

Sensitivity of fine sediment source apportionment to mixing model assumptions

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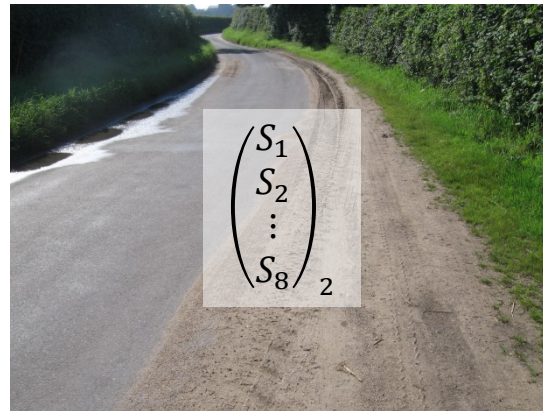
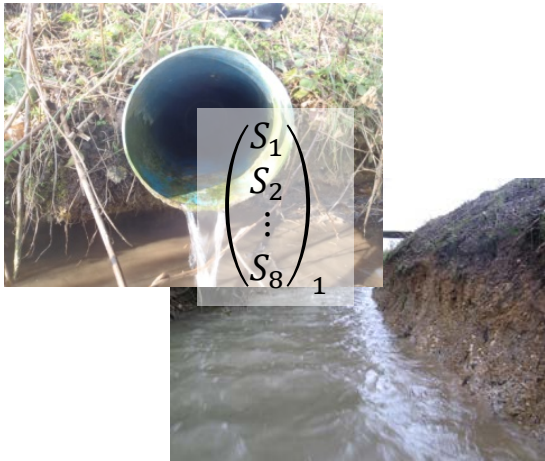
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Sensitivity to error assumptions (“2nd order uncertainty”)

- Prior parameter distributions in a Bayesian framework
- Fixing source & error means & covariances at ML estimates
- Covariance of source fingerprints & instrument errors
- Time-variance of sources
- Common implicit error assumptions

Cooper et al. 2015. High-temporal resolution fluvial sediment source fingerprinting with uncertainty: a Bayesian approach. *Earth Surf Process Landforms* 40

Cooper et al. 2014. Sensitivity of Fluvial Sediment Source Apportionment to Mixing Model Assumptions: A Bayesian Model Comparison. *Water Resour Res* 50



$$Y = \sum_{k=1}^3 S_k \cdot P_k + \epsilon$$



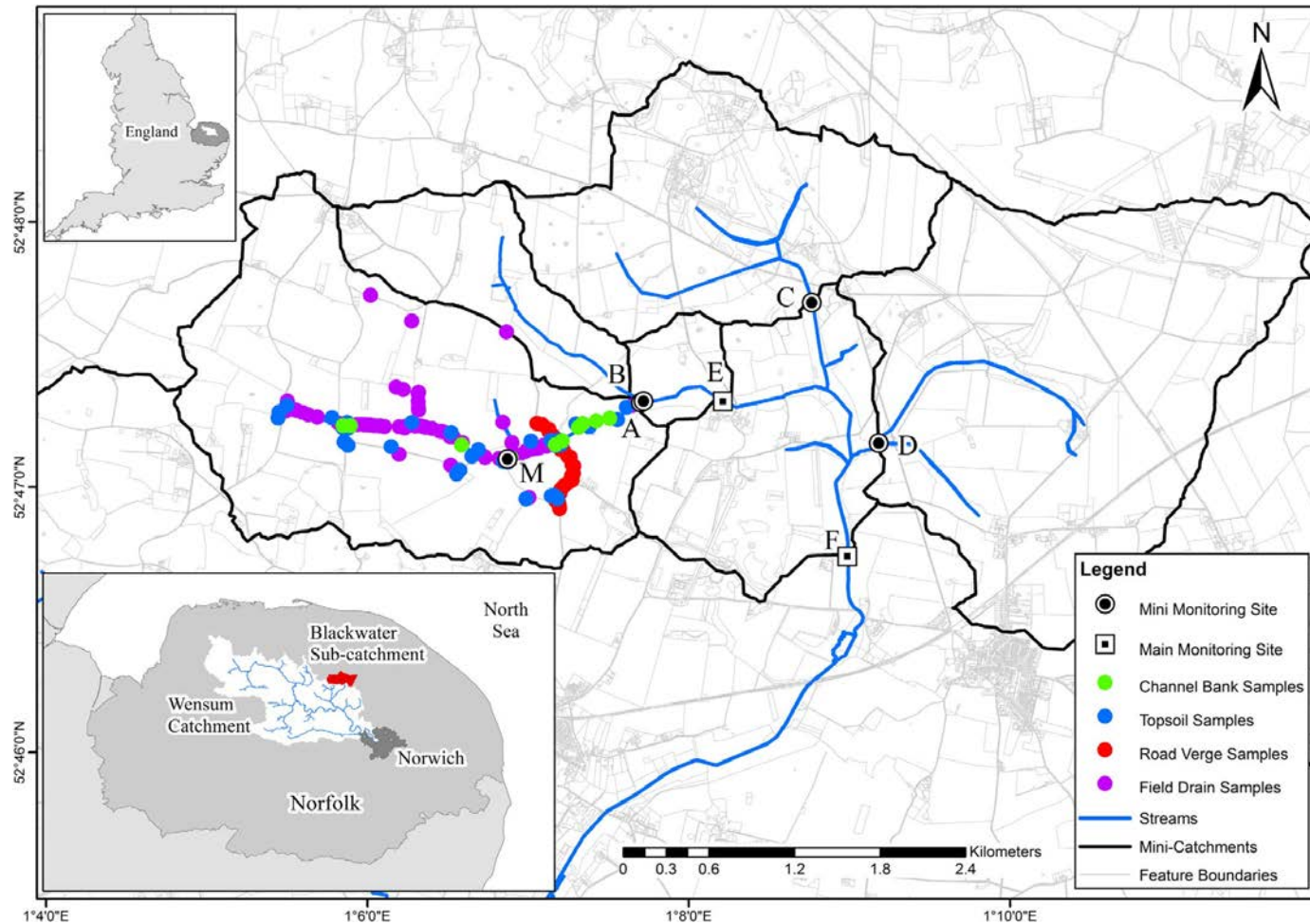
$$\begin{pmatrix} Al \\ Ca \\ Ce \\ Fe \\ K \\ Mg \\ Na \\ Ti \end{pmatrix} / \% \text{ by mass}$$

Ordinary Least Squares:

