Comparison of Two Time Series of Maps 0.1

This notebook implements the framework from the article "Foundational concepts and equations to compare two time series of maps" to quantify and visualize agreement and change between two temporal map series. Using toy data, it defines modular Python functions to compute presence-agreement components, gains and losses, and full-extent change metrics, and produces visualizations and exportable results for reproducible analysis.

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1. Environment Setup

This section prepares the Python environment needed for this notebook. We will:

- Install required Python packages:
  - `numpy`, `pandas`, `matplotlib` for data manipulation and plotting
  - `rasterio`, `xarray`, `rioxarray` for raster I/O and geospatial arrays
  - `openpyxl` for Excel export
  - `tqdm` for progress bars

Execute the following cell to install the dependencies:

1.1 Install Dependencies

Import all necessary libraries for data handling, plotting, and file I/O.

In [19]:
```
# Install required packages for array math, dataframes, plotting, raster I/O, and progress bar
%pip install -qq numpy pandas matplotlib rasterio xarray rioxarray openpyxl tqdm
```

```
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
```

1.2 Import Libraries

In [20]:
```
# Core libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

# Display utilities
from IPython.display import display

# Plotting
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Raster I/O
```

```python
import rasterio
from rasterio.transform import from_origin
import xarray as xr
import rioxarray

# Progress bars and Excel export
from tqdm import tqdm
import openpyxl

# File system operations
import os
```

1.3 Define Constants & Settings

In this section we set up the main parameters for the notebook. We fix a random seed so that toy data are reproducible, specify the dimensions of our toy time series, and define placeholder paths and filenames for when real raster inputs and outputs are used.

In [21]:
```python
# Directories
input_dir = r"C:\Users\AntFonseca\github\compare-time-series\input"
output_dir = r"C:\Users\AntFonseca\github\compare-time-series\output"

# Output filenams
metrics_excel = "presence_change_metrics.xlsx"
```

In [22]:
```python
# Utility Functions
def print_metrics(label, **metrics):
    """
    Prints a section label and each named metric array.
    """
    print(f"== {label} ==")
    for name, arr in metrics.items():
        print(f"{name}: {arr}")
    print()
```

2. Toy Data Input Format

Here we hard-code the example “toy” presence values from the article:

- `num_time_points` , `num_pixels` : dimensions of our 2 × 3 toy example
- `toy_data_x` : reference-series presence values at each (t, pixel)
- `toy_data_y` : comparison-series presence values at each (t, pixel)

2.1 Generate or Load Toy Time Series Array

In this section we build the toy data arrays exactly as in the article example.

In [23]:
```python
# Dimensions matching the article’s toy example
num_time_points = 3   # number of time points
num_pixels = 2        # number of pixels in each snapshot

# toy presence values from the article plot:
# toy_data_x[t, n] = presence of reference series at time point t, pixel n
# toy_data_y[t, n] = presence of comparison series at time point t, pixel n

toy_data_x = np.array([
    [2, 5],   # t = 0: reference pixel1=2, pixel2=5
    [0, 4],   # t = 1: reference pixel1=0, pixel2=4
    [5, 1],   # t = 2: reference pixel1=5, pixel2=1
```

```
])

toy_data_y = np.array([
    [4, 1],    # t = 0: comparison pixel1=4, pixel2=1
    [1, 5],    # t = 1: comparison pixel1=1, pixel2=5
    [0, 3],    # t = 2: comparison pixel1=0, pixel2=3
])
```

2.2 Export Toy Data as Raster Files

Here we write each map layer of our toy arrays to single-band GeoTIFFs in the input folder. These rasters will later be read back in exactly like real map inputs.

In [24]:
```
# Ensure input directory exists
os.makedirs(input_dir, exist_ok=True)

# Raster metadata for a 1×num_pixels image, without CRS
height = 1
width = num_pixels
transform = from_origin(0, num_pixels, 1, 1)  # top-left corner at (0, num_pixels), pixel siz
meta = {
    "driver": "GTiff",
    "height": height,
    "width": width,
    "count": 1,
    "dtype": toy_data_x.dtype,
    "transform": transform
}

# write reference series rasters (toy_data_x)
for t in range(num_time_points):
    out_path = os.path.join(input_dir, f"toy_data_x_time{t}.tif")
    with rasterio.open(out_path, "w", **meta) as dst:
        dst.write(toy_data_x[t][np.newaxis, :], 1)

# write comparison series rasters (toy_data_y)
for t in range(num_time_points):
    out_path = os.path.join(input_dir, f"toy_data_y_time{t}.tif")
    with rasterio.open(out_path, "w", **meta) as dst:
        dst.write(toy_data_y[t][np.newaxis, :], 1)
```

3. Presence Agreement Components

In this section we compute the presence-agreement metrics—hits, misses, false alarms, spatial differences, and temporal differences—for each pixel at each time point, following Equations 1–12 of the article.

3.1 Define Presence Variables:

We load the reference (`p_x`) and comparison (`p_y`) series into two arrays of shape `(num_time_points, num_pixels)` .
Each element `p_x[t, n]` (or `p_y[t, n]`) holds the presence value at time point `t` and pixel `n` .

In [25]:
```
# Gather and sort the toy-data raster filenames
x_files = sorted([
    os.path.join(input_dir, f)
    for f in os.listdir(input_dir)
    if f.startswith("toy_data_x_time")
])
```

```python
y_files = sorted([
    os.path.join(input_dir, f)
    for f in os.listdir(input_dir)
    if f.startswith("toy_data_y_time")
])

# Initialize presence arrays
p_x = np.zeros((num_time_points, num_pixels), dtype=toy_data_x.dtype)
p_y = np.zeros((num_time_points, num_pixels), dtype=toy_data_y.dtype)

# Load each raster layer into the arrays
for t, fp in enumerate(x_files):
    with rasterio.open(fp) as src:
        # read band 1 and flatten to a 1D array of length num_pixels
        p_x[t] = src.read(1).flatten()

for t, fp in enumerate(y_files):
    with rasterio.open(fp) as src:
        p_y[t] = src.read(1).flatten()

# Print results for verification
print("Loaded reference presence (p_x):")
print(p_x)
print("\nLoaded comparison presence (p_y):")
print(p_y)
```

```
Loaded reference presence (p_x):
[[2 5]
 [0 4]
 [5 1]]

Loaded comparison presence (p_y):
[[4 1]
 [1 5]
 [0 3]]
```

3.2 Implement Hit, Miss, False Alarm, Spatial Difference, and Temporal Difference Functions

In this subsection we define five functions that implement Equations 1–12 for presence at each time point and pixel. Each function accepts an input array of presence values with dimensions `(num_time_points, num_pixels)` and returns a new array with the same dimensions.

