

POSE GPP model report

2023-01-31

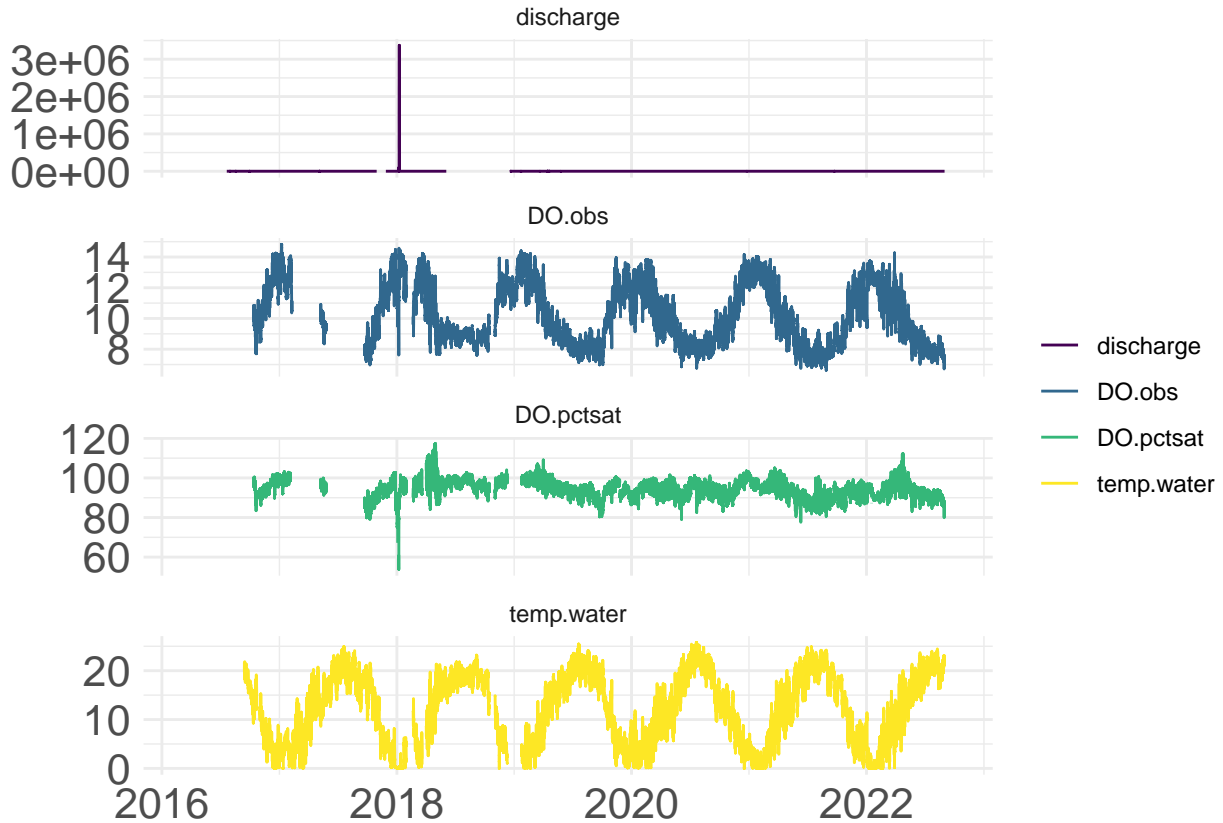


Figure 1: Full metabolism data streams.

The process for building a model suite and selecting a model is iterative. More details for data cleaning will be added here later.

We undergo a process to slim these models down based on a number of criteria. First, we throw out values that have very high estimates of GPP ($> 1.5\times$ maximum annual values observed in Bernhardt et al. 2022 Figure 1, $\sim 5000 \text{ g C m}^{-2} \text{ y}^{-1}$). Next, any models that have especially poor fits are excluded. In this case I automatically exclude any models that are in the upper 30% percentile of RMSE based on the model set, unless this is fewer than 5 models. This slimmed model set is the group I choose from after one final visual assessment.

I do a visual assessment of the slimmed model set to see how they compare and identify any days where the fit is especially poor across dates. To do this, I first chose the 'best' model of the set:

The 'best' model is: mm1_satq10

I then compute the model that is most different than the 'best' model and plot the metabolism estimates for each to visually assess.

