

# GeoChronR

Nicholas McKay<sup>1</sup>, Julien Emile-Geay<sup>2</sup>, and Deborah Khider<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Earth and Sustainability, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011

<sup>2</sup>University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA

**Correspondence:** Nicholas McKay (Nicholas.McKay@nau.edu)

**Abstract.** The abstract goes here. It can also be on *multiple lines*.

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

- 5 Review the need for, and examples of age uncertain analysis in the literature.

### 1.2 Motivation

Why we built geoChronR

### 1.3 Outline of manuscript

Should we include this section?

	<b>2 Workflow</b>
	<b>2.1 Installation and setup</b>
	<b>2.2 File input/output</b>
	<b>2.3 Integrated geochronology uncertainty quantification software</b>
5	<b>2.3.1 Bacon</b>
	<b>2.3.2 BChron</b>
	<b>2.3.3 Oxcal</b>
	<b>2.3.4 Banded Age Models (BAM)</b>
	<b>2.4 Age-uncertain analytical tools</b>
10	<b>Intro on analytical approach, using ensembles. . . .</b>
	<b>2.4.1 Correlation</b>
	<b>2.4.2 Regression</b>
	<b>2.4.3 Principle Components Analysis</b>
	<b>2.4.4 Spectral Analysis</b>
15	<b>2.5 Visualization</b>
	<b>2.5.1 Timeseries</b>
	<b>2.5.2 Geospatial</b>
	<b>2.5.3 Power spectra</b>
	<b>3 Use cases</b>
20	<b>What's the point of these use cases.</b>