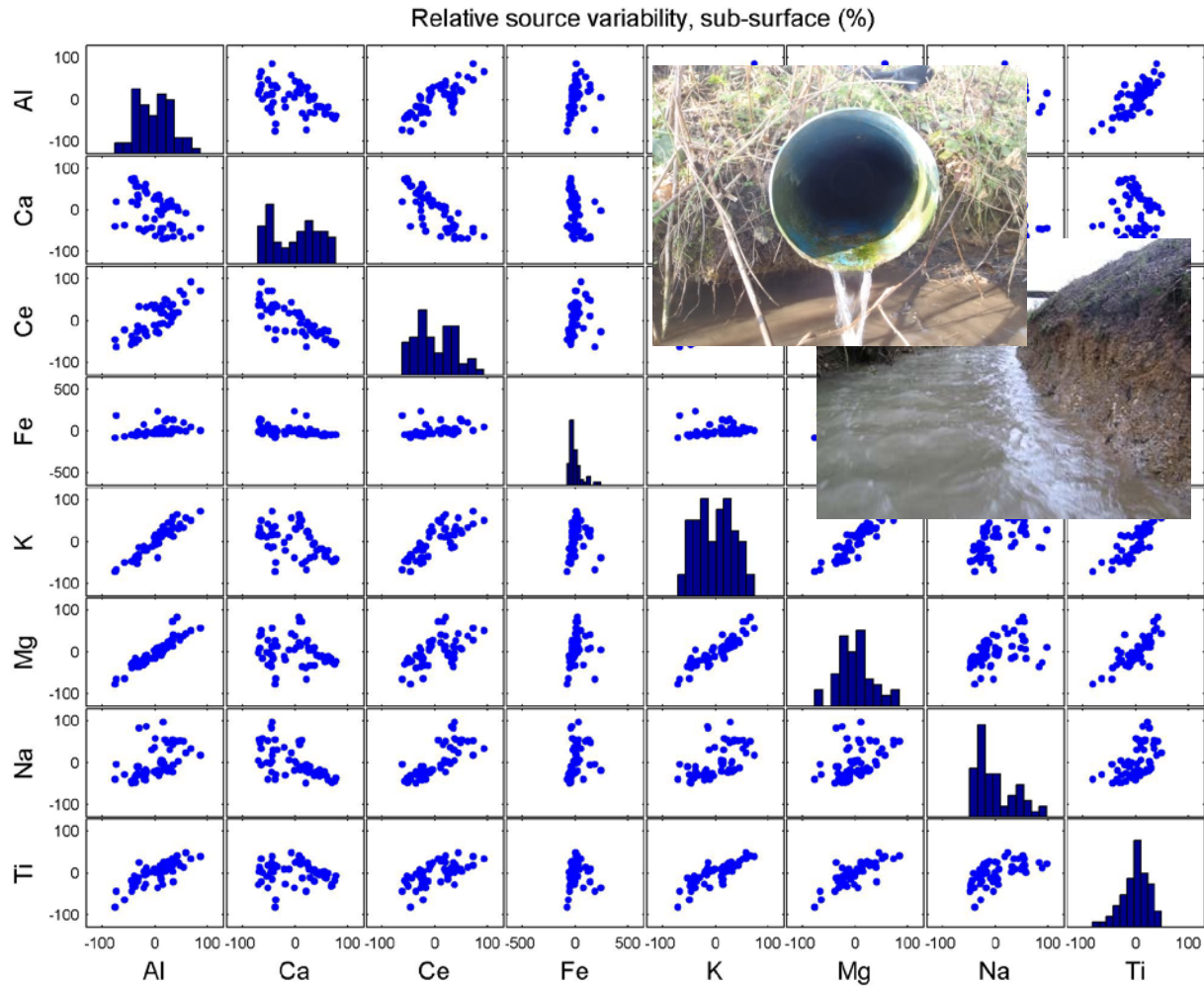
$$p(\epsilon) = N(\mu = 0, \sigma^2)$$

$$p(Y) = N(\mu = \sum_{k=1}^3 S_k \cdot P_k, \sigma^2)$$

Study site

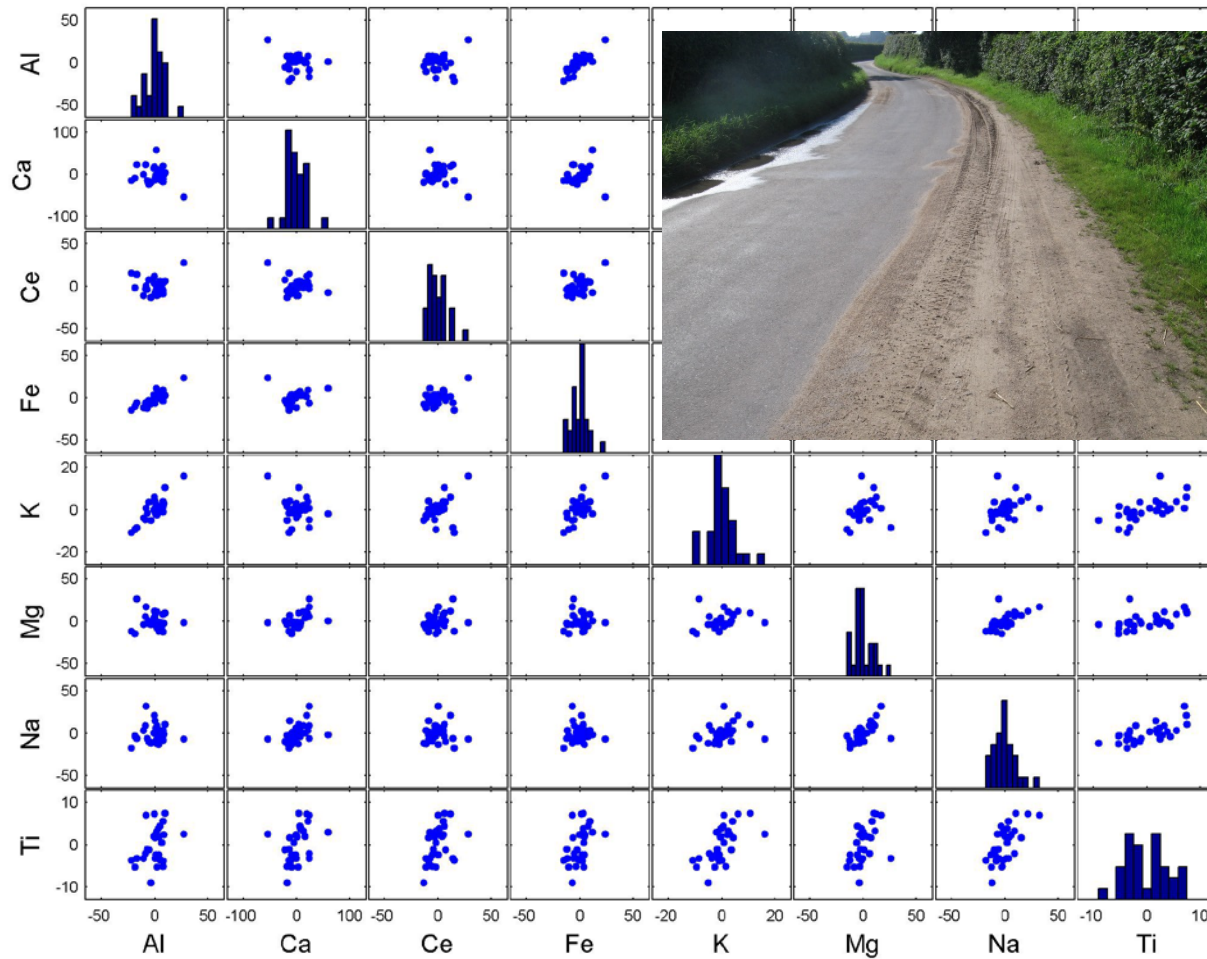


Source variability

