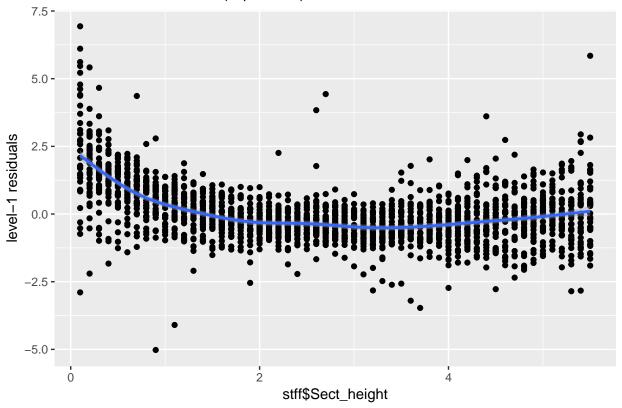
```
# prova senza Treat e senza Sect_height
fm00 <- mc(delta_d_cm ~ (1 | TreeId))</pre>
```





```
# prova con Treat ma senza Sect_height
fm10 <- mc(delta_d_cm ~ Treat + (1 | TreeId))</pre>
```

# delta\_d\_cm ~ Treat + (1 | Treeld)



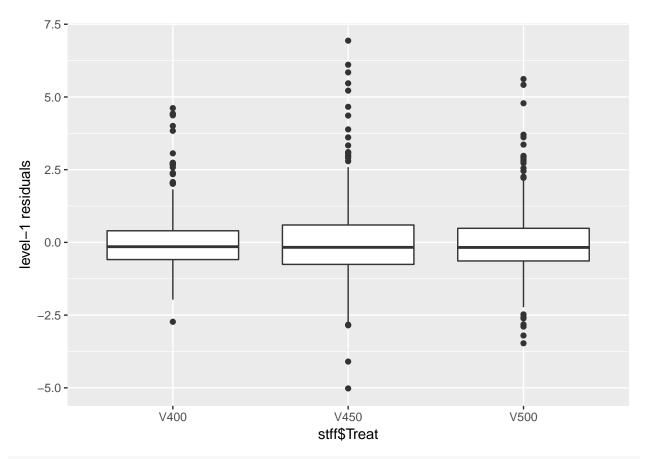
#### summary(fm10)

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: delta_d_cm ~ Treat + (1 | TreeId)
     Data: .
##
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 5942
##
## Scaled residuals:
##
       Min
                1Q Median
                                ЗQ
                                       Max
   -4.7039 -0.6199 -0.1528 0.4410 6.4969
##
##
## Random effects:
   Groups
##
             Name
                         Variance Std.Dev.
##
   TreeId
             (Intercept) 1.209
                                  1.100
   Residual
                         1.139
                                  1.067
## Number of obs: 1953, groups: TreeId, 36
##
## Fixed effects:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value
## (Intercept) 1.87466
                           0.32015
                                     5.855
## TreatV450
                0.05661
                           0.45277
                                     0.125
## TreatV500
               -0.23917
                           0.45287 -0.528
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
             (Intr) TrV450
##
```

