HW2: Dynamic ODE

AUTHOR PUBLISHED
Brooke Grazda May 12, 2025

Consider the following model of forest growth (where forest size in measured ni units of carbon (C))

• dC/dt = r * C' for forests where C is below a threshold canopy closure • dC/dt = g * 1(- C/K) for forests where carbon is at or above the threshold canopy closure • K is a carrying capacity in units of carbon

The size of the forest (C), Canopy closure threshold and carrying capacity are all in = units of carbon You could think of the canopy closure threshold as the size of the forest at which growth rates change from exponential to linear You can think of r, as early exponential growth rate and gas the linear growth rate once canopy closure has been reached

```
library(tidyverse)
library(deSolve)
library(sensitivity)
library(here)

source(here("hw5/dforestgrowth.R"))
source(here("hw5/maxforest.R"))
source(here("hw5/maxforestwrapper.R"))
```

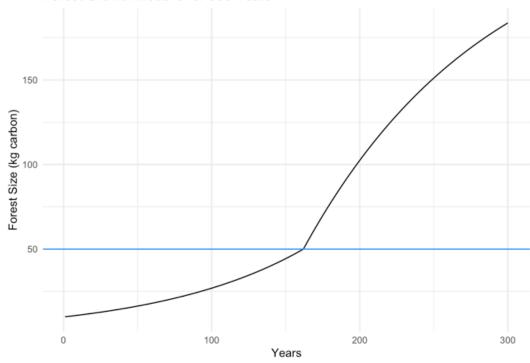
Forest Growth Model

```
result <- ode(y = Cinitial, times = simtimes, func = df
```

Visualize the Forest Growth Model

```
# Graph forest growth over time
ggplot(result, aes(time, C)) +
    geom_line() +
    geom_hline(yintercept = 50, col = "dodgerblue ") +
    labs(y = "Forest Size (kg carbon)",
        title = "Forest Growth Model over 300 Years",
        x = "Years") +
    theme_minimal()
```

Forest Growth Model over 300 Years



Sobol Global (Vary all parameters)

Sensitivity Analysis

```
# Set initial population
Cinitial <- 10
```

```
# Create parameter distributions
np <- 2000
K \leftarrow rnorm(mean = 250, sd = 25, n = np)
r \leftarrow rnorm(mean = 0.01, sd = 0.001, n = np)
g \leftarrow rnorm(mean = 0.2, sd = 0.02, n = np)
X1 \leftarrow cbind.data.frame(r = r, K = K, g = g)
# We don't vary thresh so add it here statically
X1 <- X1 |>
  mutate(thresh = 50)
# Repeat for second set of samples
np <- 2000
K \leftarrow rnorm(mean = 250, sd = 25, n = np) \# carrying capa
r \leftarrow rnorm(mean = 0.01, sd = 0.001, n = np)
g \leftarrow rnorm(mean = 0.2, sd = 0.02, n = np) \# vary post
X2 \leftarrow cbind.data.frame(r = r, K = K, g = g)
# We don't vary thresh so add it here statically
X2 <- X2 |>
  mutate(thresh = 50) |>
  map_df(pmax, 0.0) # fix negatives
# Fix any negative values and the=y are not meaningful
X1 <- X1 %>% map_df(pmax, 0.0)
X2 <- X2 %>% map_df(pmax, 0.0)
# Run the sobol sensitivity analysis
sens_C <- sobolSalt(model = NULL, X1, X2, nboot = 300)</pre>
# Add parameter names
colnames(sens_C$X) <- c("r", "K", "g", "thresh")</pre>
head(sens_C$X)
```

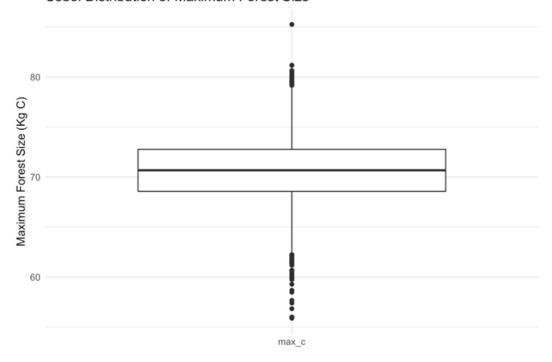
```
r K g thresh
[1,] 0.010161614 261.3606 0.1519468 50
[2,] 0.009199783 200.9397 0.2060443 50
[3,] 0.008804727 231.3919 0.2319310 50
[4,] 0.011294539 225.6362 0.2142589 50
[5,] 0.007911615 241.0317 0.2382082 50
[6,] 0.008237328 243.9668 0.1944732 50
```

Use Wrapper Function

The metric we're looking for here is max forest growth. We'll use the functionized version of the max and a wrapper function to calculate this value for our model.

Plotting Sobol Results

Sobol Distribution of Maximum Forest Size



Sobol Indices

```
# Get indices for max forest
sens_Cmax <- sensitivity::tell(sens_C, allres$max_c)

# First-order indices
rownames(sens_Cmax$S) <- c("r", "g", "K", "thresh")
print(sens_Cmax$S)</pre>
```

```
original bias std. error min. c.i. max. c.i.
r 0.57985602 0.0014139825 0.01623792 0.54864074
0.60865686
g 0.03298538 0.0006258659 0.02344214 -0.01482866
0.08347101
K 0.34476616 -0.0012688411 0.02111638 0.30741066
0.38597247
thresh -0.01921714 0.0004440735 0.02350707 -0.07121068
0.03084294
```

```
# Total sensitivity index
rownames(sens_Cmax$T) <- c("r", "g", "K", "thresh")</pre>
```

print(sens_Cmax\$T)

original bias std.error min.c.i.
max.c.i.
r 5.905620e-01 1.523578e-03 1.982989e-02 5.521163e-01
6.297426e-01
g 4.737845e-02 2.468061e-04 2.268461e-03 4.327350e-02
5.158944e-02
K 3.761603e-01 -1.000161e-03 1.445563e-02 3.442972e-01
4.043634e-01
thresh 3.368417e-13 -2.495966e-13 9.894241e-13 -1.293500e-12
2.635858e-12