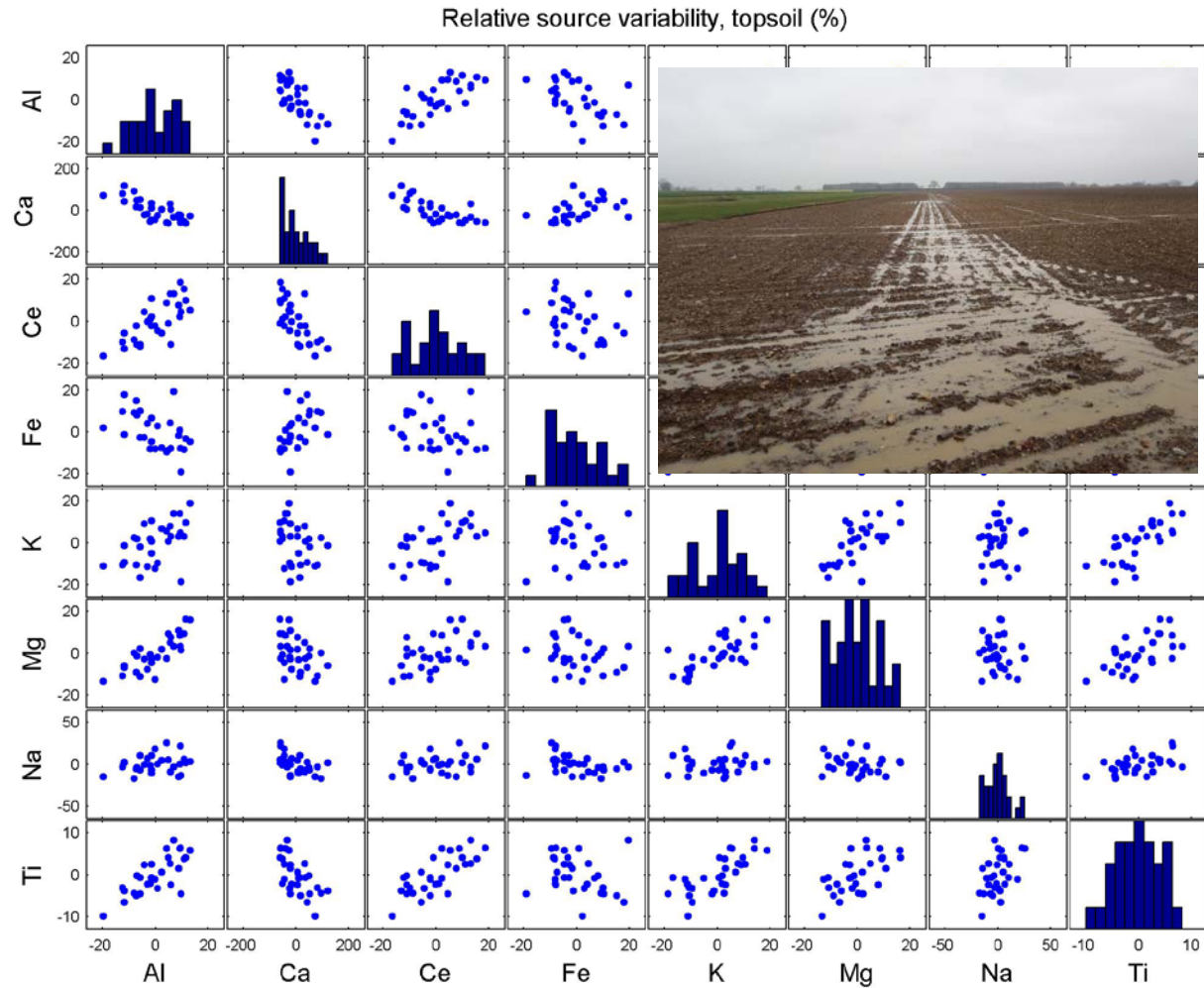


Source variability

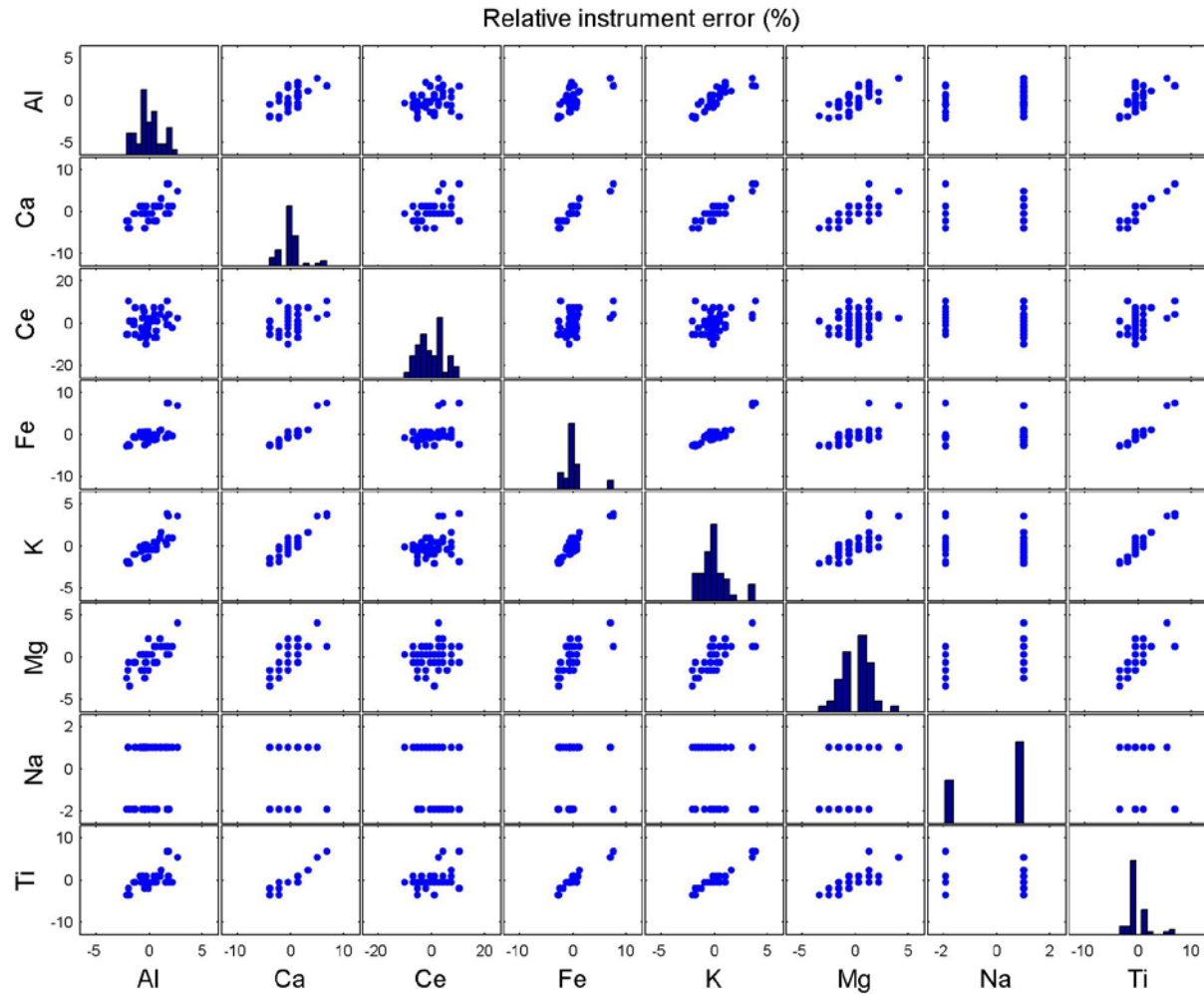
Relative source variability, road verges (%)



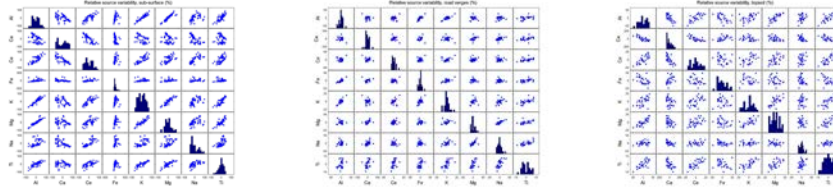
Source variability



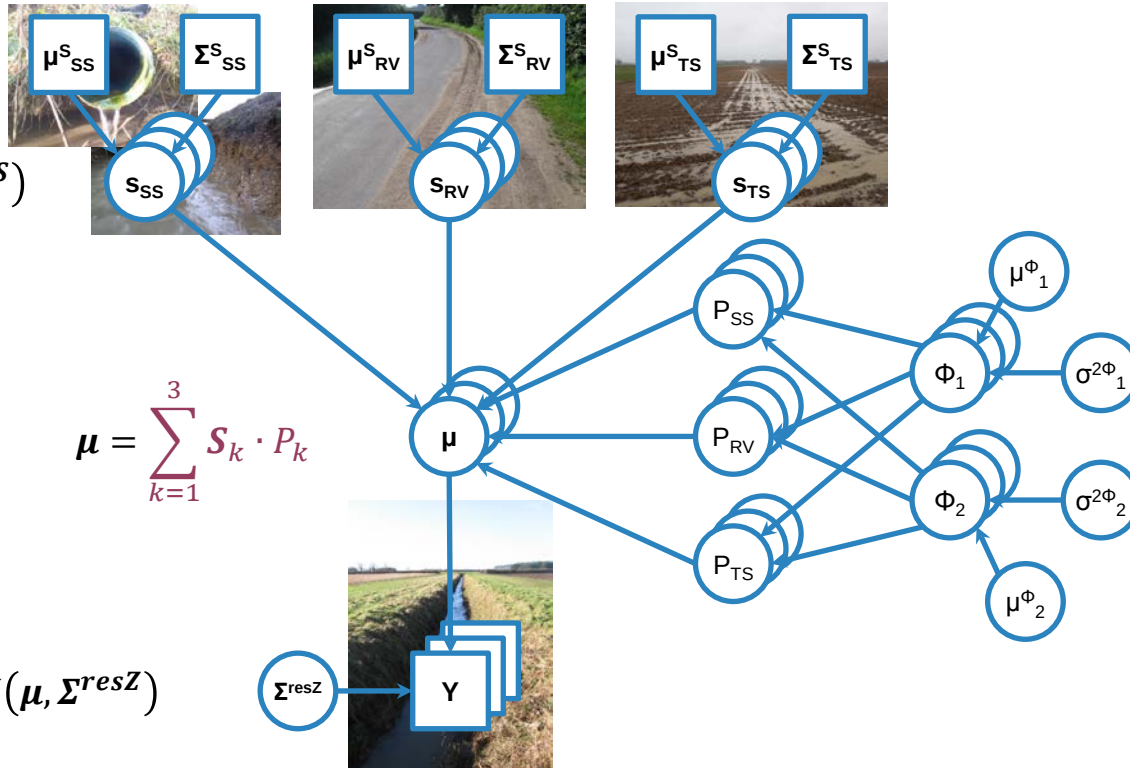
Instrument error



The Bayesian statistical approach



$$p(\mathcal{S}) = MVN(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{\mathcal{S}}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\mathcal{S}})$$