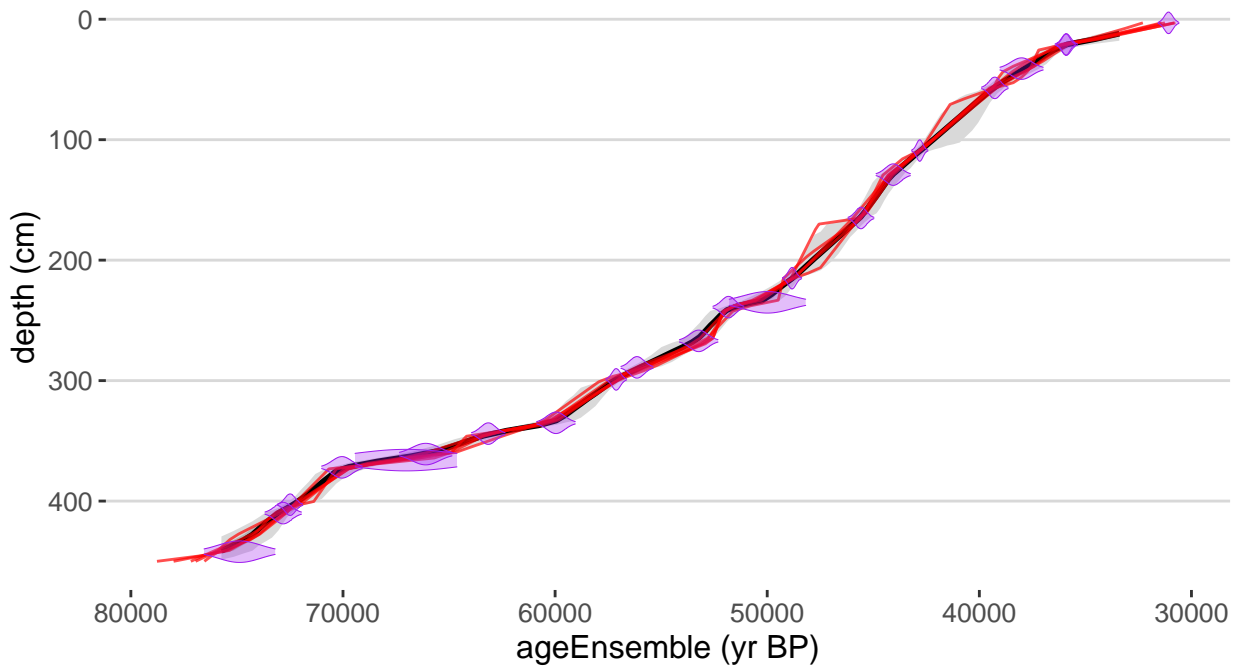
### 3.1 Creating an age ensemble

A common first task when using geoChronR is to create an age ensemble, either because the user is developing a new record, or because the age ensemble data for the record they are interested in is unavailable. As described in section X.Y workflows for four published age quantification programs are integrated into geoChronR. Bacon (Blaauw and Christen, 2011), BChron (?), and OxCal (?) are Bayesian age-deposition models that estimate posteriors on age-depth relationships with different assumptions and methodologies. BAM (Comboul et al., 2014) was designed to probabilistically simulate counting uncertainty in banded archives, such as corals, ice cores, or varved sediments, but can also be used to simulate age uncertainty for any record, and is useful when the data or metadata required to calculate an age-depth model are unavailable. All four methods are mostly simply used in geoChronR with a LiPD file that contains the chronological measurements, and the functions `runBacon(L)`, `runBchron(L)`, `runOxcal(L)` and `runBam(L)`. These functions take LiPD objects as inputs, and return updated LiPD objects that include age-ensemble data generated by the respective software packages. Typically, additional parameters are needed for to optimally run the algorithms. When these parameters are not included, geoChronR will run in interactive mode, asking the user which variables and parameters they would like to model. These parameter choices are printed to the screen during while the program runs, or are available later with the function `getLastVarString()`. By specifying these parameters, age model creation can be scripted and will run in non-interactive mode. In this use case, we'll use geoChronR and BChron (?) to calculate an age ensemble for the Hulu Cave  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  speleothem record (?), and BAM (Comboul et al., 2014) to simulate age uncertainties for the GISP2 ice core  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  dataset (?). The `plotChronEns(hulu)` function will plot an age-depth model and uncertainties derived from the age ensemble.

```
## [1] "Found it! Moving on..."
20 ## [1] "Found it! Moving on..."
## [1] "plotting your chron ensemble. This make take a few seconds..."

## Scale for 'x' is already present. Adding another scale for 'x', which will
## replace the existing scale.
```

