

WLOU GPP model report

2023-02-01

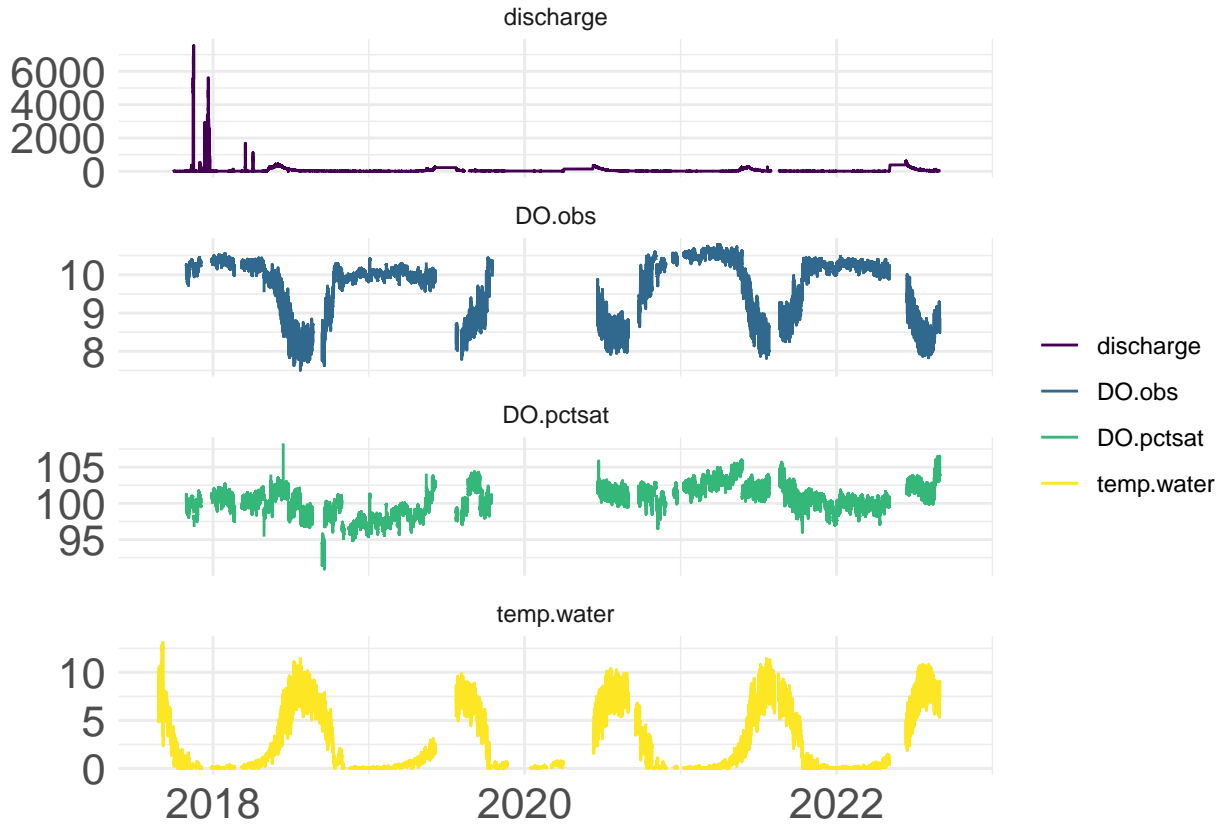


Figure 1: Full metabolism data streams.

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

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	1.120000e+00	738	770	149304.431	0.818	348.030
mm1_sat	raw	2.450000e+00	211	402	127139.902	0.590	547.624
mm1_satq10	raw	1.240000e+00	190	377	205382.130	0.706	665.084
mm2	loess	1.160000e+00	763	739	-Inf	NA	-14.932
mm2_sat	loess	1.200000e+00	318	403	26.219	NA	1.644
mm2_satq10	loess	1.220000e+00	202	337	124960.661	0.995	38.861
mm3	lm	1.160000e+00	796	743	435.683	0.796	-17.762
mm3_sat	lm	1.170000e+00	339	390	435.683	0.769	-2.354
mm3_satq10	lm	1.210000e+00	197	349	124960.661	0.995	31.496
mm4	mean	1.210000e+00	694	731	35.345	NA	-21.470
mm4_sat	mean	2.260000e+00	375	384	1.000	NA	-97.656
mm4_satq10	mean	1.220000e+00	192	338	124960.661	0.995	34.174
mm5	night	5.364076e+10	769	676	21.038	-1.000	-3.673
mm5_sat	night	2.670880e+09	267	289	29.571	-1.000	-4.203
mm5_satq10	night	1.416000e+01	270	289	-Inf	NA	-4.658
mm6	empirical-lm	1.493000e+01	253	699	737244.280	-0.228	448018.608
mm6_sat	empirical-lm	1.294000e+01	184	642	737244.280	-0.245	29335.947
mm6_satq10	empirical-lm	3.837000e+01	266	645	737244.280	-0.312	16405.049