```
## TreatV450 -0.707
## TreatV500 -0.707 0.500
# Treat non ha effetto! (più evidente dopo, con anova)
summary(fm00)
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: delta_d_cm ~ (1 | TreeId)
     Data: .
##
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 5942.7
##
## Scaled residuals:
##
               1Q Median
      Min
                                ЗQ
                                       Max
## -4.7012 -0.6202 -0.1523 0.4425 6.4984
##
## Random effects:
## Groups
            Name
                        Variance Std.Dev.
## TreeId
             (Intercept) 1.156
                                  1.075
                                  1.067
## Residual
                        1.139
## Number of obs: 1953, groups: TreeId, 36
##
## Fixed effects:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value
## (Intercept) 1.8139
                            0.1808
```

## The two orthogonal profiles are significantly different: 1.8 cm + /- 10%

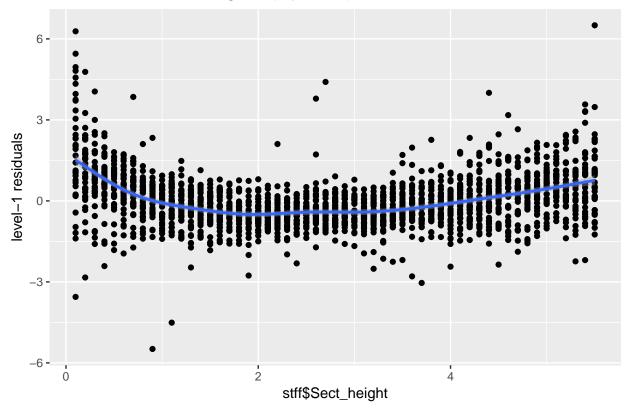
```
anova(fm10, fm00)
## refitting model(s) with ML (instead of REML)
## Data: .
## Models:
## fm00: delta_d_cm ~ (1 | TreeId)
## fm10: delta_d_cm ~ Treat + (1 | TreeId)
             AIC BIC logLik deviance Chisq Chi Df Pr(>Chisq)
       Df
## fm00 3 5947.1 5963.8 -2970.6
                                 5941.1
## fm10 5 5950.6 5978.5 -2970.3
                                  5940.6 0.5205
                                                            0.7708
# Contributo di Treat non significativo
qplot(x = stff$Treat, y = residuals(fm10),
     geom = c("boxplot")) + ylab("level-1 residuals")
```



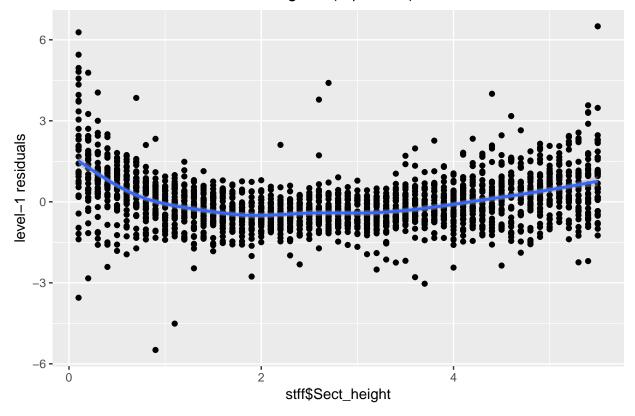
```
# residui distribuiti male e non a zero di media per Treat
```

```
# prova CON Sect_height, lineare
fm01 <- mc(delta_d_cm ~ Sect_height + (1 | TreeId))</pre>
```

# delta\_d\_cm ~ Sect\_height + (1 | TreeId)



# delta\_d\_cm ~ Treat + Sect\_height + (1 | TreeId)

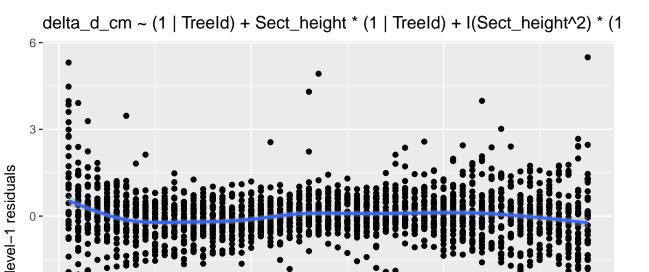