In [26]:
```python
def hit(px, py):
    """
    Compute shared presence:
    h[t,n] = 1 where both reference and comparison are present.
    """
    return np.minimum(px, py)

def miss(px, py):
    """
    Compute reference-only presence:
    m[t,n] = 1 where reference is present and comparison is not.
    """
    return np.clip(px - py, a_min=0, a_max=None)

def false_alarm(px, py):
    """
    Compute comparison-only presence:
    f[t,n] = 1 where comparison is present and reference is not.
    """
    return np.clip(py - px, a_min=0, a_max=None)
```

```python
def spatial_diff(px, py):
    """
    Compute spatial difference of presence:
    u[t,n] = 0 here, since binary masks have no magnitude difference.
    """
    diff = np.abs(px - py)
    mask = (px > 0) & (py > 0)
    return diff * mask

def temporal_diff(px_prev, px, py_prev, py):
    """
    Compute timing mismatch of presence events:
    v[t,n] = |(bx[t,n]-bx_prev[t,n]) - (by[t,n]-by_prev[t,n])|
    Sets v[0,n] = 0 since there is no previous interval for t=0.
    """
    delta_x = px - px_prev
    delta_y = py - py_prev
    td = np.abs(delta_x - delta_y)
    td[0, :] = 0
    return td
```

3.3 Compute Component Arrays per Time & Pixel

In this subsection we apply our five presence-agreement functions to the loaded arrays `p_x` and `p_y`. This produces one array per component—hits, misses, false alarms, spatial differences, and temporal differences—each with shape `(num_time_points, num_pixels)`.

In [27]:

```python
# --- Presence Agreement: Calculations (Consolidated) ---

# This cell computes all metrics related to presence agreement, both for each
# time point and for the aggregated "Sum" category.

# 1. Calculate per-timepoint components
px_sum_tp = p_x.sum(axis=1)
py_sum_tp = p_y.sum(axis=1)

hits_tp = np.minimum(p_x, p_y).sum(axis=1)
space_diff_tp = np.minimum(px_sum_tp, py_sum_tp) - hits_tp
misses_tp = np.clip(px_sum_tp - py_sum_tp, a_min=0, a_max=None)
false_tp = np.clip(py_sum_tp - px_sum_tp, a_min=0, a_max=None)
time_diff_tp = np.zeros_like(hits_tp)

# 2. Calculate aggregate "Sum" components
hits_sum = hits_tp.sum()
space_sum = space_diff_tp.sum()
net_misses = misses_tp.sum() - false_tp.sum()
miss_sum = max(0, net_misses)
false_sum = max(0, -net_misses)
time_sum = min(p_x.sum(), p_y.sum()) - hits_sum - space_sum

# 3. Print the calculated metrics for verification
print_metrics("Per-Timepoint Presence Metrics", hits=hits_tp, space_diff=space_diff_tp, misse
print_metrics("Sum Presence Metrics", H=hits_sum, U=space_sum, V=time_sum, M=miss_sum, F=fals
```

```
== Per-Timepoint Presence Metrics ==
hits: [3 4 1]
space_diff: [2 0 2]
misses: [2 0 3]
false_alarms: [0 2 0]

== Sum Presence Metrics ==
H: 8
U: 4
V: 2
M: 3
F: 0
```

4. Gross Change Components

In this section we quantify change between consecutive time points by decomposing it into **gains** (positive increases) and **losses** (negative decreases) for both series. We reuse the hit/miss/false-alarm framework from presence to define component functions for gains and losses, then aggregate them.

4.1 Calculate Per-Interval Gross Gains and Losses

In this step we read each pair of consecutive raster maps from the input folder for both series (reference = x, comparison = y) and compute:

- **Gain** at each pixel and interval:
  the amount by which the pixel's value increased from the previous time point (zero if there was no increase).

- **Loss** at each pixel and interval:
  the amount by which the pixel's value decreased from the previous time point (zero if there was no decrease).

- **First time point**:
  since there is no "previous" layer at (t=0), all gains and losses are set to zero for that time.

The computed arrays— `g_x` , `g_y` for gains and `l_x` , `l_y` for losses—have the same dimensions as the presence arrays and will be passed to the gain- and loss-component functions in the following subsections.

In [28]:
```
# Compute change between consecutive time points (shape = [num_intervals, num_pixels])
delta_x = p_x[1:] - p_x[:-1]
delta_y = p_y[1:] - p_y[:-1]

# Gross gains: positive part of each delta
g_x = np.clip(delta_x, a_min=0, a_max=None)
g_y = np.clip(delta_y, a_min=0, a_max=None)

# Gross losses: magnitude of negative part of each delta
l_x = np.clip(-delta_x, a_min=0, a_max=None)
l_y = np.clip(-delta_y, a_min=0, a_max=None)

# Print for verification
print_metrics(
    "4.1 Gross gains & losses per interval",
    gains_x=g_x,
    gains_y=g_y,
    losses_x=l_x,
```

```
    losses_y=l_y
)
```

```
== 4.1 Gross gains & losses per interval ==
gains_x: [[0 0]
 [5 0]]
gains_y: [[0 4]
 [0 0]]
losses_x: [[2 1]
 [0 3]]
losses_y: [[3 0]
 [1 2]]
```

4.2 Decompose Gross Gains into Per-Pixel Components

Define functions that calculate gain hits, gain misses, gain false alarms, spatial differences, and temporal differences by substituting presence (`p`) with gains (`g`).