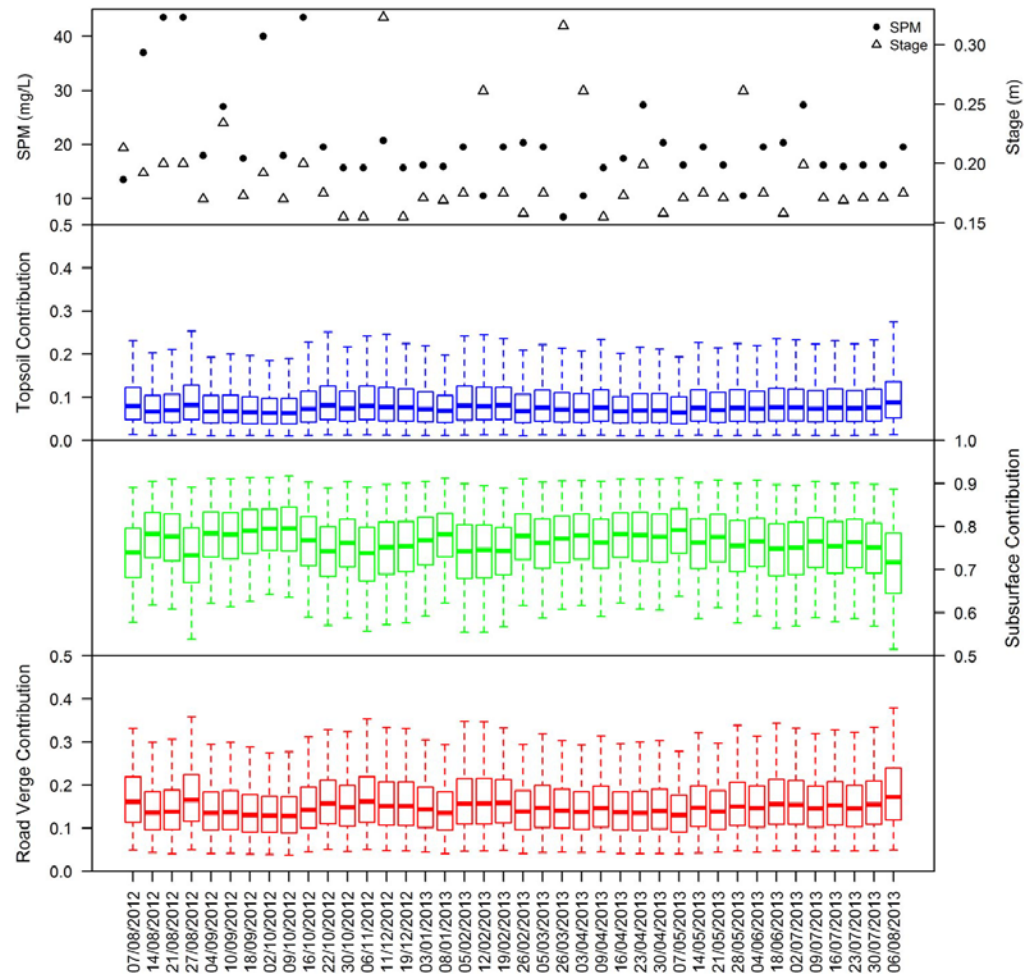
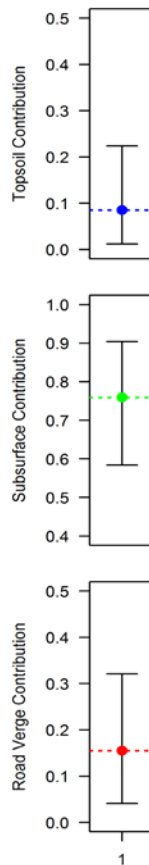


$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \sum_{k=1}^3 \mathbf{S}_k \cdot P_k$$

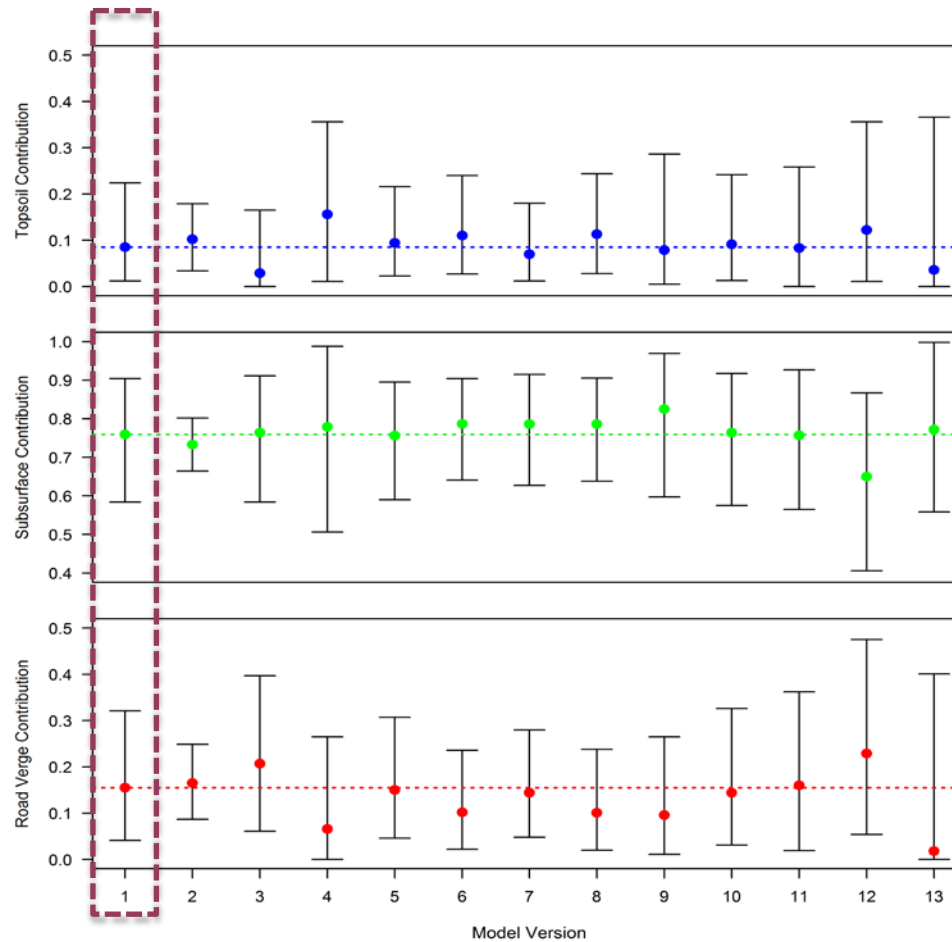
$$p(\mathbf{Y}) = MVN(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{resZ})$$