Hulucave.Wang.2001

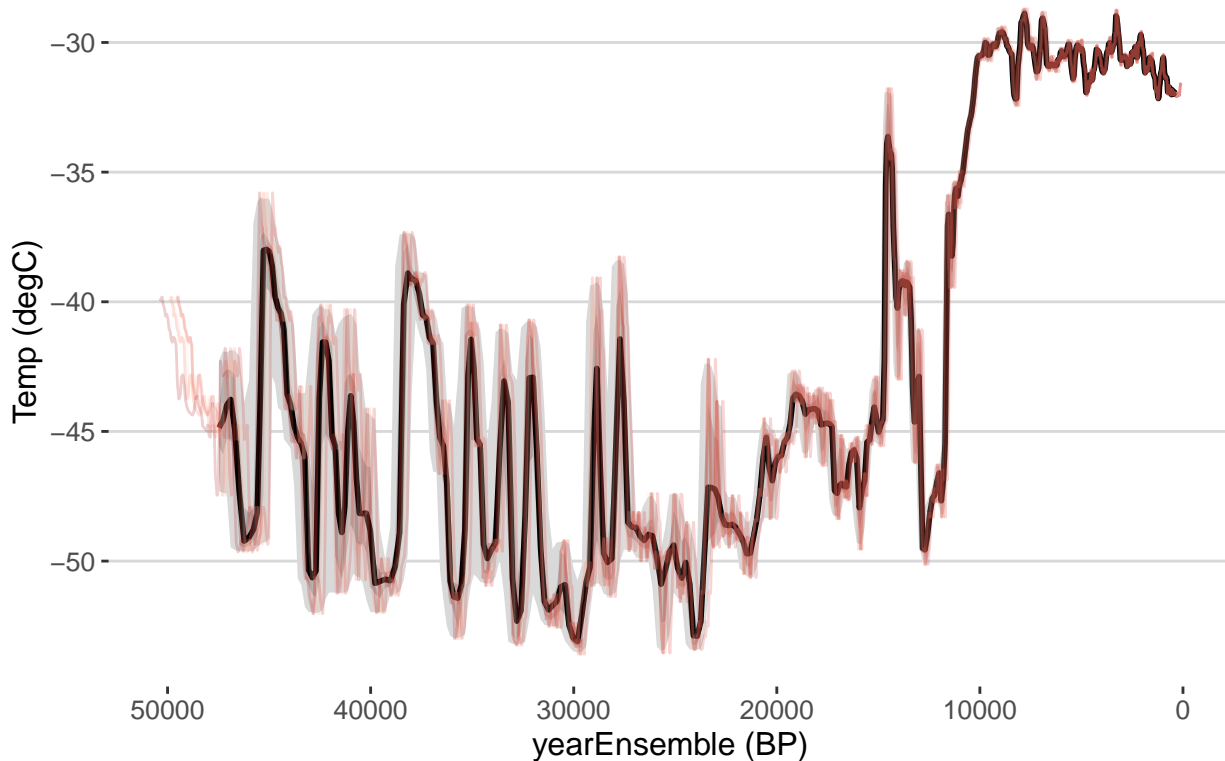


xEns — V104 — V219 — V255 — V401 — V733

After an

age ensemble has been added to a LiPD object, the user can visualize the ensemble timeseries using `plotTimeseriesEnsRibbons()` and `plotTimeseriesEnsLines()`. GISP2  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  is plotted with age uncertainty, using both functions, in figure x.