```
anova(fm11, fm01)
```

```
# residui ancora etreoscedastici

# prova CON Sect_height, parabolica
fm12 <- mc(delta_d_cm ~ Treat + (1 | TreeId) + Sect_height *(1 | TreeId) + I(Sect_height^2)* (1 | TreeId)
## Warning in checkConv(attr(opt, "derivs"), opt$par, ctrl = control
## $checkConv, : unable to evaluate scaled gradient
## Warning in checkConv(attr(opt, "derivs"), opt$par, ctrl = control
## $checkConv, : Model failed to converge: degenerate Hessian with 1 negative
## eigenvalues</pre>
```

delta\_d\_cm ~ Treat + (1 | TreeId) + Sect\_height \* (1 | TreeId) + I(Sect\_heigh 6 -3 level-1 residuals -3 **-**-6 **-**2 Ö 4 stff\$Sect\_height fm02 <- mc(delta\_d\_cm ~ (1 | TreeId) + Sect\_height \*(1 | TreeId) + I(Sect\_height^2)\* (1 | TreeId))</pre> ## Warning in checkConv(attr(opt, "derivs"), opt\$par, ctrl = control ## \$checkConv, : unable to evaluate scaled gradient ## Warning in checkConv(attr(opt, "derivs"), opt\$par, ctrl = control ## \$checkConv, : Model failed to converge: degenerate Hessian with 2 negative ## eigenvalues



4

## anova(fm02,fm12)

## `geom\_smooth()` using method = 'loess'

ò

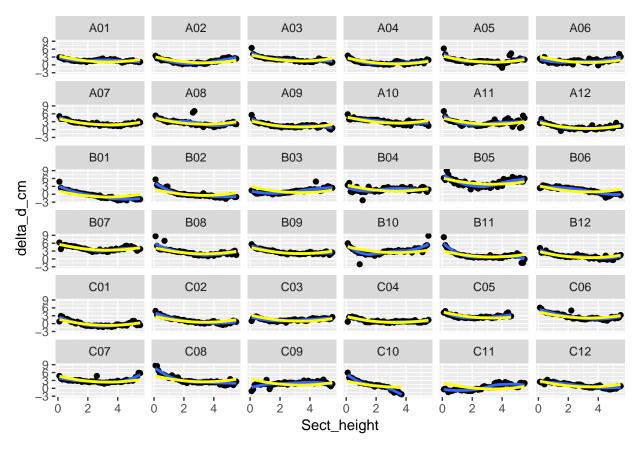
−3 **-**

-6 **-**

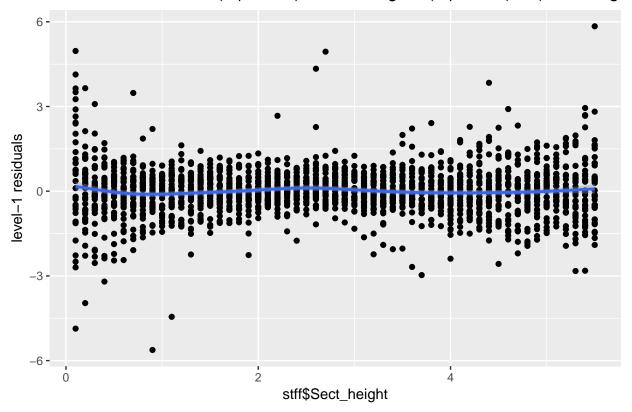
```
## refitting model(s) with ML (instead of REML)
## Data: .
## Models:
## fm02: delta_d_cm ~ (1 | TreeId) + Sect_height * (1 | TreeId) + I(Sect_height^2) *
             (1 | TreeId)
## fm02:
## fm12: delta_d_cm ~ Treat + (1 | TreeId) + Sect_height * (1 | TreeId) +
## fm12:
             I(Sect_height^2) * (1 | TreeId)
              AIC
                    BIC logLik deviance Chisq Chi Df Pr(>Chisq)
## fm02 7 5200.8 5239.8 -2593.4
                                   5186.8
## fm12 9 5204.2 5254.4 -2593.1
                                  5186.2 0.5464
                                                            0.7609
stff %>% ggplot() +
  geom_point(aes(x = Sect_height, y = delta_d_cm)) +
 geom_smooth(aes(x = Sect_height, y = delta_d_cm)) +
 geom_line(aes(x = Sect_height, y = fitted(fm12)), color = "yellow", size = 1) +
 facet_wrap(~TreeId)
```

stff\$Sect\_height

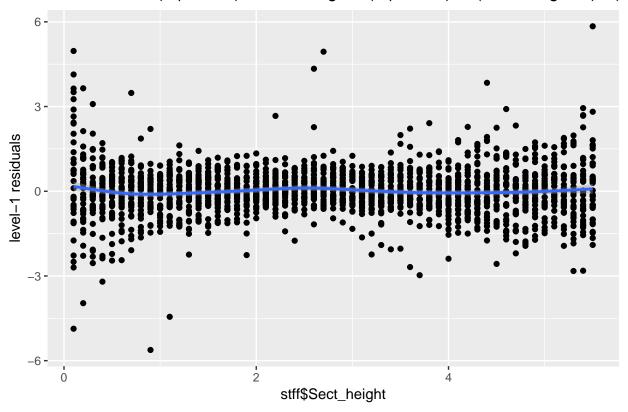
2



delta\_d\_cm ~ Treat + (1 | TreeId) + Sect\_height \* (1 | TreeId) + I(Sect\_heigh



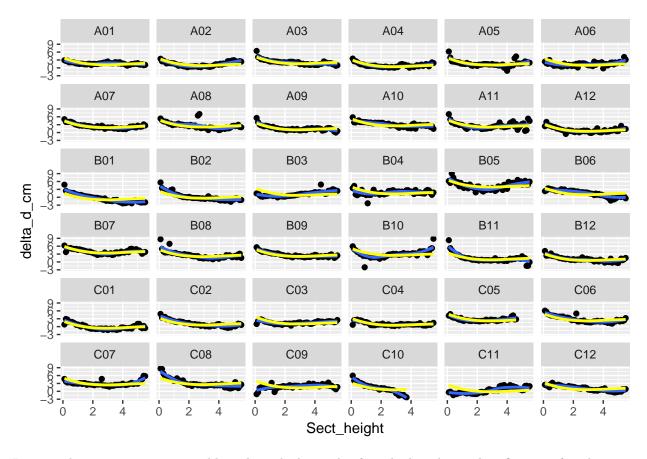
# delta\_d\_cm ~ (1 | Treeld) + Sect\_height \* (1 | Treeld) + I(Sect\_height^2) \* (1