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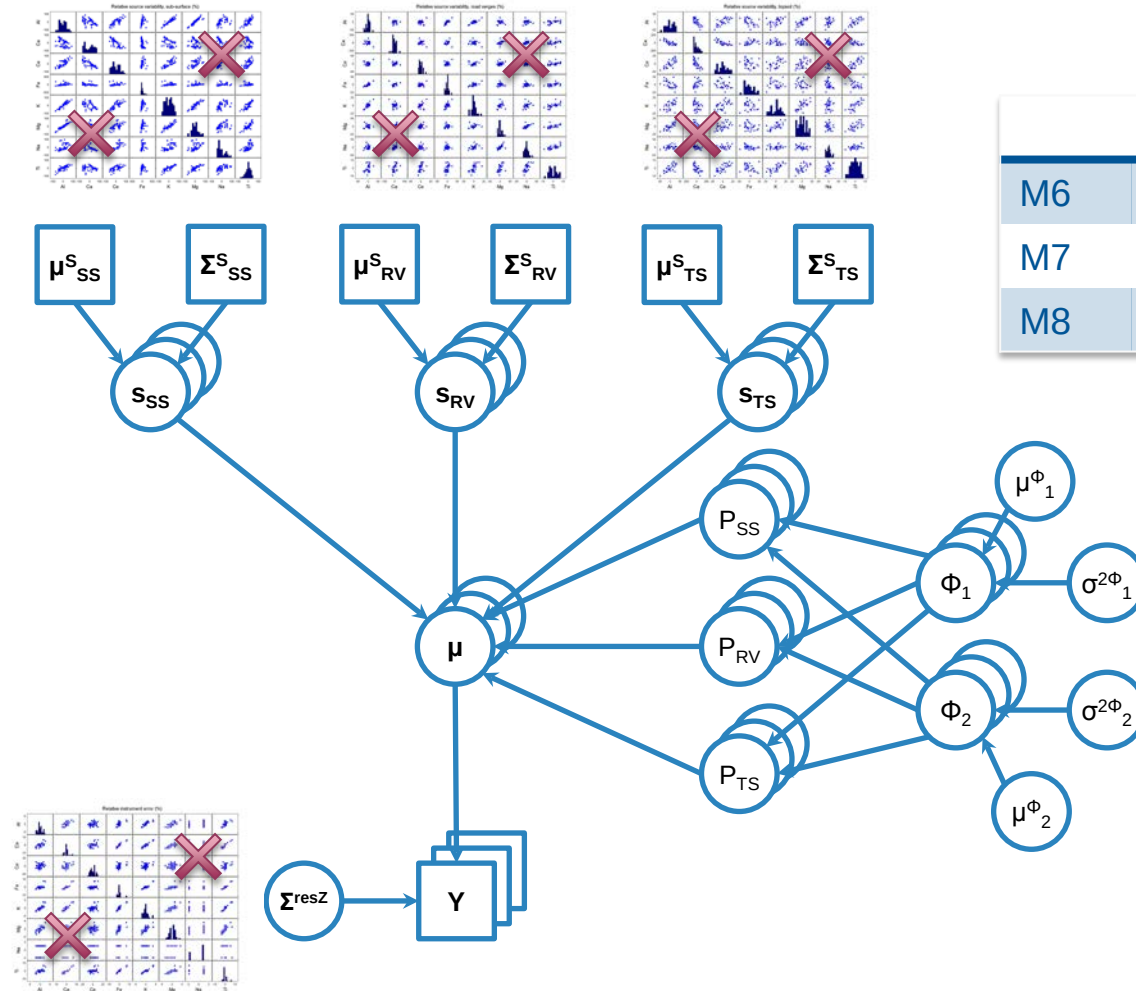
Baseflow results



Baseflow results

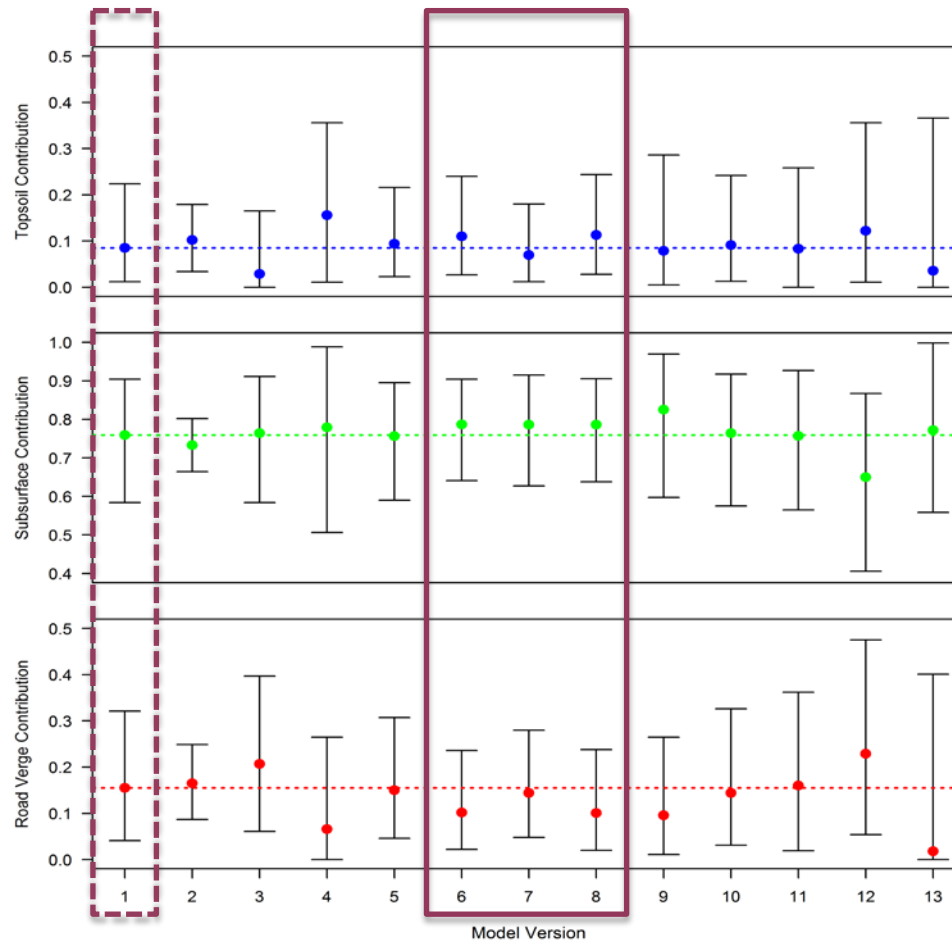


Sensitivity to covariance terms (S & Y)