## GISP2 temperature

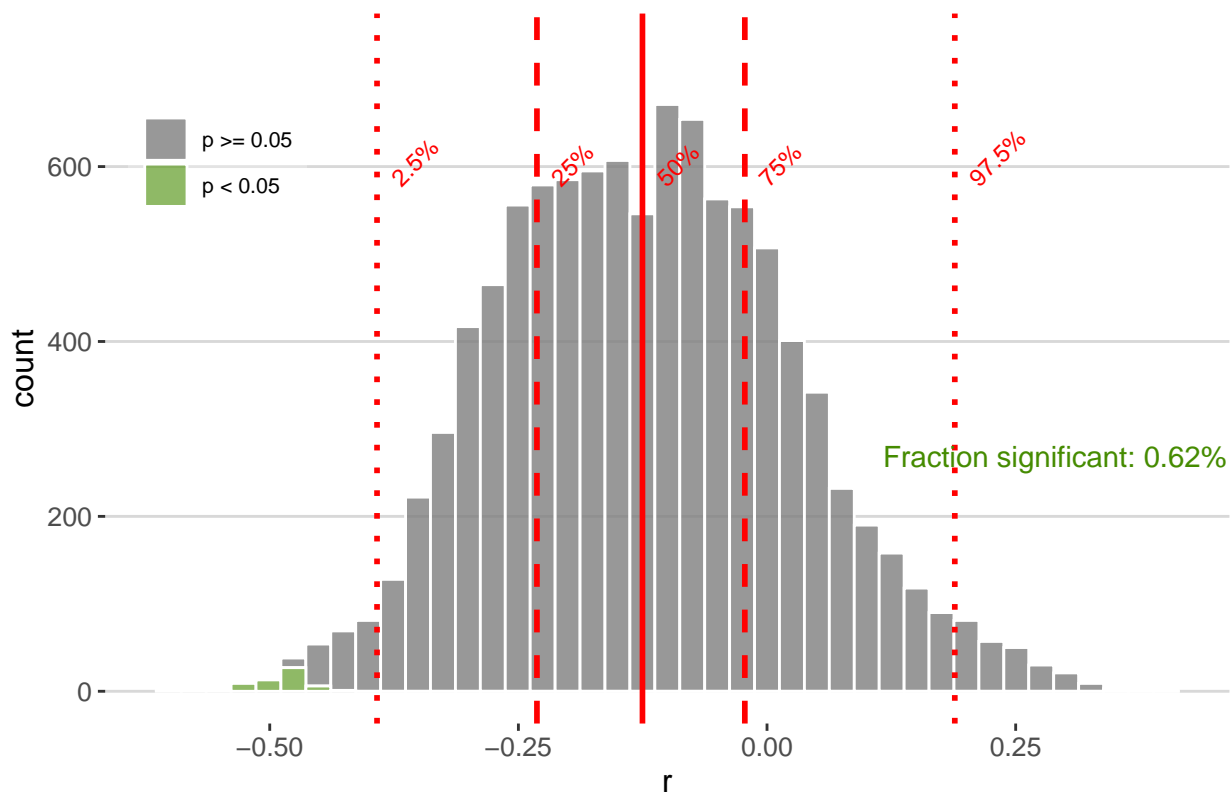


### 3.2 Correlation

Now that the user has generated age ensembles for the two datasets, they're interested to see if a correlation between the two datasets is robust to the age uncertainty modeled here. On multi-millennial timescales, the two datasets have similarities, and previous work has suggested that could events during the Last Glacial period, which are observed in the GISP2 record, can impact the Asian Monsoon and be observed in speleothem records such as the Hulu Cave dataset. (NM: add references here and flesh out background) The `corEns()` function in `geoChronR` will calculate ensemble correlations across age-uncertain datasets, such as these. `corEns()` will also sample across ensembles in the `paleoData` as well, if present. Here we calculate correlations during the period of overlap in 500 yr steps, determining significance for each pair of ensemble members while accounting for autocorrelation.

The results show consistently negative correlations, although 20.26% of the ensemble members are positive. However, only 0.62% are significant after accounting for serial autocorrelation.