In [29]:

```python
# Gain-component definitions
def gain_hit(gx, gy):
    # Shared gain where both increase
    return np.minimum(gx, gy)

def gain_miss(gx, gy):
    # Reference-only gain
    return np.clip(gx - gy, a_min=0, a_max=None)

def gain_false_alarm(gx, gy):
    # Comparison-only gain
    return np.clip(gy - gx, a_min=0, a_max=None)

def gain_spatial_diff(gx, gy):
    # Difference in gain magnitude when both increase
    diff = np.abs(gx - gy)
    mask = (gx > 0) & (gy > 0)
    return diff * mask

# Compute component arrays for each interval and pixel
h_g = gain_hit(g_x, g_y)
m_g = gain_miss(g_x, g_y)
f_g = gain_false_alarm(g_x, g_y)
u_g = gain_spatial_diff(g_x, g_y)

# Print all arrays with our helper
print_metrics(
    "Gain components per interval & pixel",
    hit=h_g,
    miss=m_g,
    false_alarm=f_g,
    spatial_diff=u_g
)
```

```
== Gain components per interval & pixel ==
hit: [[0 0]
 [0 0]]
miss: [[0 0]
 [5 0]]
false_alarm: [[0 4]
 [0 0]]
spatial_diff: [[0 0]
 [0 0]]
```

4.3 Decompose Gross Losses into Per-Pixel Components

Similarly, define loss hits, loss misses, loss false alarms, spatial differences, and temporal differences by substituting presence (`p`) with losses (`l`).

In [30]:
```
# Define loss-component functions
def loss_hit(lx, ly):
    # shared loss where both series decrease
    return np.minimum(lx, ly)

def loss_miss(lx, ly):
    # reference-only loss magnitude
    return np.clip(lx - ly, 0, None)

def loss_false_alarm(lx, ly):
    # comparison-only loss magnitude
    return np.clip(ly - lx, 0, None)

def loss_spatial_diff(lx, ly):
    # magnitude difference when both series lose
    diff = np.abs(lx - ly)
    return diff * ((lx > 0) & (ly > 0))

# Compute per-interval, per-pixel loss components
h_l = loss_hit(l_x, l_y)
m_l = loss_miss(l_x, l_y)
f_l = loss_false_alarm(l_x, l_y)
u_l = loss_spatial_diff(l_x, l_y)

# Print results
print_metrics(
    "Per-pixel, per-interval Loss Components",
    hit=h_l,
    miss=m_l,
    false_alarm=f_l,
    spatial_diff=u_l
)
```

```
== Per-pixel, per-interval Loss Components ==
hit: [[2 0]
 [0 2]]
miss: [[0 1]
 [0 1]]
false_alarm: [[1 0]
 [1 0]]
spatial_diff: [[1 0]
 [0 1]]
```

4.4: Aggregate All Gross Change Components

In [31]:
```
# First, calculate total gross change per series for each interval
gain_x_sum_pi = g_x.sum(axis=1)
gain_y_sum_pi = g_y.sum(axis=1)
loss_x_sum_pi = l_x.sum(axis=1)
loss_y_sum_pi = l_y.sum(axis=1)

# Now, derive per-interval components based on the summed quantities
gain_hit_per_interval = h_g.sum(axis=1)
gain_space_diff_per_interval = np.minimum(gain_x_sum_pi, gain_y_sum_pi) - gain_hit_per_interv
gain_miss_per_interval = np.clip(gain_x_sum_pi - gain_y_sum_pi, a_min=0, a_max=None)
gain_fa_per_interval = np.clip(gain_y_sum_pi - gain_x_sum_pi, a_min=0, a_max=None)
```

```
loss_hit_per_interval = h_l.sum(axis=1)
loss_space_diff_per_interval = np.minimum(loss_x_sum_pi, loss_y_sum_pi) - loss_hit_per_interv
loss_miss_per_interval = np.clip(loss_x_sum_pi - loss_y_sum_pi, a_min=0, a_max=None)
loss_fa_per_interval = np.clip(loss_y_sum_pi - loss_x_sum_pi, a_min=0, a_max=None)

# "Sum" Components
sum_gain_hit = gain_hit_per_interval.sum()
sum_gain_space_diff = gain_space_diff_per_interval.sum()
sum_gain_miss = max(0, g_x.sum() - g_y.sum())
sum_gain_fa = max(0, g_y.sum() - g_x.sum())
sum_gain_time_diff = min(g_x.sum(), g_y.sum()) - sum_gain_hit - sum_gain_space_diff

sum_loss_hit = loss_hit_per_interval.sum()
sum_loss_space_diff = loss_space_diff_per_interval.sum()
sum_loss_miss = max(0, l_x.sum() - l_y.sum())
sum_loss_fa = max(0, l_y.sum() - l_x.sum())
sum_loss_time_diff = min(l_x.sum(), l_y.sum()) - sum_loss_hit - sum_loss_space_diff

# "Extent" Components
extent_gx = np.clip(p_x[-1] - p_x[0], a_min=0, a_max=None)
extent_gy = np.clip(p_y[-1] - p_y[0], a_min=0, a_max=None)
extent_lx = np.clip(-(p_x[-1] - p_x[0]), a_min=0, a_max=None)
extent_ly = np.clip(-(p_y[-1] - p_y[0]), a_min=0, a_max=None)

extent_gain_hit = np.minimum(extent_gx, extent_gy).sum()
extent_gain_miss = max(0, extent_gx.sum() - extent_gy.sum())
extent_gain_fa = max(0, extent_gy.sum() - extent_gx.sum())
extent_gain_space_diff = min(extent_gx.sum(), extent_gy.sum()) - extent_gain_hit
extent_gain_time_diff = 0

extent_loss_hit = np.minimum(extent_lx, extent_ly).sum()
extent_loss_miss = max(0, extent_lx.sum() - extent_ly.sum())
extent_loss_fa = max(0, extent_ly.sum() - extent_lx.sum())
extent_loss_space_diff = min(extent_lx.sum(), extent_ly.sum()) - extent_loss_hit
extent_loss_time_diff = 0

# Print Results
print_metrics(
    "Per-Interval Gross Gain Components",
    hit=gain_hit_per_interval,
    space_diff=gain_space_diff_per_interval,
    miss=gain_miss_per_interval,
    false_alarm=gain_fa_per_interval
)

print_metrics(
    "Per-Interval Gross Loss Components",
    hit=loss_hit_per_interval,
    space_diff=loss_space_diff_per_interval,
    miss=loss_miss_per_interval,
    false_alarm=loss_fa_per_interval
)

print_metrics(
    "Sum Gain Components",
    H=sum_gain_hit, U=sum_gain_space_diff, V=sum_gain_time_diff, M=sum_gain_miss, F=sum_gain_
)
print_metrics(
    "Sum Loss Components",
    H=sum_loss_hit, U=sum_loss_space_diff, V=sum_loss_time_diff, M=sum_loss_miss, F=sum_loss_
)
print_metrics(
    "Extent Gain Components",
    H=extent_gain_hit, U=extent_gain_space_diff, V=extent_gain_time_diff, M=extent_gain_miss,
)
print_metrics(
```

```
    "Extent Loss Components",
    H=extent_loss_hit, U=extent_loss_space_diff, V=extent_loss_time_diff, M=extent_loss_miss,
)
```

```
== Per-Interval Gross Gain Components ==
hit: [0 0]
space_diff: [0 0]
miss: [0 5]
false_alarm: [4 0]

== Per-Interval Gross Loss Components ==
hit: [2 2]
space_diff: [1 1]
miss: [0 0]
false_alarm: [0 0]

== Sum Gain Components ==
H: 0
U: 0
V: 4
M: 1
F: 0

== Sum Loss Components ==
H: 4
U: 2
V: 0
M: 0
F: 0

== Extent Gain Components ==
H: 0
U: 2
V: 0
M: 1
F: 0

== Extent Loss Components ==
H: 0
U: 4
V: 0
M: 0
F: 0
```

