

KING GPP model report

2023-01-30

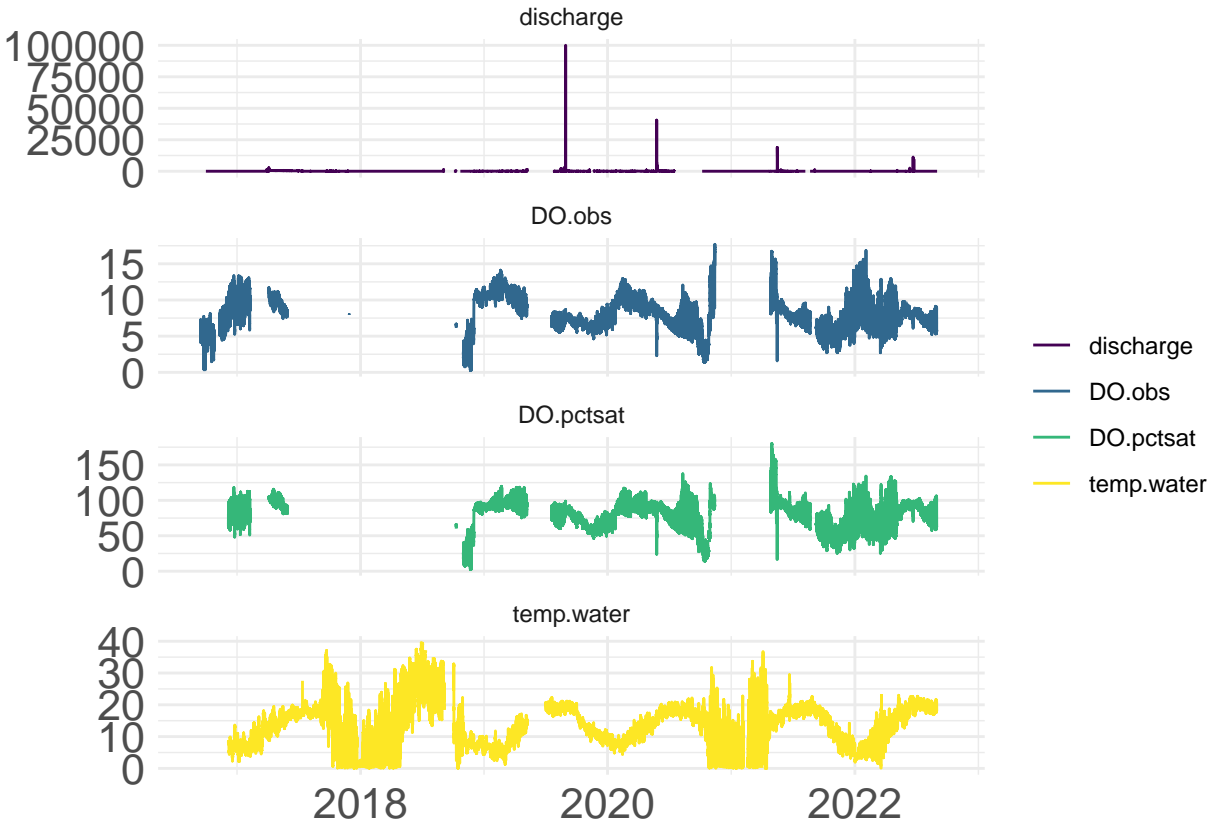


Figure 1: Full metabolism data streams.

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 ($> 1.5\times$ 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_sat

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	17.88	58	44	1.748755e+04	-0.728	-2885.531
mm1_sat	raw	18.56	25	52	8.811720e+04	-0.986	2157.067
mm1_satq10	raw	19.45	22	48	1.446578e+05	-0.793	1619.487
mm2	loess	20.21	69	5	-Inf	NA	721.454
mm2_sat	loess	21.81	47	11	8.811720e+04	-1.000	793.328
mm2_satq10	loess	21.98	32	12	1.446578e+05	-0.787	927.098
mm3	lm	20.03	63	7	2.628800e+01	-0.585	688.942
mm3_sat	lm	20.69	37	6	6.283100e+01	-0.649	716.705
mm3_satq10	lm	21.73	32	10	1.446578e+05	-0.787	898.016
mm4	mean	21.00	86	6	1.251500e+01	NA	631.135
mm4_sat	mean	24.03	69	1	1.445500e+01	NA	629.448
mm4_satq10	mean	25.96	61	7	1.446578e+05	-0.787	747.069
mm5	night	292746143.85	74	139	2.349000e+00	-1.000	748.573
mm5_sat	night	6648.96	36	92	2.168000e+00	NA	710.767
mm5_satq10	night	9338.66	41	98	1.784000e+00	-1.000	682.382
mm6	empirical-lm	1128.44	331	16	1.427745e+11	0.146	195197.281
mm6_sat	empirical-lm	1138.70	182	24	1.427745e+11	0.086	19174.152
mm6_satq10	empirical-lm	1135.49	230	21	1.427745e+11	0.083	17421.139