# Correlation Distribution

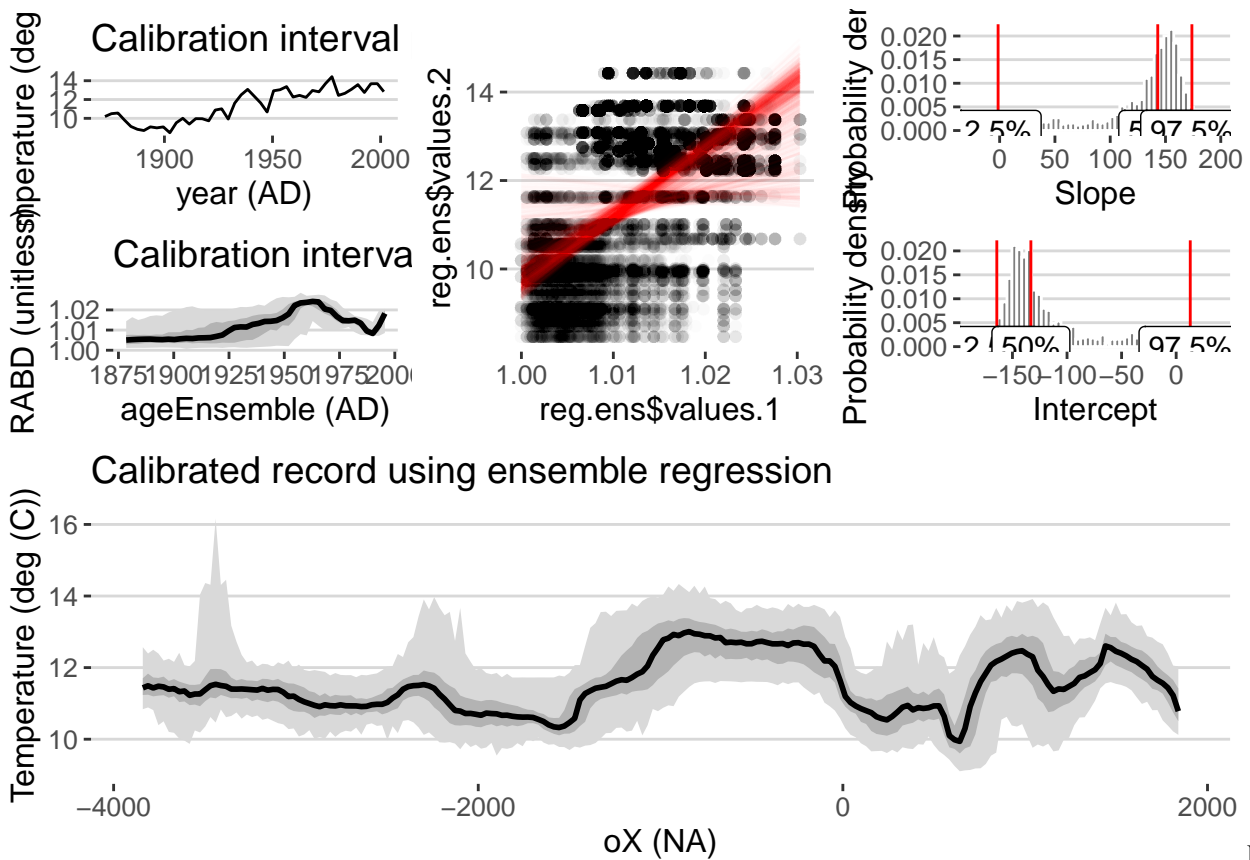


In this use case, we demonstrate how a user could calculate and visualize and age-uncertain correlation between the Hulu speleothem d18O record and the GISP2 ice core record. (Introduction about why a user might want to do an age uncertain

5 correlation between Hulu and GISP2).

## 3.3 Regression

A natural extension of ensemble correlation is ensemble regression. Although there are use cases where regressing one age-uncertain variable onto another is called for, here we regress an age-uncertain paleoclimate proxy onto time-certain instrumental to develop a calibration-in-time. For this use case, we reproduce the results of Boldt, Brandon R. et al. (2015), where the authors calibrate a spectral reflectance measure of chlorophyll abundance to temperature in Northern Alaska.



Figure

captions.

### 3.4 Principle Components Analysis

### 5 3.5 Spectral Analysis

## 4 Discussion & Conclusion

- Strengths, weaknesses and shortcomings of our approach
- Next steps; where does age-uncertain work go from here?
- GeoChronR plans, longevity, etc

## 10 5 Everything below are useful examples of how to use RMarkdown

Subsection text here.

### 5.0.1 Subsubsection Heading Here

Subsubsection text here.

## 6 Content section with citations

- 5 See the R Markdown docs for bibliographies and citations.

Copernicus supports biblatex. I put the .bib entries from the Paleocube proposal into `geochronr.bib`. Citations work like this:

Read (Evans et al., 2013), and (see Dee et al., 2015).

## 7 Content section with R code chunks

- 10 You should always use `echo = FALSE` on R Markdown code blocks as they add formatting and styling not desired by Copernicus. The hidden workflow results in 42.

You can add verbatim code snippets without extra styles by using ````` without additional instructions.

```
sum <- 1 + 41
```

## 8 Content section with list

- 15 If you want to insert a list, you must

- leave
- empty lines
- between each list item

because the `\tightlist` format used by R Markdown is not supported in the Copernicus template. Example:

- 20 – leave

– empty lines

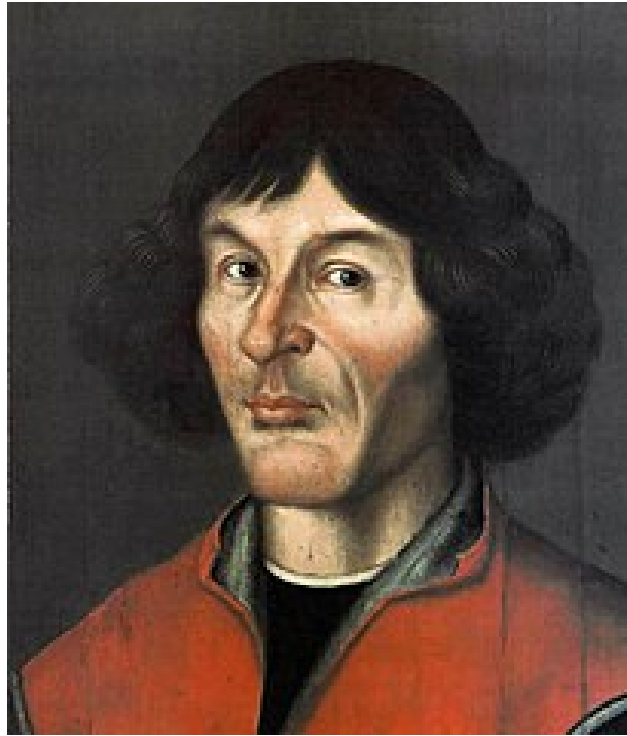
– between each list item



## **9 Examples from the official template**

### **9.1 FIGURES**

When figures and tables are placed at the end of the MS (article in one-column style), please add



**Figure 1.** one column figure

between bibliography and first table and/or figure as well as between each table and/or figure.