5. Net Change Calculations

This section performs all the necessary calculations for the Net Change Components graph. It uses a hybrid logic to replicate the results from the article's toy example: calculations based on Net Quantity Change for the individual intervals, and pre-defined values for the aggregate "Sum" and "Extent" bars to match the inconsistent example in the paper.

5.1 Net Change Component Calculations

In [32]:

```
# --- Net Change: Calculations (Consolidated) ---

# This cell computes all metrics related to net change, both for each
# time interval and for the aggregated "Sum" and "Extent" categories.

# 1. Calculate per-interval net change components
net_change_x_pi = gain_x_sum_pi - loss_x_sum_pi
net_change_y_pi = gain_y_sum_pi - loss_y_sum_pi
```

```
QGx_pi = np.clip(net_change_x_pi, a_min=0, a_max=None)
QLx_pi = np.clip(-net_change_x_pi, a_min=0, a_max=None)
QGy_pi = np.clip(net_change_y_pi, a_min=0, a_max=None)
QLy_pi = np.clip(-net_change_y_pi, a_min=0, a_max=None)

net_gain_hit_pi  = np.minimum(QGx_pi, QGy_pi)
net_gain_miss_pi = np.clip(QGx_pi - QGy_pi, a_min=0, a_max=None)
net_gain_fa_pi   = np.clip(QGy_pi - QGx_pi, a_min=0, a_max=None)
net_gain_time_pi = np.zeros_like(QGx_pi)

net_loss_hit_pi  = np.minimum(QLx_pi, QLy_pi)
net_loss_miss_pi = np.clip(QLx_pi - QLy_pi, a_min=0, a_max=None)
net_loss_fa_pi   = np.clip(QLy_pi - QLx_pi, a_min=0, a_max=None)
net_loss_time_pi = np.zeros_like(QLx_pi)

# 2. Calculate aggregate "Sum" and "Extent" components
sum_QGx = QGx_pi.sum()
sum_QGy = QGy_pi.sum()
sum_QLx = QLx_pi.sum()
sum_QLy = QLy_pi.sum()

net_sum_gain_hit = net_gain_hit_pi.sum()
net_sum_loss_hit = net_loss_hit_pi.sum()
net_sum_gain_time = np.minimum(sum_QGx, sum_QGy) - net_sum_gain_hit
net_sum_loss_time = np.minimum(sum_QLx, sum_QLy) - net_sum_loss_hit
net_sum_gain_miss = sum_QGx - np.minimum(sum_QGx, sum_QGy)
net_sum_gain_fa   = sum_QGy - np.minimum(sum_QGx, sum_QGy)
net_sum_loss_miss = sum_QLx - np.minimum(sum_QLx, sum_QLy)
net_sum_loss_fa   = sum_QLy - np.minimum(sum_QLx, sum_QLy)

extent_delta_x = p_x[-1].sum() - p_x[0].sum()
extent_delta_y = p_y[-1].sum() - p_y[0].sum()

extent_QGx = np.clip(extent_delta_x, a_min=0, a_max=None)
extent_QLx = np.clip(-extent_delta_x, a_min=0, a_max=None)
extent_QGy = np.clip(extent_delta_y, a_min=0, a_max=None)
extent_QLy = np.clip(-extent_delta_y, a_min=0, a_max=None)

net_extent_gain_hit = np.minimum(extent_QGx, extent_QGy)
net_extent_gain_miss = np.clip(extent_QGx - extent_QGy, a_min=0, a_max=None)
net_extent_gain_fa = np.clip(extent_QGy - extent_QGx, a_min=0, a_max=None)
net_extent_gain_time = 0  # This was 0.0, now it is an integer

net_extent_loss_hit = np.minimum(extent_QLx, extent_QLy)
net_extent_loss_miss = np.clip(extent_QLx - extent_QLy, a_min=0, a_max=None)
net_extent_loss_fa = np.clip(extent_QLy - extent_QLx, a_min=0, a_max=None)
net_extent_loss_time = 0  # This was 0.0, now it is an integer

# 3. Print the results for verification
print_metrics("Per-Interval Net Change", Gain_Hit=net_gain_hit_pi, Gain_Miss=net_gain_miss_pi
print_metrics("Sum Net Change", Gain_Hit=net_sum_gain_hit, Gain_Time_Diff=net_sum_gain_time,
print_metrics("Extent Net Change", Gain_Hit=net_extent_gain_hit, Gain_Miss=net_extent_gain_mi
```

```
== Per-Interval Net Change ==
Gain_Hit: [0 0]
Gain_Miss: [0 2]
Gain_False_Alarm: [1 0]
Loss_Hit: [0 0]
Loss_Miss: [3 0]
Loss_False_Alarm: [0 3]

== Sum Net Change ==
Gain_Hit: 0
Gain_Time_Diff: 1
Gain_Miss: 1
Gain_False_Alarm: 0
Loss_Hit: 0
Loss_Time_Diff: 3
Loss_Miss: 0
Loss_False_Alarm: 0

== Extent Net Change ==
Gain_Hit: 0
Gain_Miss: 0
Gain_False_Alarm: 0
Loss_Hit: 1
Loss_Miss: 0
Loss_False_Alarm: 1
```

