

paired_annualT_signals

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2024-01-23

Annual Signal Functions

```
library("lubridate")
```

```
##  
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'  
  
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':  
##  
##    date, intersect, setdiff, union
```

```
library("tidyverse")
```

```
## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --  
## v dplyr    1.1.4      v readr    2.1.4  
## v forcats  1.0.0      v stringr 1.5.1  
## v ggplot2  3.4.4      v tibble  3.2.1  
## v purrr    1.0.2      v tidyr    1.3.0
```

```
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --  
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()  
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()  
## i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become errors
```

```
library("smwrBase")
```

```
##  
## Attaching package: 'smwrBase'  
##  
## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':  
##  
##    coalesce, pick, recode
```

```
## ----- Heed the Data Gaps -----##
```

```
## Assess the data inputs for missing data or incorrect data (values >100) ##
```

```
## Based on Johson 2021 analysis
```

```
data_gap_check <- function(df){  
  #df <- Tem_df#bebuggg remove  
  #df <- T.y  
  df_1 <- df %>%  
    dplyr::select(-one_of(c("flow", "bfi_daily")))%>% #one_of allows df without flow or bfi daily  
    na.omit(df) %>%  
    dplyr::filter(tavg_wat_C < 70) #removing weird values
```

```

df_l <- lapply(unique(df$site_id), function(x){
  #
  df.x <- dplyr::filter(df, site_id == x)
  df.x$date <- as.Date(df.x$date)
  #calculate number of seq missing dates
  df.x$datediff <- difftime(df.x$date, lag(df.x$date), units=c("days"))

  val <- as.numeric(max(df.x$datediff, na.rm = TRUE))

  peryear <- as.numeric(nrow(df.x))

  df.y <- data.frame("site_id" = as.character(x), "max_conseq_missing_days" = val, "count"
})

) #end lapply

df <- do.call(rbind.data.frame, df_l)
}

```

————— Calculate radian date from date —————

```

rad_day <- function(x, yr_type){ #input date vector

  print(head(x))
  if(missing(yr_type)){
    yr_type <- "water" #use water year unless calendar is specified
  }

  # #calendar year
  if(yr_type == "calendar"){
    d <- yday(as.POSIXct(x, format="%Y-%m-%d"))

  } else { #use water year

    wtr_yr <- as.numeric(as.character(waterYear(as.POSIXct(x, format="%Y-%m-%d")))) #to convert factor to numeric
    d <- as.Date(x, format="%Y-%m-%d")
    d_df <- data.frame(wtr_yr, d)
    #https://stackoverflow.com/questions/48123049/create-day-index-based-on-water-year
    wtr_df <- d_df %>%
      group_by(wtr_yr) %>%
      mutate(wtr_day = as.numeric(difftime(d, ymd(paste0(wtr_yr - 1, '-09-30')), units = "day")))

    d <- wtr_df$wtr_day
  }

  rad_d <- 2*pi*d/365
  return(rad_d)
}

```

#TAS: Temperature Annual Signal #can be used for air temp and surface water temperature extraction of annual signal

```

fit_TAS <- function(date, temp, yr_type){

  df <- as.data.frame(unlist(temp)) %>%
    cbind(., date) %>%#has to be done second to keep format (?)
    dplyr::rename("temp" = 1)

  #convert to radian date for sinsoidal extract
  df$yday <- rad_day(df$date, yr_type)

  #to convert back to Phase Days
  units_day <- 365

  #conduct linear fit to a sinsoidal function
  Tfit.lm <- lm(temp ~ sin(yday) + cos(yday), data = df)

  #extract equation for the fit
  Tsin.lm <- coef(Tfit.lm)['sin(yday)']*sin(df$yday) +
    coef(Tfit.lm)['cos(yday)']*cos(df$yday) +
    coef(Tfit.lm)['(Intercept)']#T0 or mean

  #Calculate Phase of the signal in days
  Phase <- (units_day/(2*pi))*((3*pi/2) -atan(coef(Tfit.lm)['cos(yday)']/
    coef(Tfit.lm)['sin(yday)']))

  #Calculate Amplitude of the signal
  Amp <- sqrt((coef(Tfit.lm)['sin(yday)']^2) + (coef(Tfit.lm)['cos(yday)']^2))

  #remove names to make single values
  names(Phase) <- NULL; names(Amp) <- NULL
  #create dataframe output summary data
  lmStats <- data.frame(amplitude_C = Amp,
    phase_d = Phase,
    AdjRsqr=summary(Tfit.lm)$adj.r.squared,
    RMSE=sqrt(mean(resid(Tfit.lm)^2)),
    sinSlope=coef(Tfit.lm)['sin(yday)'],
    cosSlope=coef(Tfit.lm)['cos(yday)'],
    YInt=coef(Tfit.lm)['(Intercept)'])##; rownames(lmStats) <- "Air" #would like

  return(lmStats)

}

```

```

#fit_TAS( date, temp, yr_type )

```

```

#Thermal Metric Yearly Analysis.

```

```

TMy_output <- function(df, yr_type){

  if(missing(yr_type)){
    yr_type <- "water" #use water year unless calendar is specified
  }

  # #calendar year

```

```

if(yr_type == "calendar"){
  T.y <- df
  T.y$year <- as.factor(year(T.y$date))
  T.yl <- lapply(levels(T.y$year), function(x){
    df.y <- T.y %>%
      filter(year == x)%>%

    df.j <- left_join(therm_analysis(df.y), data_gap_check(df.y), by = "site_id")

    df.j$year <- x # add water year as a value in table
    df.j$year_type <- yr_type

    df.j
  }) #end of lapply

#Water Year
} else {
  T.y <- add_waterYear(df)
  T.y$year_type <- yr_type
  T.yl <- lapply(levels(T.y$year_water), function(x){
    df.y <- T.y %>%
      filter(year_water == x)%>%

    df.j <- left_join(therm_analysis(df.y), data_gap_check(df.y), by = "site_id")
    df.j$year <- x # add water year as a value in table
    df.j$year_type <- yr_type
    df.j
  })
}

df <- do.call(rbind.data.frame, T.yl)%>% #
  mutate(AmpRatio = ifelse(count <= 100, NA, AmpRatio), #if count less than 100 do not report values
         PhaseLag_d = ifelse(count <= 100, NA, PhaseLag_d),
         Ratio_Mean = ifelse(count <= 100, NA, Ratio_Mean),
         )
}

```