Table 1: Full model output for all MLE models. 'modelID' represents the model identifier and also information regarding the assumed equations for GPPER. Unmodified models (e.g., 'mm1') represent the default 'mm_specs' of linear GPPlight relationship. Saturating models (e.g., 'mm1sat') assume a saturating GPPlight relationship. Lastly, Q10 models (e.g., 'mm1satq10') assume a saturating function of GPPlight and an exponential function of GPPTemp. 'modelType' represents how daily K600 values are calculated, whether they are modeled simultaneously with GPP and ER (e.g., 'raw'), modeled as a function of daily discharge with varying relationships (e.g., 'loess', 'lm', 'mean'), modeled from observed night observation (e.g., 'night'), or from empirical gas release estimates (e.g., 'empiricalgam'). The empirical models are further identified by the model used to relate discharge to k, whether GAM or LM. 'RSME' represents the estimated relative root mean square error between observed and modeled dissolved oxygen concentrations standardized to the mean. 'negativeGPP' and 'positiveER' represent the number of days when daily estimates of GPP or ER are negative and positive, respectively. 'meanGPP' is the estimated mean GPP. This value can be scaled to different timeframes or units (i.e., carbon or oxygen) and must be check based on attributes of 'meanGPP'. 'maxK' is the maximum estimated daily k600 value.

modelID	modelType	RMSE	negativeGPP	positiveER	maxK	ER.Kcorr	meanGPP
mm1	raw	4.320000e+00	748	305	1.761295e+05	-0.942	3280.803
mm1_sat	raw	4.770000e+00	210	95	2.059972e+05	-0.848	3580.280
mm1_satq10	raw	4.190000e+00	201	64	2.524421e+05	-0.826	1851.662
mm2	loess	4.400000e+00	1051	45	7.251517e+03	-1.000	-70.576
mm2_sat	loess	4.620000e+00	363	26	7.252385e+03	NA	-97.773
mm2_satq10	loess	4.010000e+00	205	59	2.524421e+05	-0.889	-287.628
mm3	lm	4.400000e+00	1056	43	1.620990e+02	-0.552	-21.018
mm3_sat	lm	4.760000e+00	357	30	1.620990e+02	-0.527	12.327
mm3_satq10	lm	4.020000e+00	204	60	2.524421e+05	-0.889	-303.745
mm4	mean	4.400000e+00	1072	43	1.182100e+01	NA	-30.641
mm4_sat	mean	5.420000e+00	308	246	1.000000e+00	NA	-70.942
mm4_satq10	mean	3.990000e+00	205	60	2.524421e+05	-0.889	-298.921
mm5	night	9.259093e+16	909	511	1.469290e+02	NA	93.791
mm5_sat	night	1.454898e+14	380	226	1.503540e+02	NA	64.653
mm5_satq10	night	9.916699e+09	359	223	5.924850e+02	NA	61.321
mm6	empirical-gam	3.289000e+01	255	12	1.820012e+84	-0.440	472762.689
mm6_sat	empirical-gam	3.169000e+01	209	14	1.820012e+84	-0.473	31995.601
mm6_satq10	empirical-gam	7.047000e+01	257	17	1.820012e+84	-0.339	34518.817

^a GPPmean = g C m⁻² y⁻¹

The most distant from best is: mm5

These plots are used to assess any dates that are especially bad (e.g., negative GPP, positive ER, very high GPP, etc.) across all models. This dates identified below for the 'top' model and are excluded from the analysis.

The most distant of the best models. Days between this model and above that are both bad are likely very difficult days to fit. Depending on how many of them there are we need to remove them or take a look at the QC flags or the timeseries data to decide if they should be thrown out.

The number of dates and proportion of bad dates within the best model are:

From here we assess any data removal and rerun until reasonably clean model outputs are achieved and a final model is chosen based on minimizing 'negativeGPP' and 'postiveER' and assessing the reasonableness of 'maxK'.

Lastly, we then take the top model suite and build an average model based on model fit, RMSE. To do so, we first remove models that have very high correlations between ER and K (i.e., $r \geq 0.80$) as these models are largely driven by variability in the estimates in K. Then we create a model weight based on relative model fit, $dRMSE$, the difference in relative root mean squared error from the best fitting model based on $RMSE$ for a set of models, m , is:

