BLDE GPP model report

2023-01-30

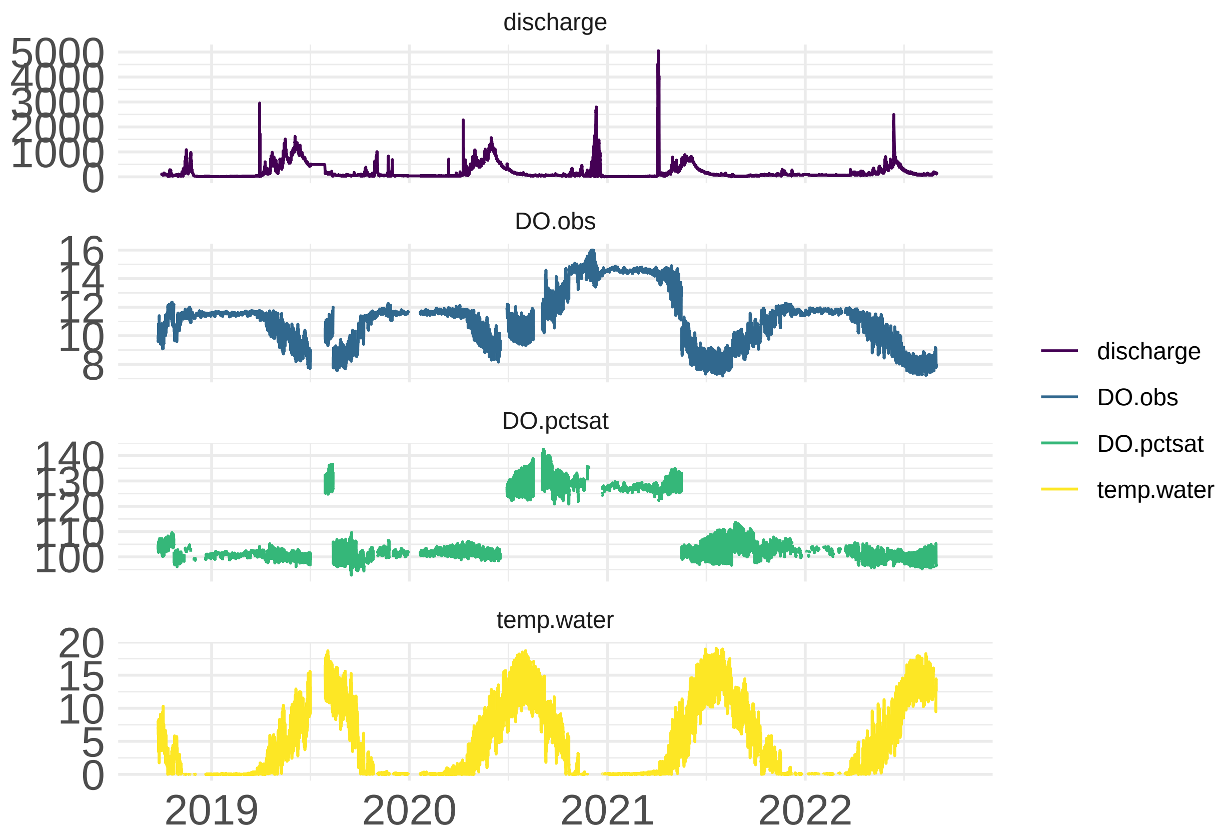

Figure 1: Full metabolism data streams.

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 (> 1.5x maximum annual values observed in Berhnardt et al. 2022 Figure 1, ~5000 g C m^{-2} 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: mm2