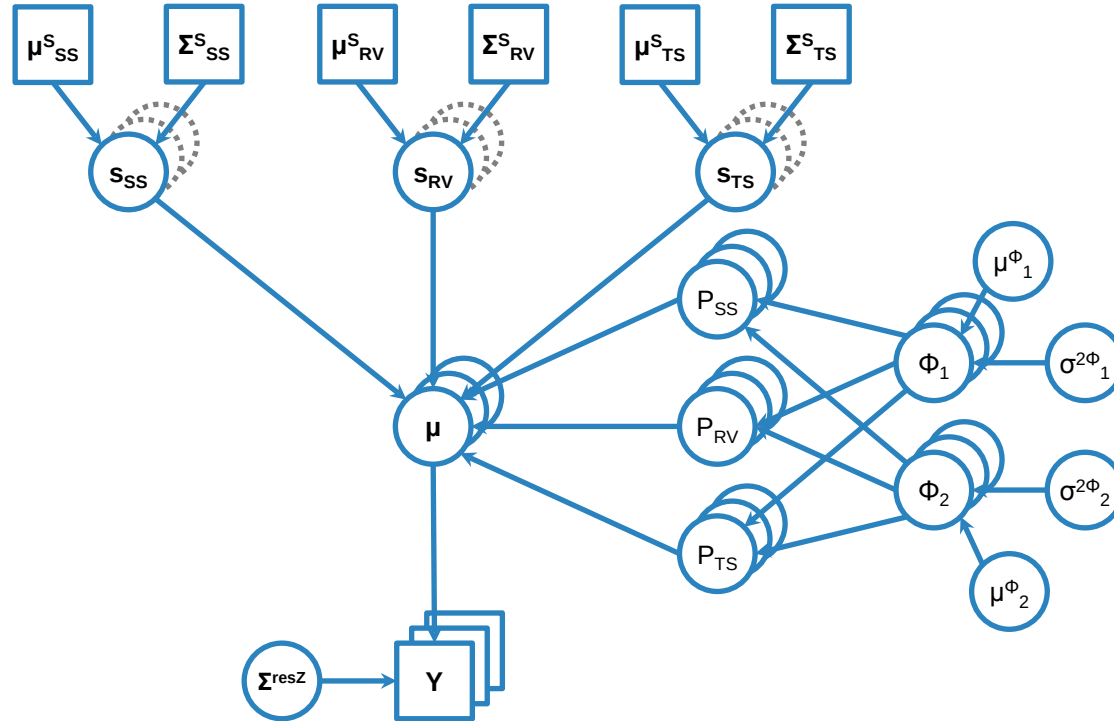


	Σ^S	Σ^{resZ}
M6	n	y
M7	y	n
M8	n	n

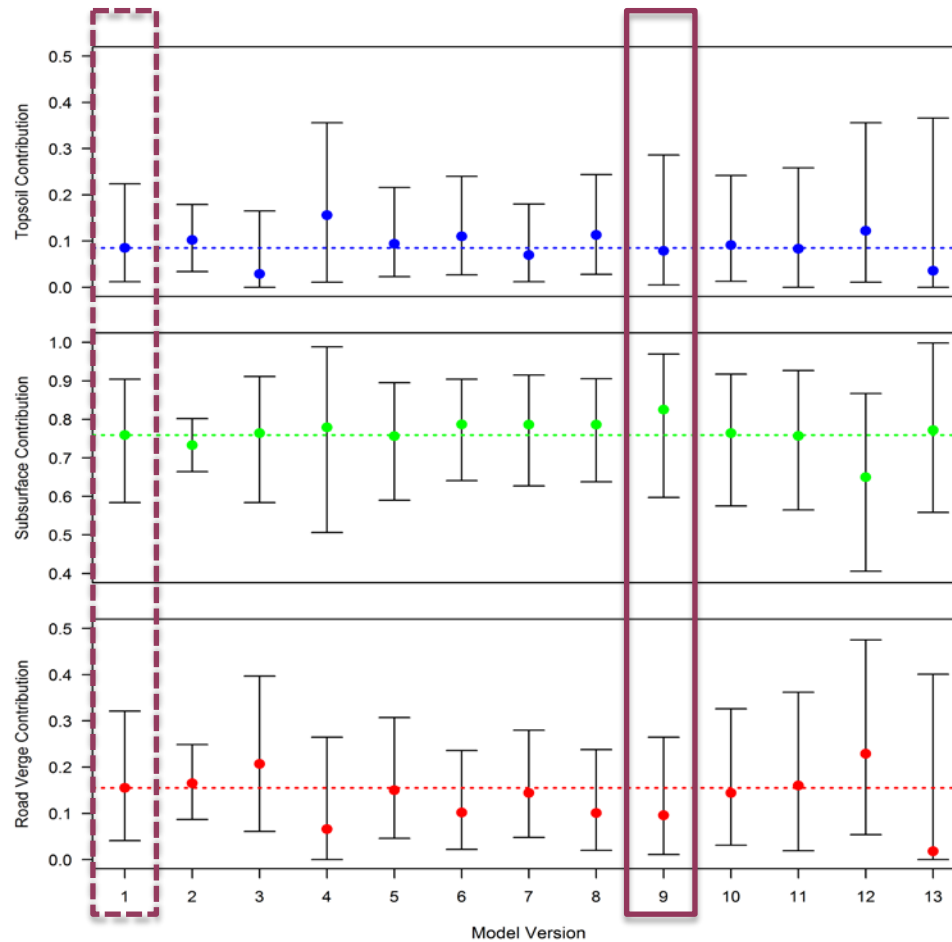
Sensitivity to covariance terms (S & Y)



Time-variant vs. time-invariant sources (S)

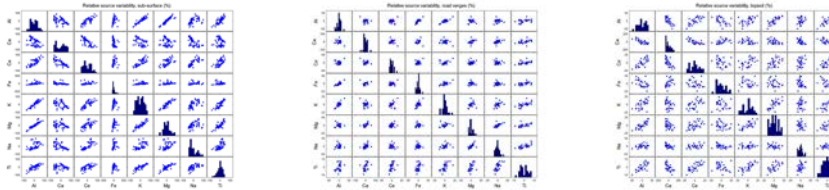


Time-variant vs. time-invariant sources (S)



Effect of common error assumptions

Sample randomly from sources (S)

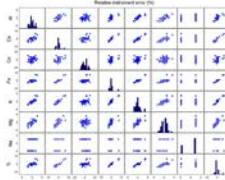


Optimise proportions (P) by Least Squares

$$\min \left(\sum_{j=1}^8 \left(Y_j - \sum_{k=1}^3 S_{jk} \cdot P_k \right)^2 \right)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^3 P_k = 1; P_k \geq 0$$

$$p(Y) = N(\mu = \sum_{k=1}^3 S_k \cdot P_k, \sigma^2)$$

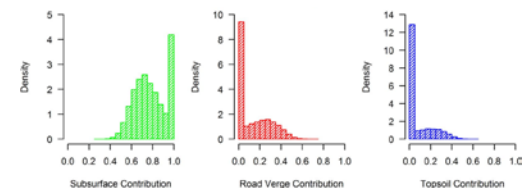


Sample randomly from target (Y)