^a GPPmean = g C m⁻² y⁻¹

The most distant from best is: mm2_sat

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:

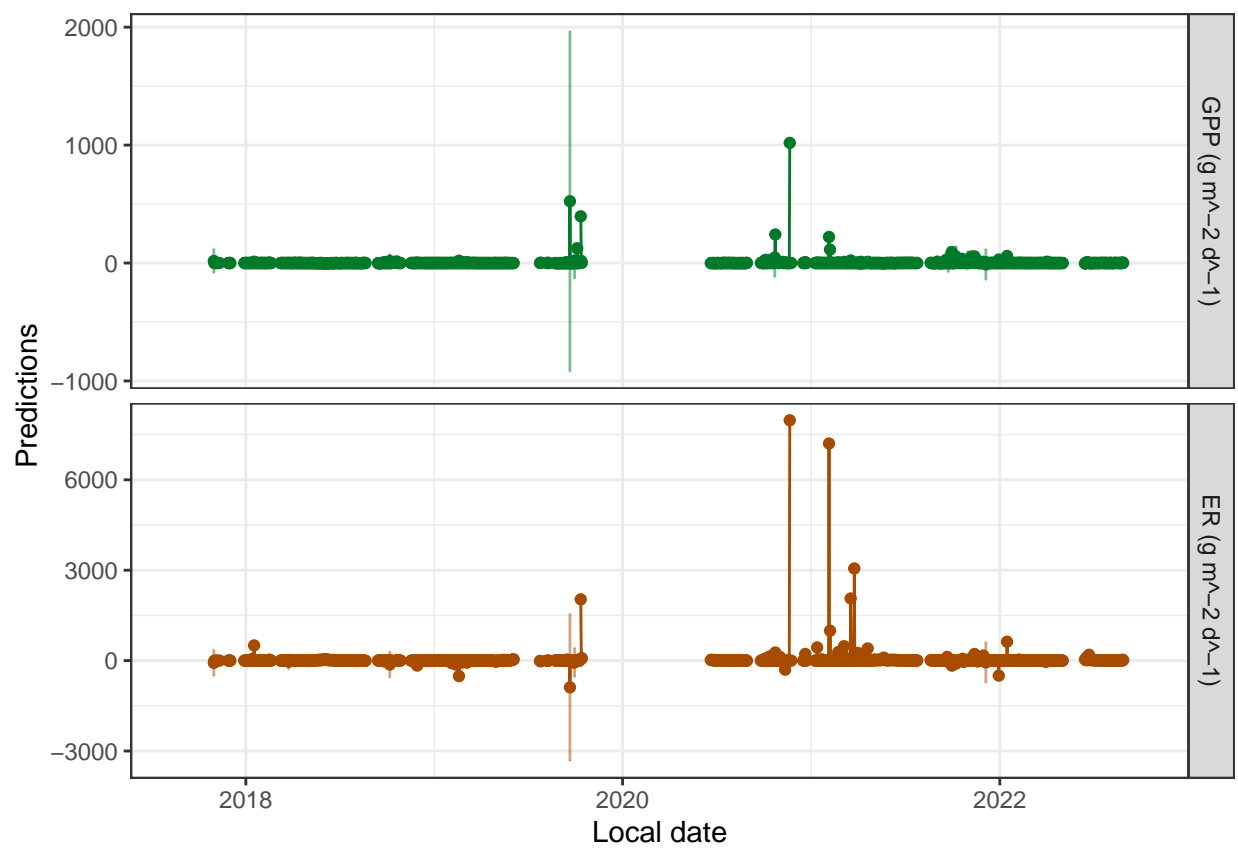


Figure 2: 'Best' model fit.