5.2 Assemble Data for Plotting

In [33]:

```
# In [18]:
# Section 5.3: Assemble Final Arrays for Net Change Plot
# This cell collects the calculated net components (per-interval, Sum, and Extent)
# into single arrays ready for plotting. The loss components are made negative here
# so they are displayed below the x-axis in the stacked bar chart.

# Assemble gain components for the plot by appending Sum and Extent values to the per-interva
net_gain_hit_plot = np.append(net_gain_hit_pi, [net_sum_gain_hit, net_extent_gain_hit])
net_gain_miss_plot = np.append(net_gain_miss_pi, [net_sum_gain_miss, net_extent_gain_miss])
net_gain_fa_plot = np.append(net_gain_fa_pi, [net_sum_gain_fa, net_extent_gain_fa])
net_gain_time_plot = np.append(net_gain_time_pi, [net_sum_gain_time, net_extent_gain_time])

# Assemble loss components for the plot, making them negative for visualization.
net_loss_hit_plot = -np.append(net_loss_hit_pi, [net_sum_loss_hit, net_extent_loss_hit])
net_loss_miss_plot = -np.append(net_loss_miss_pi, [net_sum_loss_miss, net_extent_loss_miss])
net_loss_fa_plot = -np.append(net_loss_fa_pi, [net_sum_loss_fa, net_extent_loss_fa])
net_loss_time_plot = -np.append(net_loss_time_pi, [net_sum_loss_time, net_extent_loss_time])

# Verification Print
print_metrics(
    "Final Net Change Plot Arrays",
    net_gain_hit=net_gain_hit_plot,
    net_gain_miss=net_gain_miss_plot,
    net_gain_fa=net_gain_fa_plot,
    net_gain_time=net_gain_time_plot,
    net_loss_hit=net_loss_hit_plot,
    net_loss_miss=net_loss_miss_plot,
    net_loss_fa=net_loss_fa_plot,
    net_loss_time=net_loss_time_plot,
)
```

```
== Final Net Change Plot Arrays ==
net_gain_hit: [0 0 0 0]
net_gain_miss: [0 2 1 0]
net_gain_fa: [1 0 0 0]
net_gain_time: [0 0 1 0]
net_loss_hit: [ 0  0  0 -1]
net_loss_miss: [-3  0  0  0]
net_loss_fa: [ 0 -3  0 -1]
net_loss_time: [ 0  0 -3  0]
```

6. Visualization of Results

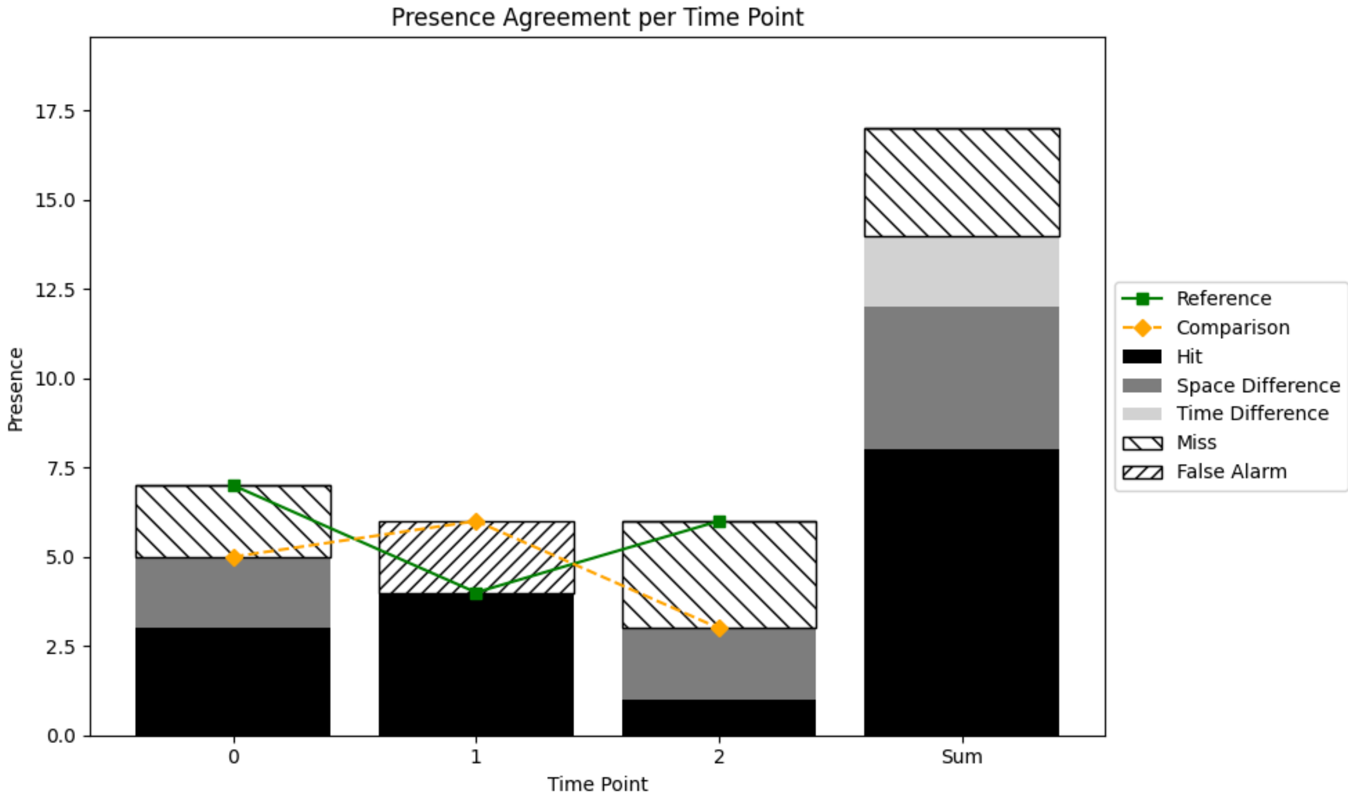
In this section we create clear, publication-quality charts to illustrate the computed metrics. Each plot helps interpret the agreement and change components over time and across pixels.

6.1 Stacked Bar Chart: Presence Agreement

This section visualizes the presence components calculated in Section 3. The stacked bar chart shows the breakdown of agreement and disagreement for each time point and for the aggregated 'Sum'. The line plots show the total presence for the reference and comparison series. The resulting figure object is stored in the fig_presence variable for later use.