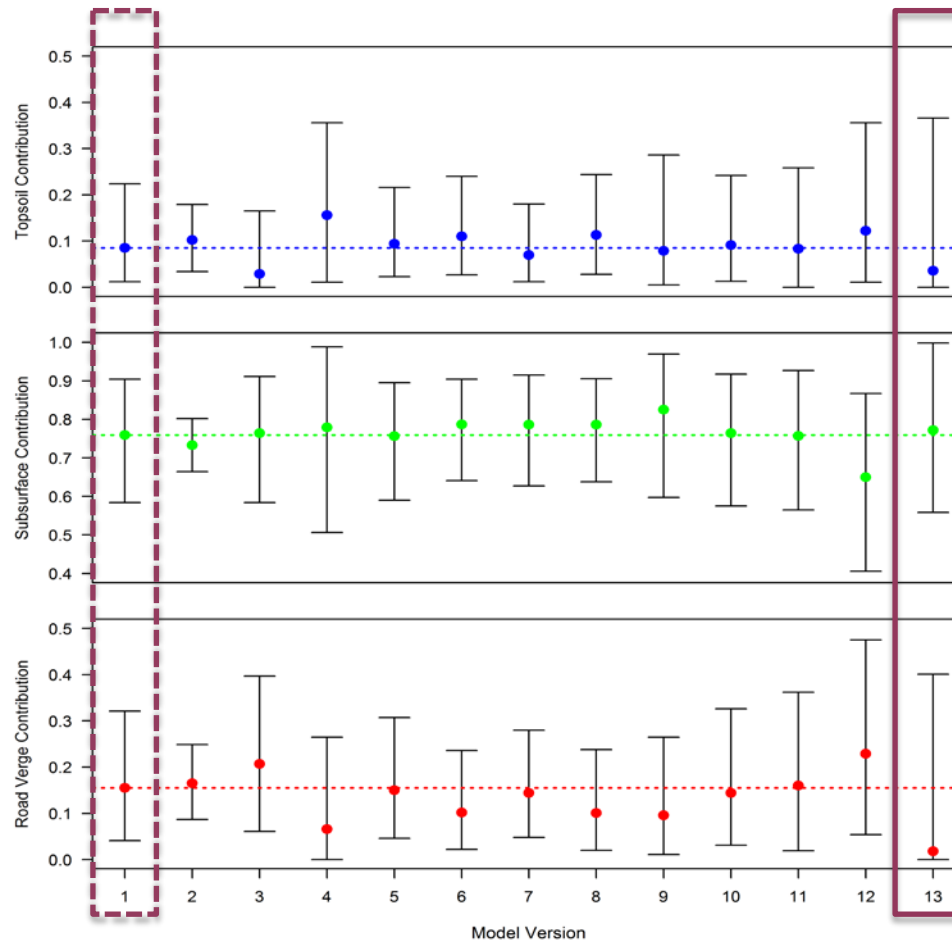
Apply goodness-of-fit criterion

$$\frac{1}{8} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^8 \frac{Y_j - \sum_{k=1}^3 S_{jk} \cdot P_k}{Y_j} < 0.05$$

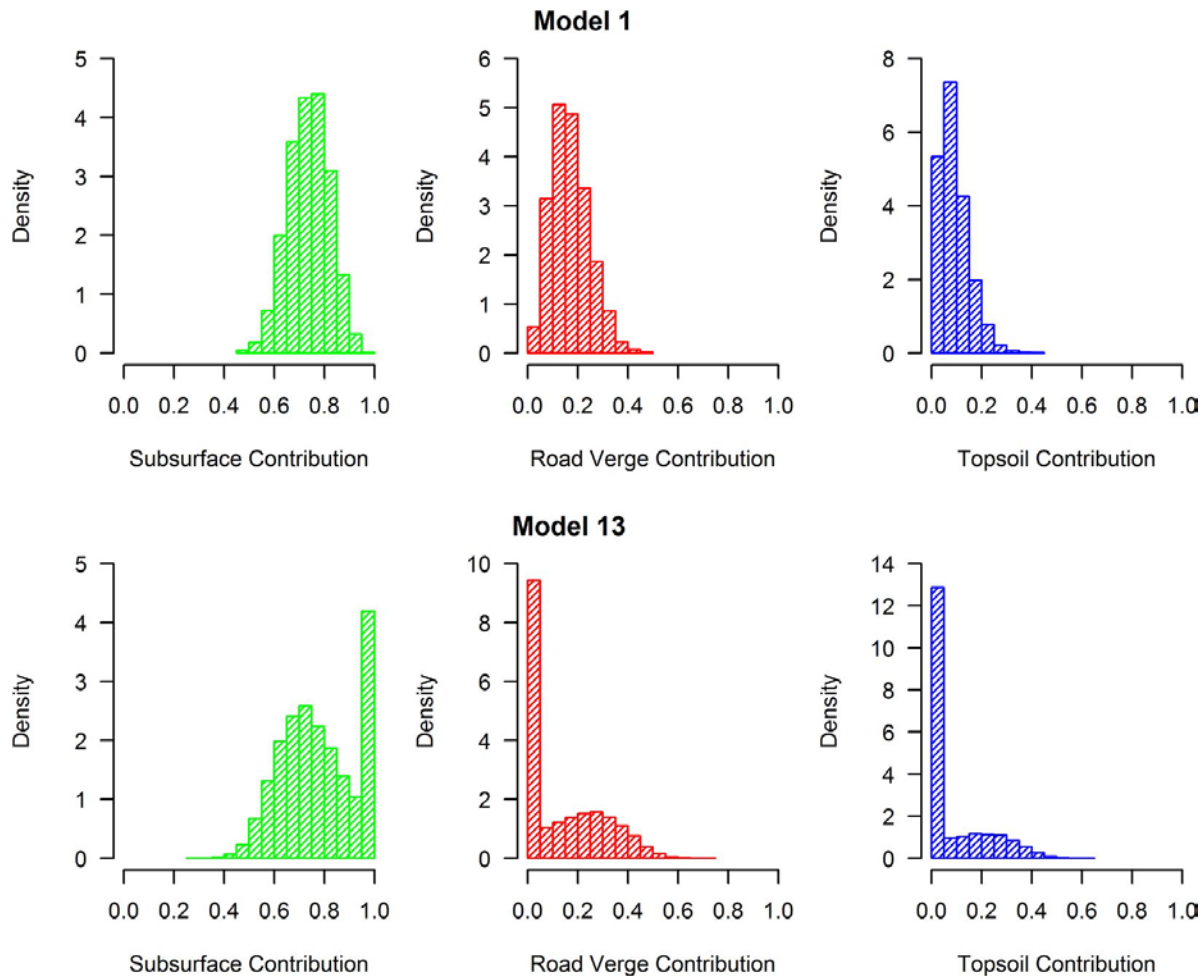
Summarise proportions (P) by relative frequency



Effect of common error assumptions



Edge artefacts of the common approach



- Mixing model error assumptions impacted significantly on source apportionment estimates
- Omitting fingerprint covariance resulted in biased source apportionment estimates
- Time-variant sources may account for erodability & connectivity differences in space & time within each source
- If these played a role then omitting them biased the results
- The common source apportionment approach was prone to edge artefacts resulting in overly skewed distributions
- Source apportionment studies should carefully consider & justify their (implicit) mixing model error assumptions

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