### 9.1.1 ONE-COLUMN FIGURES

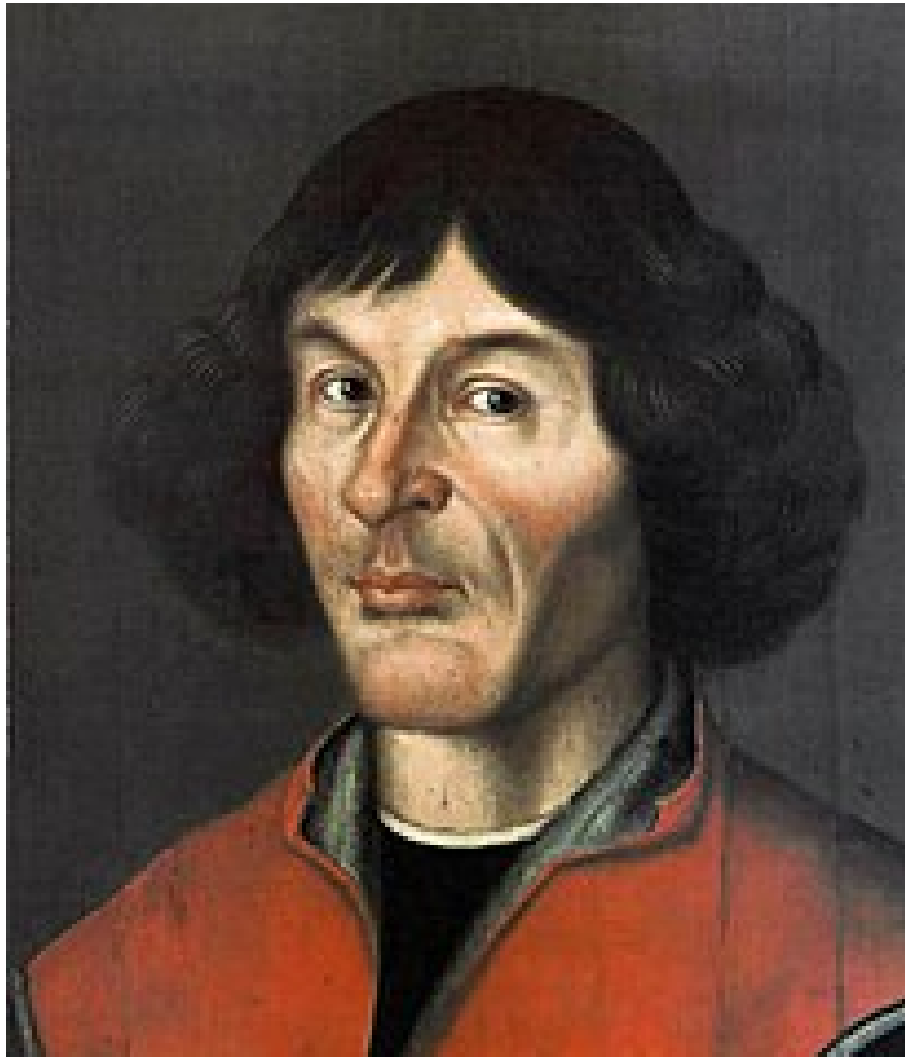
Include a 12cm width figure of Nikolaus Copernicus from Wikipedia with caption using R Markdown.

### 5 9.1.2 TWO-COLUMN FIGURES

You can also include a larger figure.

## 9.2 TABLES

You can add `\LaTeXtable` in an R Markdown document to meet the template requirements.