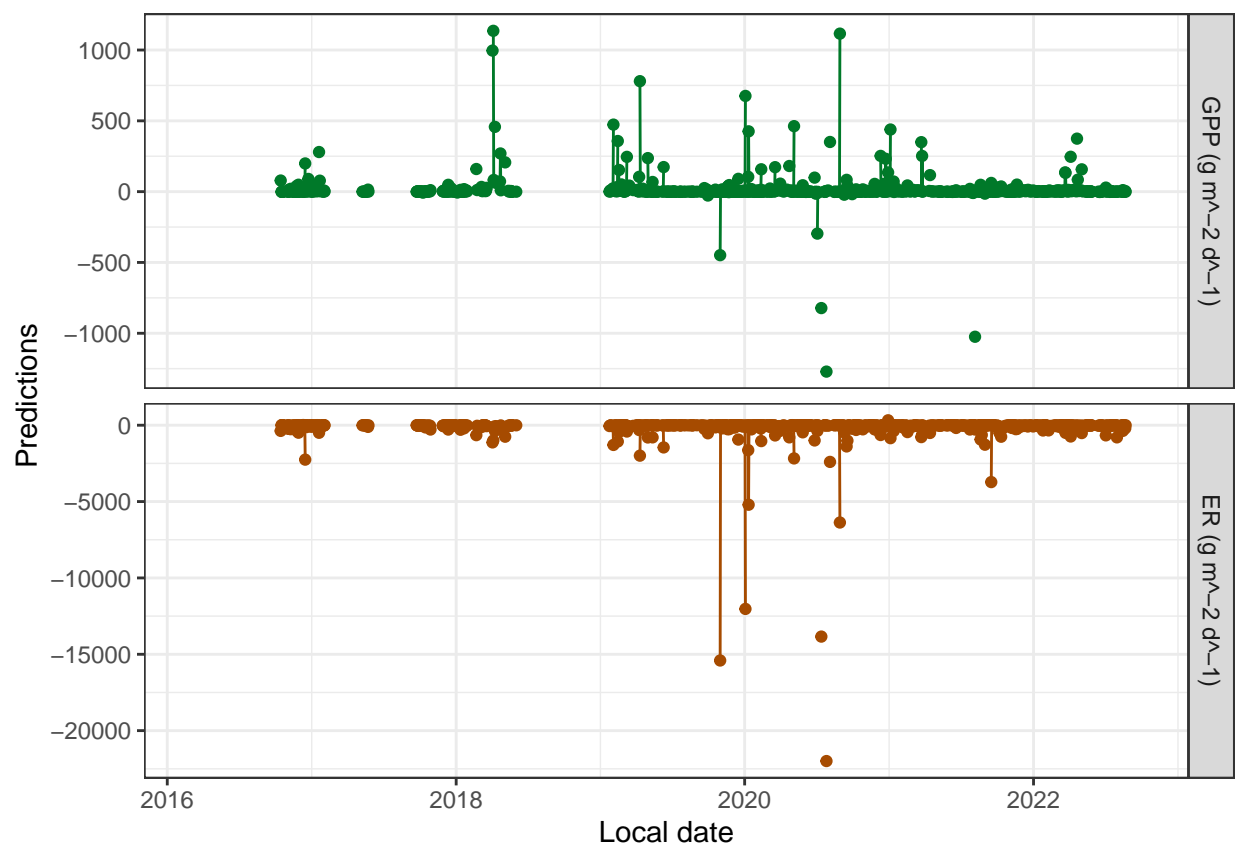


Figure 2: ‘Best’ model fit.