```
anova(fm03,fm13)
```

```
## Data: .
## Models:
## fm03: delta_d_cm ~ (1 | TreeId) + Sect_height * (1 | TreeId) + I(Sect_height^2) *
             (1 | TreeId) + I(Sect_height^3) * (1 | TreeId)
## fm13: delta_d_cm ~ Treat + (1 | TreeId) + Sect_height * (1 | TreeId) +
## fm13:
             I(Sect_height^2) * (1 | TreeId) + I(Sect_height^3) * (1 |
## fm13:
             TreeId)
                     BIC logLik deviance Chisq Chi Df Pr(>Chisq)
##
              AIC
## fm03 9 5151.0 5201.2 -2566.5
                                   5133.0
## fm13 11 5154.4 5215.8 -2566.2
                                   5132.4 0.5501
                                                            0.7595
# l'effetto di Treat, non si manifesta in nessun modo!!
\# Pr(>Chisq) = 0.761 !! Conferma, non si vede differenza
stff %>% ggplot() +
  geom_point(aes(x = Sect_height, y = delta_d_cm)) +
  geom_smooth(aes(x = Sect_height, y = delta_d_cm)) +
  geom_line(aes(x = Sect_height, y = fitted(fm13)), color = "yellow", size = 1) +
 facet_wrap(~TreeId)
```

## `geom\_smooth()` using method = 'loess'



In an exploratory setting we would go through this cycle of residual analysis, identification of explanatory variables, and model fitting multiple times until a satisfactory level-1 model is found (Tukey 1977).

## Level-2 residuals

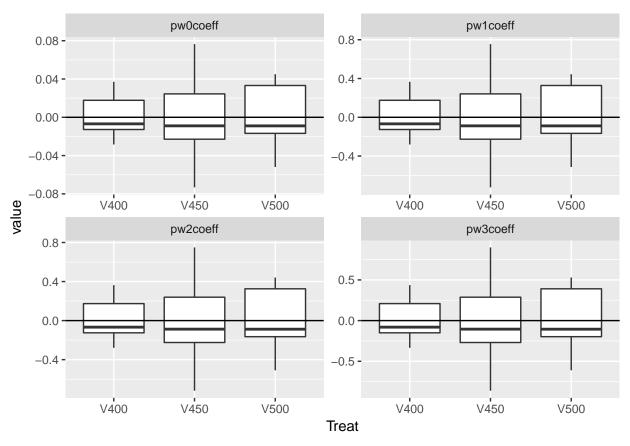
The level-2, or random effects, residuals are defined as Zibi or, more commonly, bi. Following an upward residual analysis we prefer the use of EB residuals at level 2 (insted of LS residuals). The level-2 residuals are used to \* identify additional explanatory variables that contribute significantly to the model, \* check linearity of the level-2 explanatory variables, and \* investigate whether the level-2 residuals follow a normal distribution. To obtain the level-2 EB residuals from model fm3, we use the following code:

```
select(1:2, pw0coeff = 3, pw1coeff = 4, pw2coeff = 5, pw3coeff = 6) %>%
gather(param, value, 3:6)

## Joining, by = "TreeId"

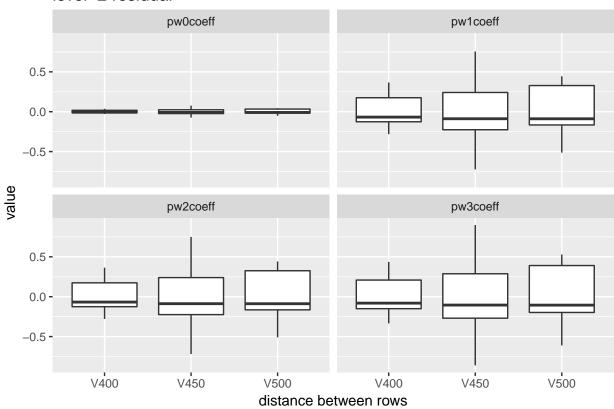
# pasteO("pw", 0:3, "coeff = ", 3:6, collapse=", ")

ggplot(res, aes(x = Treat, y = value)) +
   geom_boxplot() +
   geom_hline(yintercept = 0) +
   facet_wrap(~param, scales = "free")
```



```
res %$%
    qplot(x = Treat, y = value, geom = 'boxplot', facets = ~param,
    xlab = 'distance between rows', main = 'level-2 residual')
```

# level-2 residual



# Opzione non esplorata:

Forse è più semplice dividere il range di Sect\_height in 3 parti < 1 e > 4 (zeri dell'intepolazione generale dei residui dal modello lineare) ed utilizzare quats avriabile come ulteriore 'effetto fisso'. A quel punto l'approssimazione lineare di delta\_d=f(Sect\_heiht) dovrebbe essere presentabile.

[rmarkdown::render("PdP\_HLM3.Rmd", encoding="UTF-8")]