^a GPPmean = g C m⁻² y⁻¹

The most distant from best is: mm2

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:

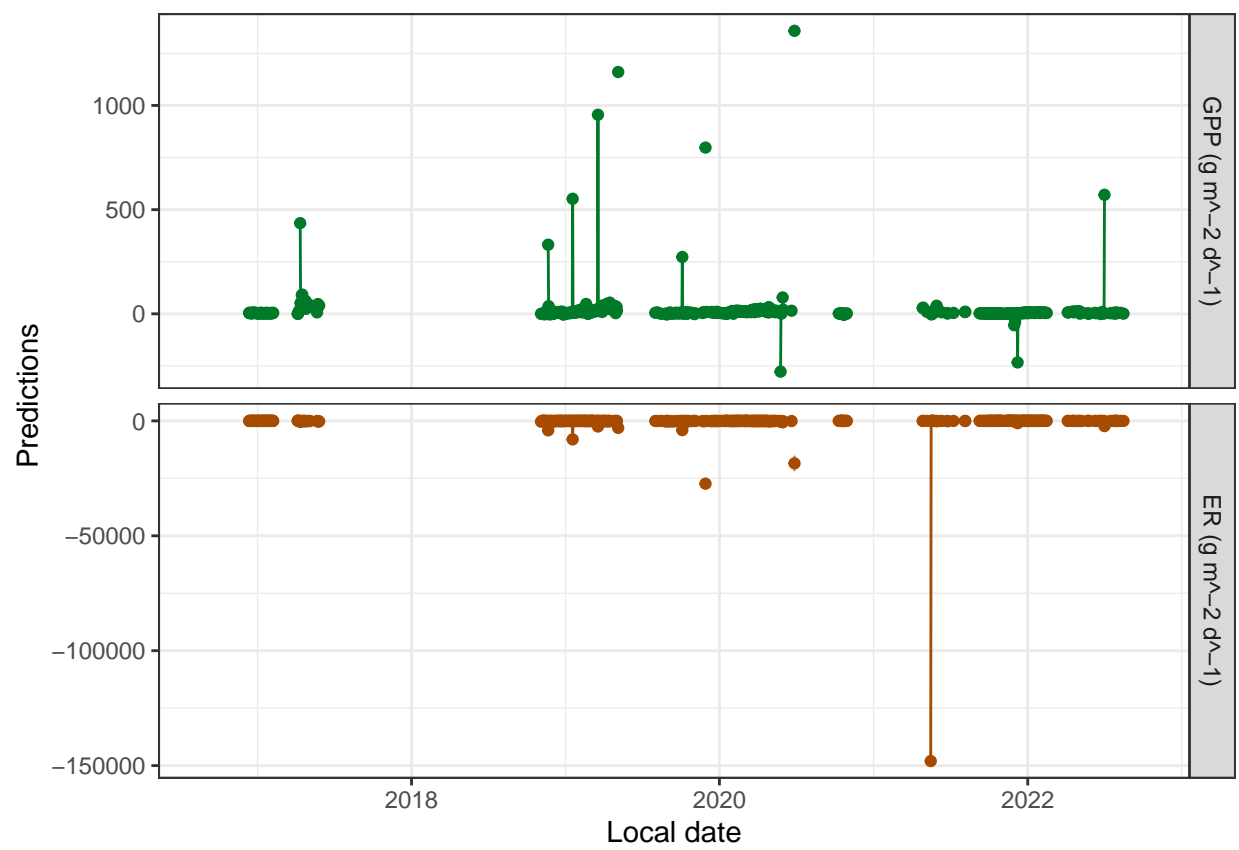


Figure 2: ‘Best’ model fit.