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 GPP~ER. 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., '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	2.460000e+00	276	524	184194.909	-0.044	24841.240
mm1_sat	raw	4.940000e+00	79	351	9892.688	0.052	7836.109
mm1_satq10	raw	3.660000e+00	96	328	14387.967	0.804	9454.064
mm2	loess	2.200000e+00	275	552	2.568	0.999	483.561
mm2_sat	loess	2.530000e+00	93	377	0.202	1.000	629.956
mm2_satq10	loess	3.190000e+00	75	347	14113.152	0.977	1650.793
mm3	lm	2.230000e+00	249	557	42.000	0.138	306.371
mm3_sat	lm	2.440000e+00	112	414	42.000	0.070	401.050
mm3_satq10	lm	3.210000e+00	76	343	14113.152	0.977	1554.686
mm4	mean	2.230000e+00	251	556	35.863	NA	290.549
mm4_sat	mean	4.550000e+00	170	216	1.000	NA	-290.149
mm4_satq10	mean	3.200000e+00	74	349	14113.152	0.977	1503.682
mm5	night	7.715401e+28	576	549	152.513	0.965	-144.831
mm5_sat	night	2.079960e+06	190	208	124.974	-1.000	-27.567
mm5_satq10	night	3.882613e+25	184	194	134.013	0.972	-4.015
mm6	empirical-gam	8.571000e+01	61	531	29863810.914	0.458	339282.836
mm6_sat	empirical-gam	5.298000e+01	47	479	29863810.914	0.400	30845.081
mm6_satq10	empirical-gam	1.281300e+02	49	480	29863810.914	0.327	29497.806

[a] GPPmean = g C m-2 y-1

The most distant from best is: mm2_satq10

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:

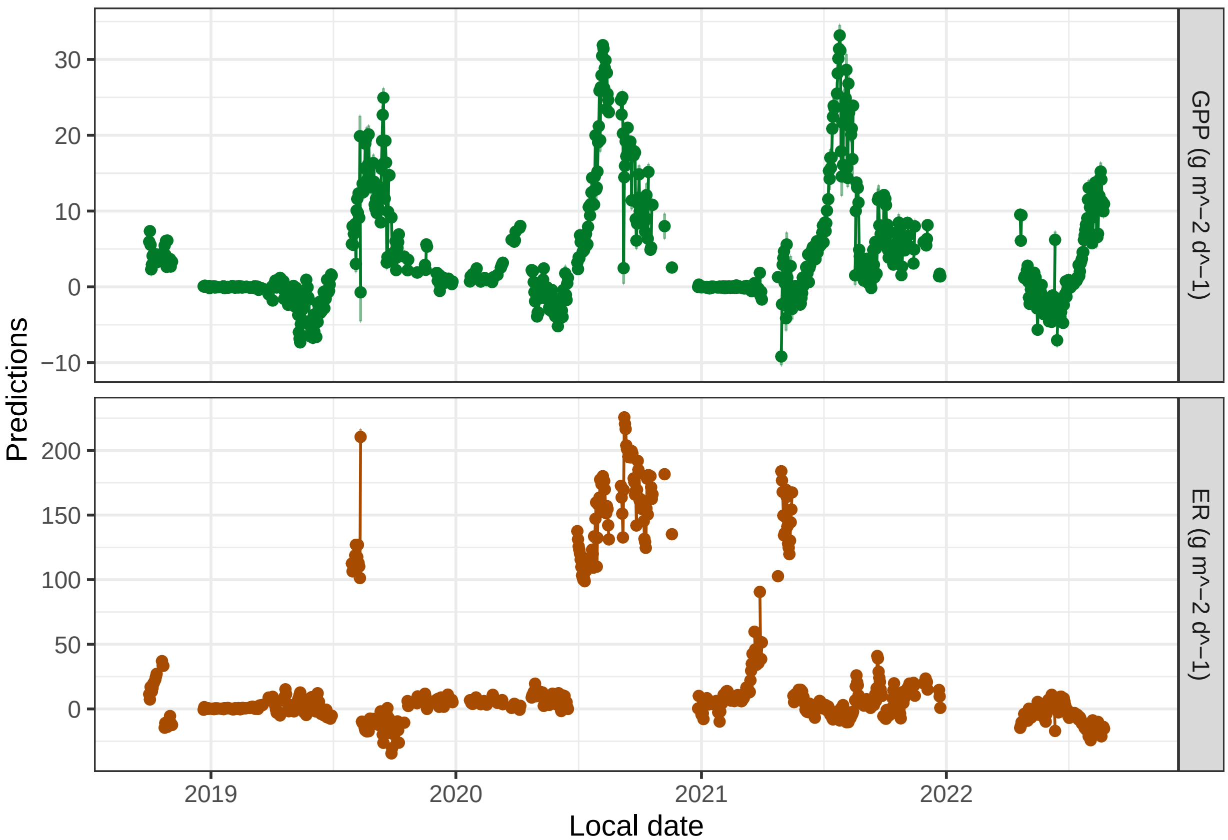

Figure 2: 'Best' model fit.

