# Pearson Type IV curve fit to the frequency domain

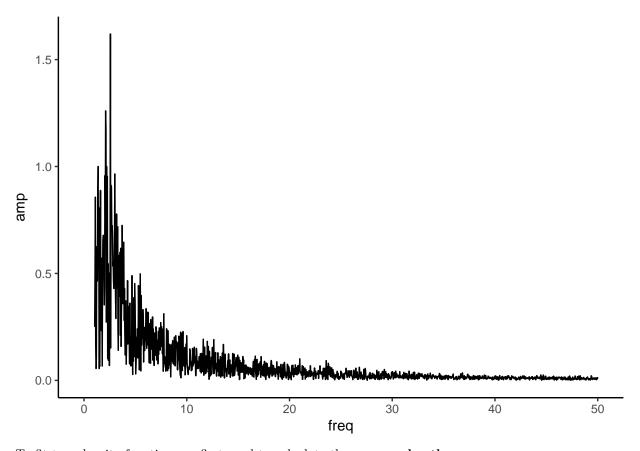
### Adam Lu

March 22, 2018

```
Let's read in the data
# Load the readxl library
library(readxl)
# Read in data as a data frame
fsp <- read_xlsx("17217_frequency_spectrum.xlsx")</pre>
fsp
## # A tibble: 149,970 x 2
##
          freq
                    amp
##
         <dbl>
                  <dbl>
## 1 1.033330 0.250259
## 2 1.066663 0.482672
## 3 1.099996 0.856958
## 4 1.133330 0.170223
## 5 1.166663 0.054996
## 6 1.199996 0.109106
## 7 1.233329 0.624864
## 8 1.266662 0.463502
## 9 1.299996 0.468146
## 10 1.333329 0.901121
## # ... with 149,960 more rows
Let's plot the data
# Load the dplyr and ggplot2 libraries
library(dplyr)
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
       filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
library(ggplot2)
# Plot the data as a line
ggplot(aes(freq, amp), data = fsp) +
```

## Warning: Removed 148500 rows containing missing values (geom\_path).

geom\_line() + xlim(0, 50) + theme\_classic()



To fit to a density function, we first need to calculate the area under the curve

```
# Load the DescTools library
library(DescTools)

# Calculate the area under the curve
area <- AUC(x = fsp$freq, y = fsp$amp)
area</pre>
```

#### ## [1] 4.915767

We want to fit to a **Pearson Type IV density function**. Let's first try to use geom\_smooth() (which uses the generalized additive model (gam) method):

```
# Load required libraries
library(gsl)
library(PearsonDS)

# Define the formula for curve fitting
pearson4Curve <- amp ~ area * dpearsonIV(freq, m, nu, location, scale)

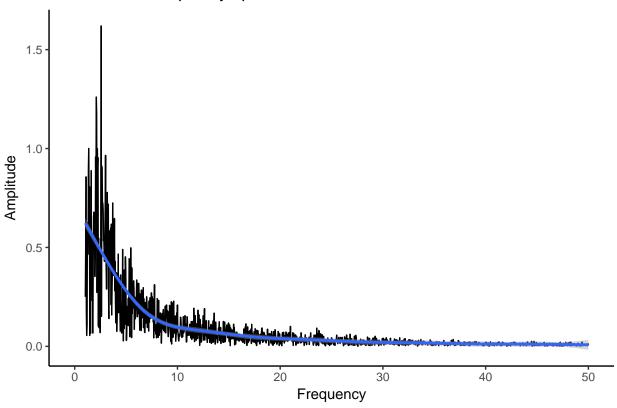
# Plot the data with a fitted curve
ggplot(aes(freq, amp), data = fsp) +
    geom_line() + xlim(0, 50) + theme_classic() +
    geom_smooth(formula = pearson4Curve) +
    ggtitle("Test fit to the frequency spectrum with GAM") +
    xlab("Frequency") + ylab("Amplitude")</pre>
```

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

```
## Warning: Removed 148500 rows containing non-finite values (stat_smooth).
```

## Warning: Removed 148500 rows containing missing values (geom\_path).

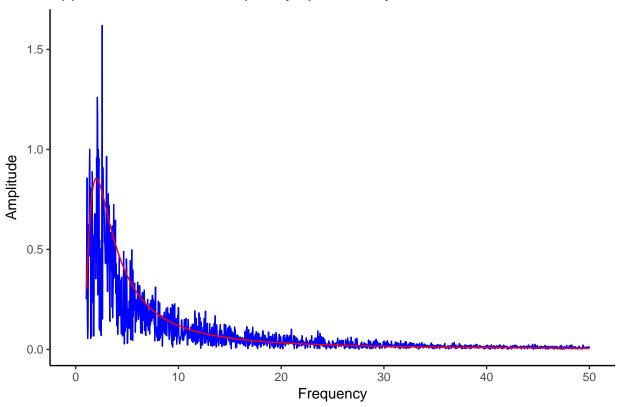
## Test fit to the frequency spectrum with GAM



Since it didn't work very well, let's first use trial and error to find a Pearson Type IV density curve that approximately matches our data:

- ## Warning: Removed 148500 rows containing missing values (geom\_path).
- ## Warning: Removed 148500 rows containing missing values (geom\_path).





Now we have initial guesses for the 4 parameters, let's use **nonlinear least squares** method to get a better fit to the data:

```
# Use nonlinear least squares to do curve fitting
    nls(formula = pearson4Curve, data = fsp,
        start = list(m = 1, nu = -6, location = 0.5, scale = 0.5))
model
## Nonlinear regression model
     model: amp ~ area * dpearsonIV(freq, m, nu, location, scale)
##
##
      data: fsp
##
                  nu location
                                  scale
     0.7343 -0.9472
##
                       1.3447
                                 1.1341
   residual sum-of-squares: 9.375
##
##
## Number of iterations to convergence: 24
## Achieved convergence tolerance: 9.677e-06
Finally, plot the data with the refined Pearson Type IV model
# Add a column for the predicted amplitude values
fsp <-
    fsp %>%
   mutate(ampPredicted = area *
            dpearsonIV(freq, m = 0.7343, nu = -0.9472,
                       location = 1.3447, scale = 1.1341))
# Plot the data with the Pearson Type IV curve
```

```
ggplot(aes(freq, amp), data = fsp) +
  geom_line(color = 'Blue') + xlim(0, 50) + theme_classic() +
  geom_line(aes(freq, ampPredicted), color = 'Red') +
  ggtitle("Best fit to the frequency spectrum by nls") +
  xlab("Frequency") + ylab("Amplitude")
```

## Warning: Removed 148500 rows containing missing values (geom\_path).

## Warning: Removed 148500 rows containing missing values (geom\_path).

# Best fit to the frequency spectrum by nls