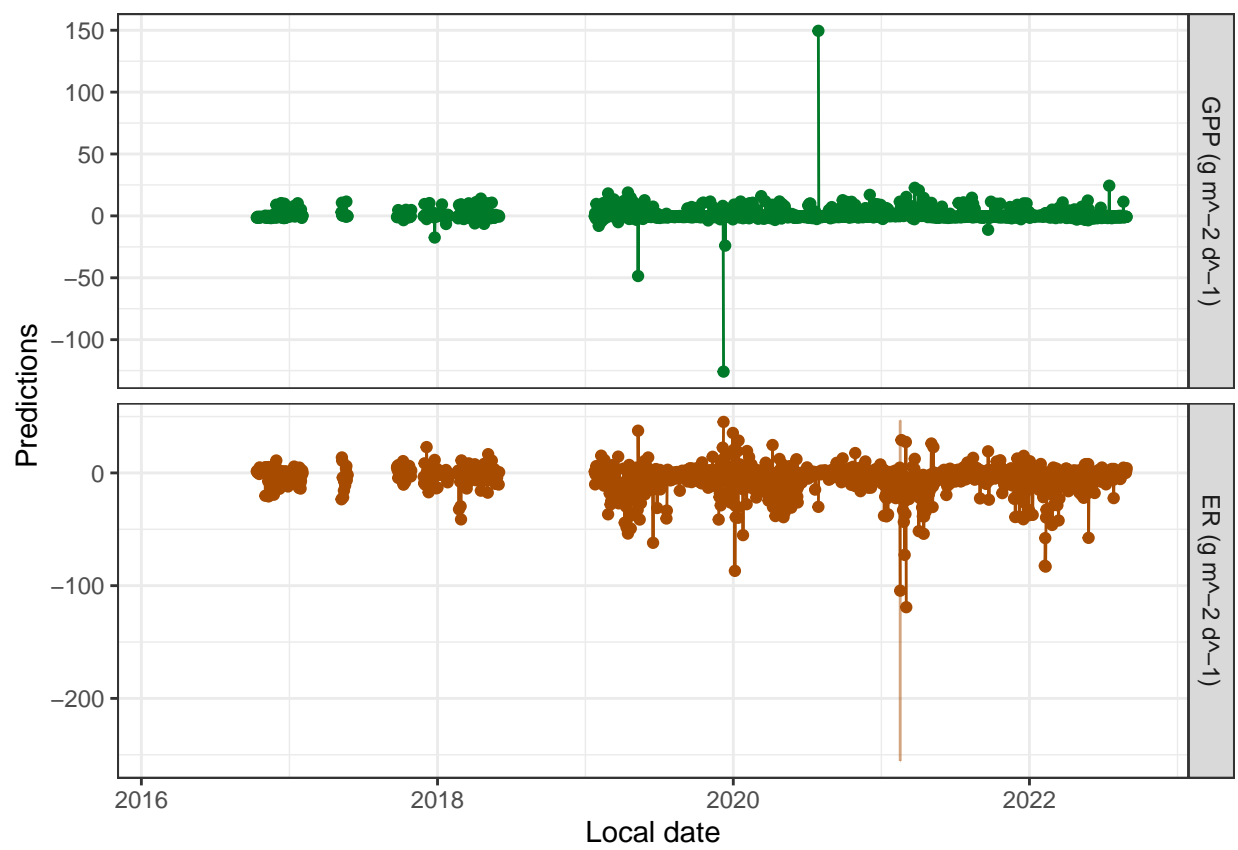


Figure 3: Most distant model.

Table 2: Slimmed model output for all MLE models. 'modelID' represents the model identifier and also information regarding the assumed equations for GPPER. Unmodified models (e.g., 'mm1') represent the default 'mm_specs' of linear GPP_{light} relationship. Saturating models (e.g., 'mm1sat') assume a saturating GPP_{light} relationship. Lastly, Q10 models (e.g., 'mm1satq10') assume a saturating function of GPP_{light} and an exponential function of GPP_{Temp}. 'modelType' represents how daily K600 values are calculated, whether they are modeled simultaneously with GPP and ER (e.g., 'raw'), modeled as a function of daily discharge with varying relationships (e.g., 'loess', 'lm', 'mean'), modeled from observed night observation (e.g., 'night'), or from empirical gas release estimates (e.g., 'empirical-gam'). The empirical models are further identified by the model used to relate discharge to k, whether GAM or LM. 'RSME' represents the estimated relative root mean square error between observed and modeled dissolved oxygen concentrations standardized to the mean. 'negativeGPP' and 'positiveER' represent the number of days when daily estimates of GPP or ER are negative and positive, respectively. 'meanGPP' is the estimated mean GPP. This value can be scaled to different timeframes or units (i.e., carbon or oxygen) and must be check based on attributes of 'meanGPP'. 'maxK' is the maximum estimated daily k600 value.

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mm1_sat	raw	4.770000e+00	210	95	205997.245	-0.848	3580.280
mm1_satq10	raw	4.190000e+00	201	64	252442.101	-0.826	1851.662
mm3_sat	lm	4.760000e+00	357	30	162.099	-0.527	12.327
mm5	night	9.259093e+16	909	511	146.929	NA	93.791
mm5_sat	night	1.454898e+14	380	226	150.354	NA	64.653
mm5_satq10	night	9.916699e+09	359	223	592.485	NA	61.321

^a GPPmean = g C m⁻² y⁻¹

lowGPP	lowGPPperc	highGPP	highGPPperc	NAs
366	24.433	130	8.678	3234

$$w_i = \exp(\frac{1}{2}dRMSE_i) / \sum_{j=1}^m \exp(\frac{1}{2}dRMSE_j)$$

From this, we create a weighted average model for GPP estimates, plotted below.

modelID	modelType	RMSE	negativeGPP	positiveER	maxK	ER.Kcorr	meanGPP	dRMSE	RMSEwt
mm3_sat	lm	4.760000e+00	357	30	162.099	-0.527	12.327	0.000000e+00	1
mm5	night	9.259093e+16	909	511	146.929	NA	93.791	-9.259093e+16	0
mm5_sat	night	1.454898e+14	380	226	150.354	NA	64.653	-1.454898e+14	0
mm5_satq10	night	9.916699e+09	359	223	592.485	NA	61.321	-9.916699e+09	0