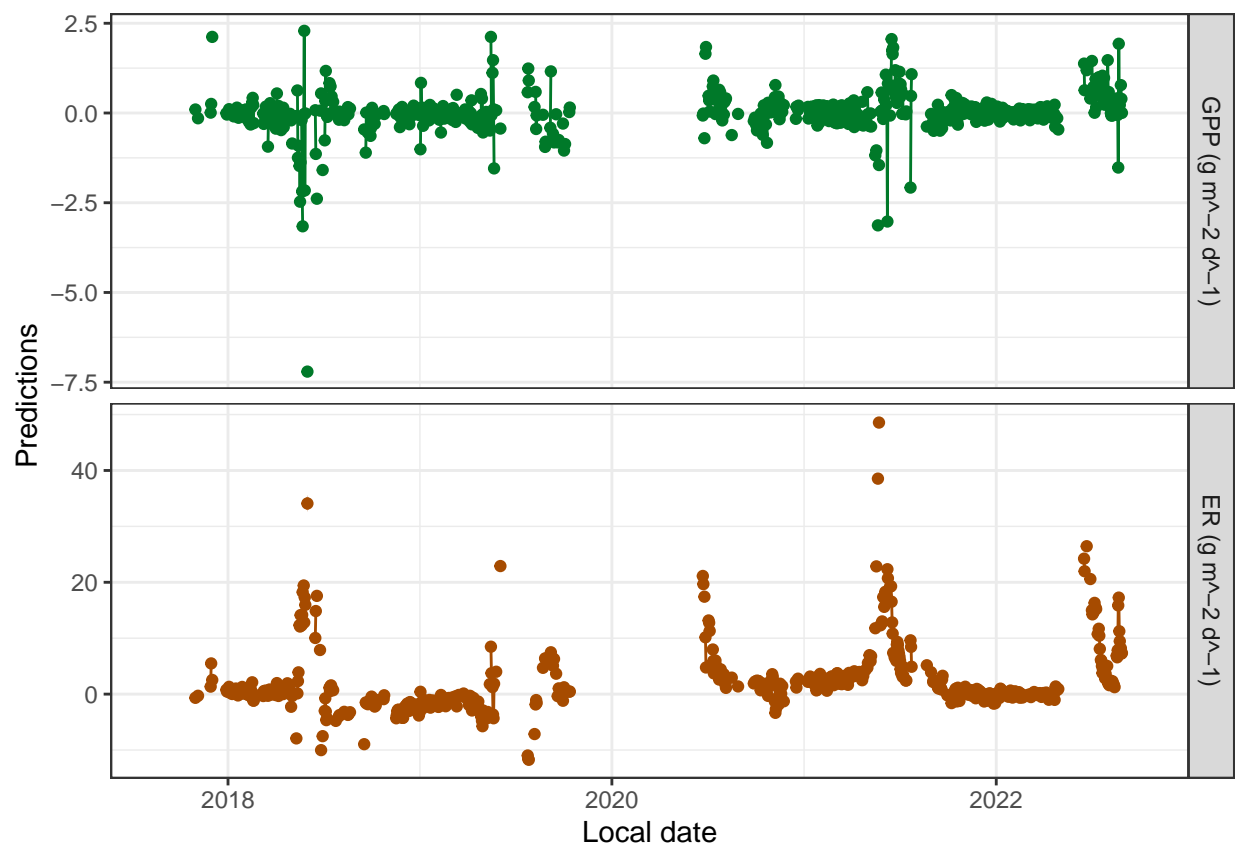


Figure 3: Most distant model.

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.

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mm3_satq10	lm	1.21	197	349	124960.661	0.995	31.496
mm4_satq10	mean	1.22	192	338	124960.661	0.995	34.174

^a GPPmean = g C m⁻² y⁻¹

lowGPP	lowGPPperc	highGPP	highGPPperc	NAs
830	36.564	28	1.233	930

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

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_sat	raw	2.45	211	402	127139.902	0.590	547.624	-1.25	0.213
mm1_satq10	raw	1.24	190	377	205382.130	0.706	665.084	-0.04	0.390
mm2_sat	loess	1.20	318	403	26.219	NA	1.644	0.00	0.398