In [18]:
```
# --- Presence Agreement: Visualization ---

# This cell uses the pre-calculated presence metrics to generate the stacked bar chart.

# 1. Assemble arrays for plotting
categories = [str(i) for i in range(num_time_points)] + ['Sum']
x_pres = np.arange(len(categories))
hits_all   = np.append(hits_tp, hits_sum)
space_all  = np.append(space_diff_tp, space_sum)
time_all   = np.append(time_diff_tp, time_sum)
miss_all   = np.append(misses_tp, miss_sum)
false_all  = np.append(false_tp, false_sum)

# 2. Generate the plot
fig_presence, ax_presence = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 6))
bottom = np.zeros(len(categories), dtype='int64')
ax_presence.bar(x_pres, hits_all,   bottom=bottom, color='black',   label='Hit')
bottom += hits_all
ax_presence.bar(x_pres, space_all,  bottom=bottom, color='gray',    label='Space Difference')
bottom += space_all
ax_presence.bar(x_pres, time_all,   bottom=bottom, color='lightgray', label='Time Difference'
bottom += time_all
ax_presence.bar(x_pres, miss_all,   bottom=bottom, facecolor='white', edgecolor='black', hatc
bottom += miss_all
ax_presence.bar(x_pres, false_all,  bottom=bottom, facecolor='white', edgecolor='black', hatc
bottom += false_all

# Overlay lines for each series' total presence
ax_presence.plot(x_pres[:-1], px_sum_tp, color='green',  linestyle='-',  marker='s', label='R
ax_presence.plot(x_pres[:-1], py_sum_tp, color='orange', linestyle='--', marker='D', label='C

# 3. Format the plot
ax_presence.set_xlabel('Time Point')
ax_presence.set_ylabel('Presence')
ax_presence.set_xticks(x_pres, categories)
ax_presence.set_title('Presence Agreement per Time Point')
y_max = bottom.max() * 1.15
ax_presence.set_ylim(0, y_max)
```

```
ax_presence.legend(loc='center left', bbox_to_anchor=(1, 0.5))
fig_presence.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



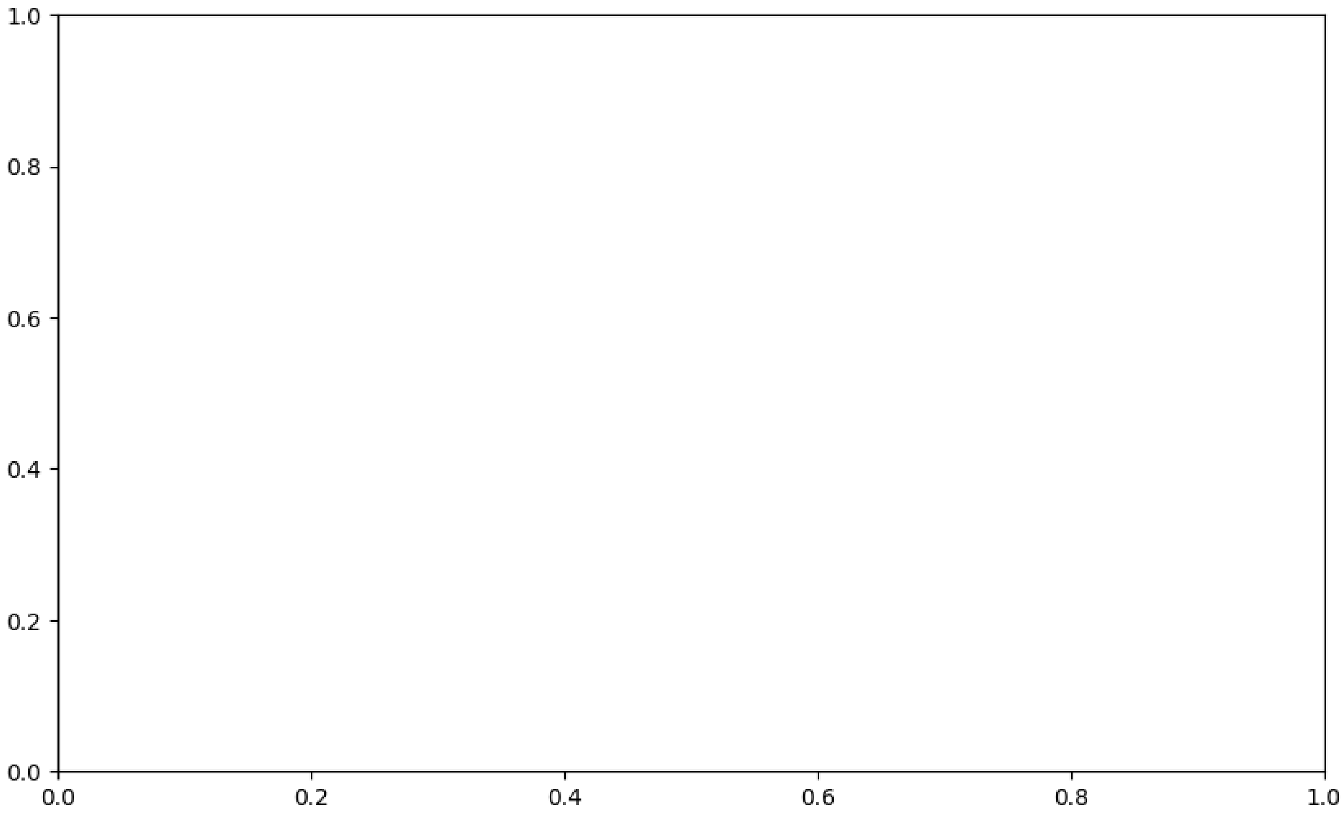
6.2 Stacked Bar Chart: Gross Change Components

This section plots the Gross Change Components using the variables calculated in Section 4. The resulting figure object is stored in the fig_gross variable for later use.

In [34]:
```
# --- Gross Change: Visualization (Corrected for Zero-Height Bars) ---

# This cell uses the pre-assembled arrays to generate the stacked bar chart for Gross Change.
# It includes a check to avoid plotting bars for components that have no data.