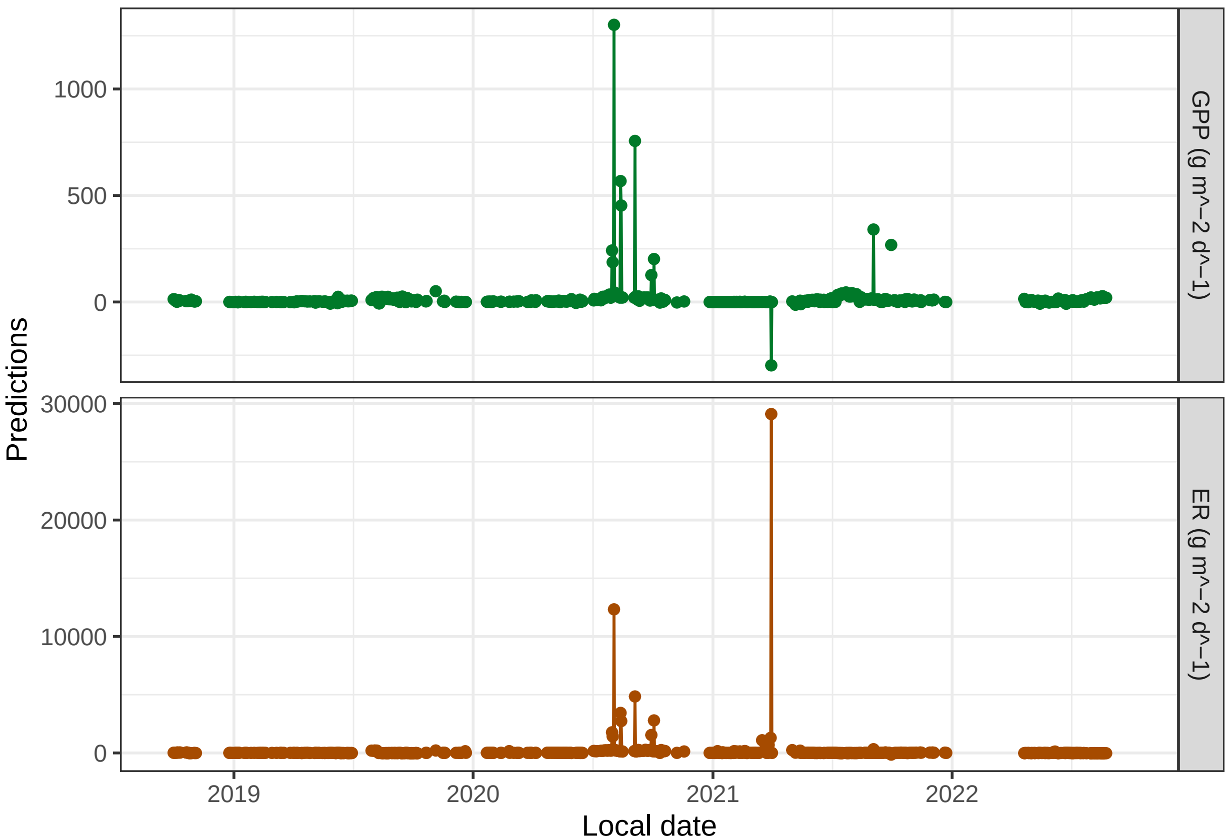

Figure 3: Most distant model.