**Figure 2.** two column figure

**Table 1.** TEXT

a	b	c
1	2	3

Table Footnotes

**Table 2.** TEXT

a	b	c
1	2	3

Table footnotes

**9.2.1 ONE-COLUMN TABLE**

**9.2.2 TWO-COLUMN TABLE**

**9.3 MATHEMATICAL EXPRESSIONS**

- 5
- All papers typeset by Copernicus Publications follow the math typesetting regulations given by the IUPAC Green Book (IUPAC: Quantities, Units and Symbols in Physical Chemistry, 2nd Edn., Blackwell Science, available at: <http://old.iupac.org/publications/book1993>).
- Physical quantities/variables are typeset in italic font (t for time, T for Temperature)
- Indices which are not defined are typeset in italic font (x, y, z, a, b, c)
- 10
- Items/objects which are defined are typeset in roman font (Car A, Car B)
- Descriptions/specifications which are defined by itself are typeset in roman font (abs, rel, ref, tot, net, ice)
- Abbreviations from 2 letters are typeset in roman font (RH, LAI)
- Vectors are identified in bold italic font using  $\boldsymbol{x}$
- Matrices are identified in bold roman font
- 15
- Multiplication signs are typeset using the LaTeX commands `\times` (for vector products, grids, and exponential notations) or `\cdot`
- The character `*` should not be applied as multiplication sign

## 9.4 EQUATIONS

### 9.4.1 Single-row equation

Unnumbered equations (i.e. using `$$` and getting inline preview in RStudio) are not supported by Copernicus.

5  $1 \times 1 \cdot 1 = 42$  (1)

$$A = \pi r^2 \quad (2)$$

$$x = \frac{2b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2c}. \quad (3)$$

### 9.4.2 Multiline equation

$$3 + 5 = 8 \quad (4)$$

10  $3 + 5 = 8$  (5)

$$3 + 5 = 8 \quad (6)$$

## 9.5 MATRICES

$$\begin{matrix} x & y & z \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x & y & z \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x & y & z \end{matrix}$$

## 9.6 ALGORITHM

- 15 If you want to use algorithms, you can either enable the required packages in the header (the default, see `algorithms: true`), or make sure yourself that the `LaTeX` packages `algorithms` and `algorithmicx` are installed so that `algorithm.sty` respectively `algorithmic.sty` can be loaded by the Copernicus template. Copernicus staff will remove all undesirable packages from your LaTeX source code, so please stick to using the header option, which only adds the two acceptable packages.

20 **9.7 CHEMICAL FORMULAS AND REACTIONS**

For formulas embedded in the text, please use `\chem{ }`, e.g.  $A \rightarrow B$ .

The reaction environment creates labels including the letter R, i.e. (R1), (R2), etc.

```
i ← 10
if i ≥ 5 then
  i ← i − 1
else
  if i ≤ 3 then
    i ← i + 2
  end if
end if
```

---

- \rightarrow should be used for normal (one-way) chemical reactions
- \rightleftharpoons should be used for equilibria
- \leftrightarrow should be used for resonance structures

5

$A \rightarrow B$

(R1)

$Coper \rightleftharpoons nicus$

(R2)

$Publi \leftrightarrow cations$

(R3)

10

9.8 PHYSICAL UNITS

Please use `\unit{}` (allows to save the `math/$` environment) and apply the exponential notation, for example  $3.14\text{km h}^{-1}$  (using LaTeX mode: `\( 3.14\,, \unit{...} \)`) or  $0.872\text{ms}^{-1}$  (using only `\unit{0.872\,,m\,,s^{-1}}`).

10

Conclusions

The conclusion goes here. You can modify the section name with `\conclusions[modified heading if necessary]`.

*Code and data availability.* use this to add a statement when having data sets and software code available

## Appendix A: Figures and tables in appendices

Regarding figures and tables in appendices, the following two options are possible depending on your general handling of figures and tables in the manuscript environment:

### 5 A1 Option 1

If you sorted all figures and tables into the sections of the text, please also sort the appendix figures and appendix tables into the respective appendix sections. They will be correctly named automatically.

### A2 Option 2

If you put all figures after the reference list, please insert appendix tables and figures after the normal tables and figures.

10 To rename them correctly to A1, A2, etc., please add the following commands in front of them: `\appendixfigures` needs to be added in front of appendix figures `\appendixtables` needs to be added in front of appendix tables

Please add `\clearpage` between each table and/or figure. Further guidelines on figures and tables can be found below.

*Competing interests.* The authors declare no competing interests.

*Disclaimer.* disc

*Acknowledgements.* ack

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