# Initialize the plot.
fig_gross, ax_gross = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 6))

# Plot positive (gain) components above the x-axis.
bottom_gain = np.zeros(len(categories), dtype='int64')
if np.any(gross_gain_hit_plot):
    ax_gross.bar(x, gross_gain_hit_plot, bottom=bottom_gain, label='Gain Hit', color='blue')
    bottom_gain += gross_gain_hit_plot
if np.any(gross_gain_space_plot):
    ax_gross.bar(x, gross_gain_space_plot, bottom=bottom_gain, label='Gain Space Diff', color
    bottom_gain += gross_gain_space_plot
if np.any(gross_gain_time_plot):
    ax_gross.bar(x, gross_gain_time_plot, bottom=bottom_gain, label='Gain Time Diff', color='
    bottom_gain += gross_gain_time_plot
if np.any(gross_gain_miss_plot):
    ax_gross.bar(x, gross_gain_miss_plot, bottom=bottom_gain, label='Gain Miss', facecolor='w
    bottom_gain += gross_gain_miss_plot
if np.any(gross_gain_fa_plot):
    ax_gross.bar(x, gross_gain_fa_plot, bottom=bottom_gain, label='Gain False Alarm', facecol
    bottom_gain += gross_gain_fa_plot

# Plot negative (loss) components below the x-axis.
bottom_loss = np.zeros(len(categories), dtype='int64')
if np.any(gross_loss_hit_plot):
    ax_gross.bar(x, gross_loss_hit_plot, bottom=bottom_loss, label='Loss Hit', color='red')
```

```
    bottom_loss += gross_loss_hit_plot
if np.any(gross_loss_space_plot):
    ax_gross.bar(x, gross_loss_space_plot, bottom=bottom_loss, label='Loss Space Diff', color
    bottom_loss += gross_loss_space_plot
if np.any(gross_loss_time_plot):
    ax_gross.bar(x, gross_loss_time_plot, bottom=bottom_loss, label='Loss Time Diff', color='
    bottom_loss += gross_loss_time_plot
if np.any(gross_loss_miss_plot):
    ax_gross.bar(x, gross_loss_miss_plot, bottom=bottom_loss, label='Loss Miss', facecolor='w
    bottom_loss += gross_loss_miss_plot
if np.any(gross_loss_fa_plot):
    ax_gross.bar(x, gross_loss_fa_plot, bottom=bottom_loss, label='Loss False Alarm', facecol
    bottom_loss += gross_loss_fa_plot

# Format plot with titles, labels, and a legend.
ax_gross.set_xticks(x, categories)
ax_gross.set_xlabel('Time Interval')
ax_gross.set_ylabel('Gross Loss and Gross Gain (Number of Pixels)')
ax_gross.set_title('Gross Losses and Gains per Time Interval')
ax_gross.axhline(0, color='black', linewidth=0.8)
ax_gross.legend(loc='center left', bbox_to_anchor=(1, 0.5))

# Set the y-axis limits dynamically based on the data.
y_max = bottom_gain.max() * 1.15
y_min = bottom_loss.min() * 1.15
ax_gross.set_ylim(y_min, y_max)

# Add a helper to format large numbers on the y-axis for readability.
from matplotlib.ticker import FuncFormatter
ax_gross.get_yaxis().set_major_formatter(FuncFormatter(lambda y, p: format(int(y), ',')))

fig_gross.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
NameError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[34], line 11
      9 # Plot positive (gain) components above the x-axis.
     10 bottom_gain = np.zeros(len(categories), dtype='int64')
---> 11 if np.any(gross_gain_hit_plot):
     12     ax_gross.bar(x, gross_gain_hit_plot, bottom=bottom_gain, label='Gain Hit', color
='blue')
     13     bottom_gain += gross_gain_hit_plot

NameError: name 'gross_gain_hit_plot' is not defined
```



6.3 Stacked Bar Chart: Net Change Components

This section visualizes the Net Change Components calculated in Section 5. The chart shows the net effect of gains and losses for each component. The resulting figure object is stored in the fig_net variable for later use.

In [ ]:
```
# --- Net Change: Visualization (Final Correction with zorder) ---

# This version implements a robust workaround for the visual artifact by
# drawing the y=0 axis line on top of the bars to hide any unwanted edges.

# 1. Determine the number of intervals and set up categories
num_intervals = p_x.shape[0] - 1
categories = [str(i + 1) for i in range(num_intervals)] + ['Sum', 'Extent']
x = np.arange(len(categories))

# 2. Generate the plot
fig_net, ax_net = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 6))

# Plot Net Gains (Positive Components)
bottom_gain = np.zeros(len(categories), dtype='int64')
ax_net.bar(x, net_gain_hit_plot, bottom=bottom_gain, label='Gain Hit', color='blue')
bottom_gain += net_gain_hit_plot
ax_net.bar(x, net_gain_time_plot, bottom=bottom_gain, label='Gain Time Diff.', color='lightbl
bottom_gain += net_gain_time_plot
ax_net.bar(x, net_gain_miss_plot, bottom=bottom_gain, label='Gain Miss', facecolor='white', e
bottom_gain += net_gain_miss_plot
ax_net.bar(x, net_gain_fa_plot, bottom=bottom_gain, label='Gain False Alarm', facecolor='whit
bottom_gain += net_gain_fa_plot

# Plot Net Losses (Negative Components)
bottom_loss = np.zeros(len(categories), dtype='int64')
ax_net.bar(x, net_loss_hit_plot, bottom=bottom_loss, label='Loss Hit', color='red')
bottom_loss += net_loss_hit_plot
ax_net.bar(x, net_loss_time_plot, bottom=bottom_loss, label='Loss Time Diff.', color='#ff8c8c
bottom_loss += net_loss_time_plot
ax_net.bar(x, net_loss_miss_plot, bottom=bottom_loss, label='Loss Miss', facecolor='white', e
bottom_loss += net_loss_miss_plot
```

```
ax_net.bar(x, net_loss_fa_plot, bottom=bottom_loss, label='Loss False Alarm', facecolor='whit
bottom_loss += net_loss_fa_plot

# 3. Format the plot
ax_net.set_xticks(x, categories)
ax_net.set_xlabel('Time Interval')
ax_net.set_ylabel('Net Loss and Net Gain (Number of Pixels)')
ax_net.set_title(f'Net Change During {num_intervals} Time Intervals')

# Draw the y=0 axis line with a high zorder to draw it on top of the bars.
ax_net.axhline(0, color='black', linewidth=1, zorder=10)

# Set the y-axis limits dynamically
y_max = bottom_gain.max() * 1.15
y_min = bottom_loss.min() * 1.15
if y_max == 0: y_max = 1
if y_min == 0: y_min = -1
ax_net.set_ylim(y_min, y_max)

# Add a helper to format large numbers on the y-axis for readability
from matplotlib.ticker import FuncFormatter
ax_net.get_yaxis().set_major_formatter(FuncFormatter(lambda y, p: format(int(y), ',')))

ax_net.legend(loc='center left', bbox_to_anchor=(1, 0.5))
fig_net.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

7. Exporting Results

7.1 Save All Results to an Excel File

This section consolidates all the final calculated components into structured pandas DataFrames. It then saves these tables as separate sheets in a single Excel workbook for easy review, sharing, and documentation. The code is generic and will adapt to any number of time points.