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 GPP̃light relationship. Saturating models (e.g., 'mm1sat‘) assume a saturating GPPlight relationship. Lastly, Q10 models (e.g., 'mm1satq10') assume a saturating function of GPP̃light 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., '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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mm2_sat	loess	2.53	93	377	0.202	1.000	629.956
mm2_satq10	loess	3.19	75	347	14113.152	0.977	1650.793
mm3	lm	2.23	249	557	42.000	0.138	306.371
mm3_sat	lm	2.44	112	414	42.000	0.070	401.050
mm3_satq10	lm	3.21	76	343	14113.152	0.977	1554.686
mm4	mean	2.23	251	556	35.863	NA	290.549
mm4_satq10	mean	3.20	74	349	14113.152	0.977	1503.682

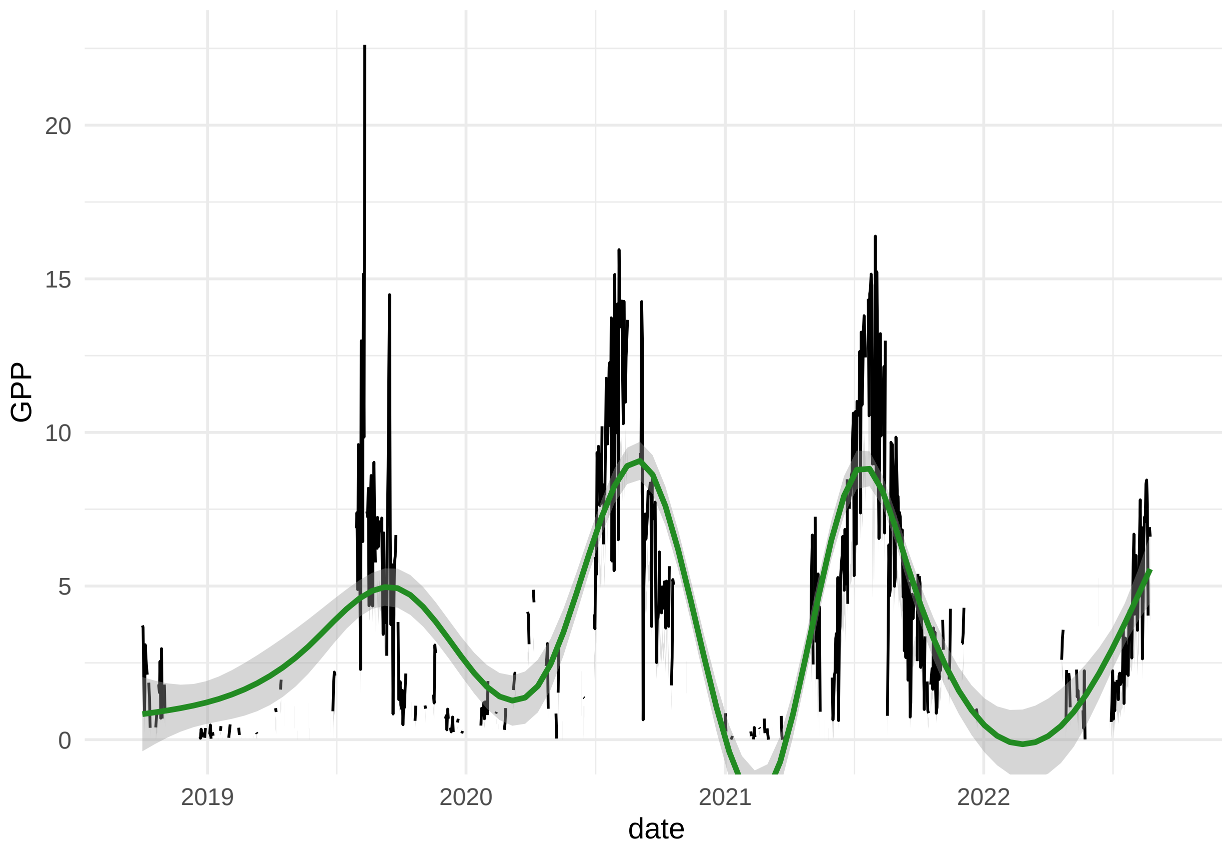
[a] GPPmean = g C m-2 y-1

lowGPP	lowGPPperc	highGPP	highGPPperc	NAs
406	24.939	0	0	1220

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

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	lm	2.23	249	557	42.000	0.138	306.371	0.00	0.345
mm3_sat	lm	2.44	112	414	42.000	0.070	401.050	-0.21	0.310
mm4	mean	2.23	251	556	35.863	NA	290.549	0.00	0.345


GPP
20
15
10
5
0
2019
2020
2021
2022
date