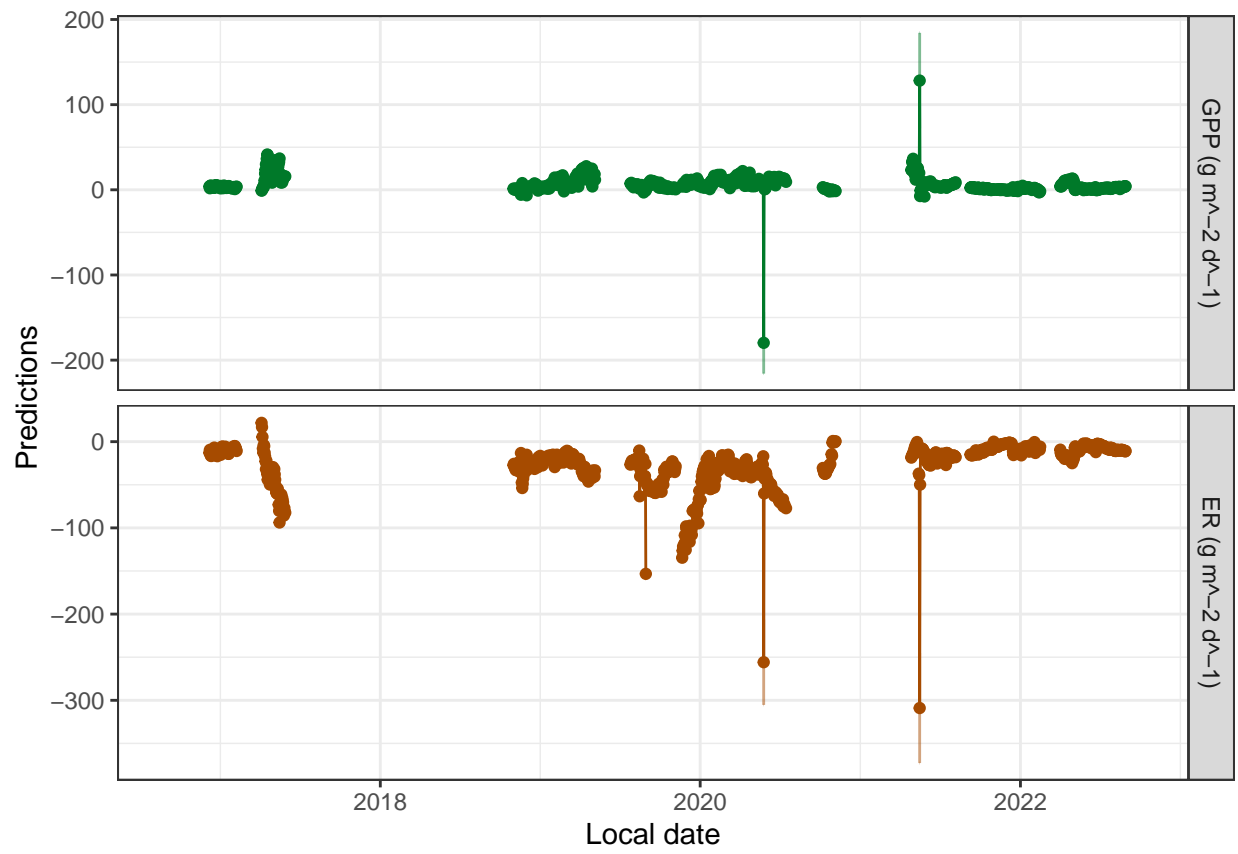


Figure 3: Most distant model.

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 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., '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.

modelID	modelType	RMSE	negativeGPP	positiveER	maxK	ER.Kcorr	meanGPP
mm1_sat	raw	18.56	25	52	88117.198	-0.986	2157.067
mm1_satq10	raw	19.45	22	48	144657.762	-0.793	1619.487
mm2	loess	20.21	69	5	-Inf	NA	721.454
mm2_sat	loess	21.81	47	11	88117.198	-1.000	793.328
mm2_satq10	loess	21.98	32	12	144657.762	-0.787	927.098
mm3	lm	20.03	63	7	26.288	-0.585	688.942
mm3_sat	lm	20.69	37	6	62.831	-0.649	716.705
mm3_satq10	lm	21.73	32	10	144657.762	-0.787	898.016
mm4	mean	21.00	86	6	12.515	NA	631.135
mm4_sat	mean	24.03	69	1	14.455	NA	629.448
mm4_satq10	mean	25.96	61	7	144657.762	-0.787	747.069

^a GPPmean = g C m⁻² y⁻¹

lowGPP	lowGPPperc	highGPP	highGPPperc	NAs
48	4.364	64	5.818	3344

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

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

modelID	modelType	RMSE	negativeGPP	positiveER	maxK	ER.Kcorr	meanGPP	dRMSE	RMSEwt
mm1_satq10	raw	19.45	22	48	144657.762	-0.793	1619.487	0.00	0.240
mm2	loess	20.21	69	5	-Inf	NA	721.454	-0.76	0.164
mm2_satq10	loess	21.98	32	12	144657.762	-0.787	927.098	-2.53	0.068
mm3	lm	20.03	63	7	26.288	-0.585	688.942	-0.58	0.179
mm3_sat	lm	20.69	37	6	62.831	-0.649	716.705	-1.24	0.129
mm3_satq10	lm	21.73	32	10	144657.762	-0.787	898.016	-2.28	0.077
mm4	mean	21.00	86	6	12.515	NA	631.135	-1.55	0.110
mm4_sat	mean	24.03	69	1	14.455	NA	629.448	-4.58	0.024
mm4_satq10	mean	25.96	61	7	144657.762	-0.787	747.069	-6.51	0.009