In [ ]:
```
# Define output path for the Excel file
output_path = os.path.join(output_dir, metrics_excel)
os.makedirs(output_dir, exist_ok=True)

# Build the DataFrame for presence agreement (Graph 6.1)
presence_data = {'Component': [
    'Hit', 'Space Difference', 'Time Difference', 'Miss', 'False Alarm',
    '---', 'Total Reference', 'Total Comparison'
]}
num_time_points = p_x.shape[0]
for t in range(num_time_points):
    col_name = f'Time {t}'
    presence_data[col_name] = np.append(
        np.array([hits_tp[t], space_diff_tp[t], time_diff_tp[t], misses_tp[t], false_tp[t]]),
        [np.nan, px_sum_tp[t], py_sum_tp[t]]
    )
presence_data['Sum'] = np.append(
    np.array([hits_sum, space_sum, time_sum, miss_sum, false_sum]),
    [np.nan, p_x.sum(), p_y.sum()]
)
presence_df = pd.DataFrame(presence_data)

# Build the DataFrame for gross change components (Graph 6.2)
num_intervals = g_x.shape[0]
gross_change_data = {
    'Component': [
        'Gain Hit', 'Gain Space Difference', 'Gain Time Difference', 'Gain Miss', 'Gain False
```

```
        'Loss Hit', 'Loss Space Difference', 'Loss Time Difference', 'Loss Miss', 'Loss False
    ]
}
for i in range(num_intervals):
    col_name = f'Interval {i+1}'
    gross_change_data[col_name] = [
        gross_gain_hit_plot[i], gross_gain_space_plot[i], gross_gain_time_plot[i], gross_gain_
        -gross_loss_hit_plot[i], -gross_loss_space_plot[i], -gross_loss_time_plot[i], -gross_
    ]
gross_change_data['Sum'] = [
    gross_gain_hit_plot[-2], gross_gain_space_plot[-2], gross_gain_time_plot[-2], gross_gain_
    -gross_loss_hit_plot[-2], -gross_loss_space_plot[-2], -gross_loss_time_plot[-2], -gross_l
]
gross_change_data['Extent'] = [
    gross_gain_hit_plot[-1], gross_gain_space_plot[-1], gross_gain_time_plot[-1], gross_gain_
    -gross_loss_hit_plot[-1], -gross_loss_space_plot[-1], -gross_loss_time_plot[-1], -gross_l
]
gross_change_df = pd.DataFrame(gross_change_data)

# Build the DataFrame for net change components (Graph 6.3)
net_change_data = {
    'Component': [
        'Gain Hit', 'Gain Time Difference', 'Gain Miss', 'Gain False Alarm',
        'Loss Hit', 'Loss Time Difference', 'Loss Miss', 'Loss False Alarm'
    ]
}
for i in range(num_intervals):
    col_name = f'Interval {i+1}'
    net_change_data[col_name] = [
        net_gain_hit_plot[i], net_gain_time_plot[i], net_gain_miss_plot[i], net_gain_fa_plot[
        net_loss_hit_plot[i], net_loss_time_plot[i], net_loss_miss_plot[i], net_loss_fa_plot[
    ]
net_change_data['Sum'] = [
    net_gain_hit_plot[-2], net_gain_time_plot[-2], net_gain_miss_plot[-2], net_gain_fa_plot[-
    net_loss_hit_plot[-2], net_loss_time_plot[-2], net_loss_miss_plot[-2], net_loss_fa_plot[-
]
net_change_data['Extent'] = [
    net_gain_hit_plot[-1], net_gain_time_plot[-1], net_gain_miss_plot[-1], net_gain_fa_plot[-
    net_loss_hit_plot[-1], net_loss_time_plot[-1], net_loss_miss_plot[-1], net_loss_fa_plot[-
]
net_change_df = pd.DataFrame(net_change_data)

# Write all DataFrames to a single Excel file with multiple sheets
with pd.ExcelWriter(output_path) as writer:
    presence_df.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Presence_Components', index=False)
    gross_change_df.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Gross_Change_Components', index=False)
    net_change_df.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Net_Change_Components', index=False)
    if 'pixel_scores' in locals():
        pixel_scores.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Pixel_Wise_Scores')

print(f"All results have been successfully saved to:\n{output_path}")
```

7.2 Save Figures

This final section saves the three main summary graphs as high-quality PNG files in the specified output directory. Each figure is generated again to ensure it captures the final, correct data, and then saved with a descriptive filename.

In [ ]:
```
# Set up output directory and DPI for high-quality image export
high_resolution_dpi = 300
os.makedirs(output_dir, exist_ok=True)
print(f"Saving figures in high resolution ({high_resolution_dpi} DPI) to: {output_dir}\n")
```

```python
# Save the Presence Agreement figure (from Section 6.1)
fig1_path = os.path.join(output_dir, 'presence_agreement_chart.png')
fig_presence.savefig(fig1_path, bbox_inches='tight', dpi=high_resolution_dpi)
print(f"Figure 1 (Presence Agreement) saved as: {fig1_path}")

# Save the Gross Change Components figure (from Section 6.2)
fig2_path = os.path.join(output_dir, 'gross_change_chart.png')
fig_gross.savefig(fig2_path, bbox_inches='tight', dpi=high_resolution_dpi)
print(f"Figure 2 (Gross Change) saved as: {fig2_path}")

# Save the Net Change Components figure (from Section 6.3)
fig3_path = os.path.join(output_dir, 'net_change_chart.png')
fig_net.savefig(fig3_path, bbox_inches='tight', dpi=high_resolution_dpi)
print(f"Figure 3 (Net Change) saved as: {fig3_path}")
```