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**NEW INSIGHTS INTO LONG-TERM
RIVER CHEMISTRY TIME SERIES
FROM PERIODIC MULTIVARIATE NORMAL
HIDDEN MARKOV MODELS**

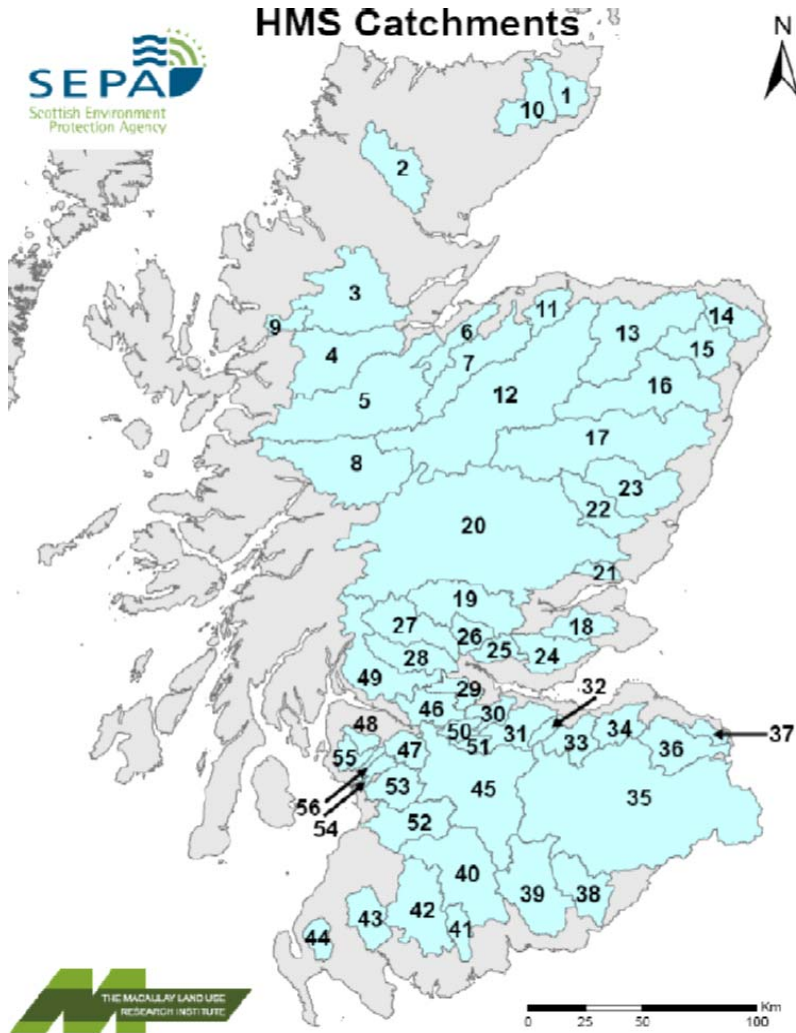
joint work with Martyn Futter and Mark Brewer

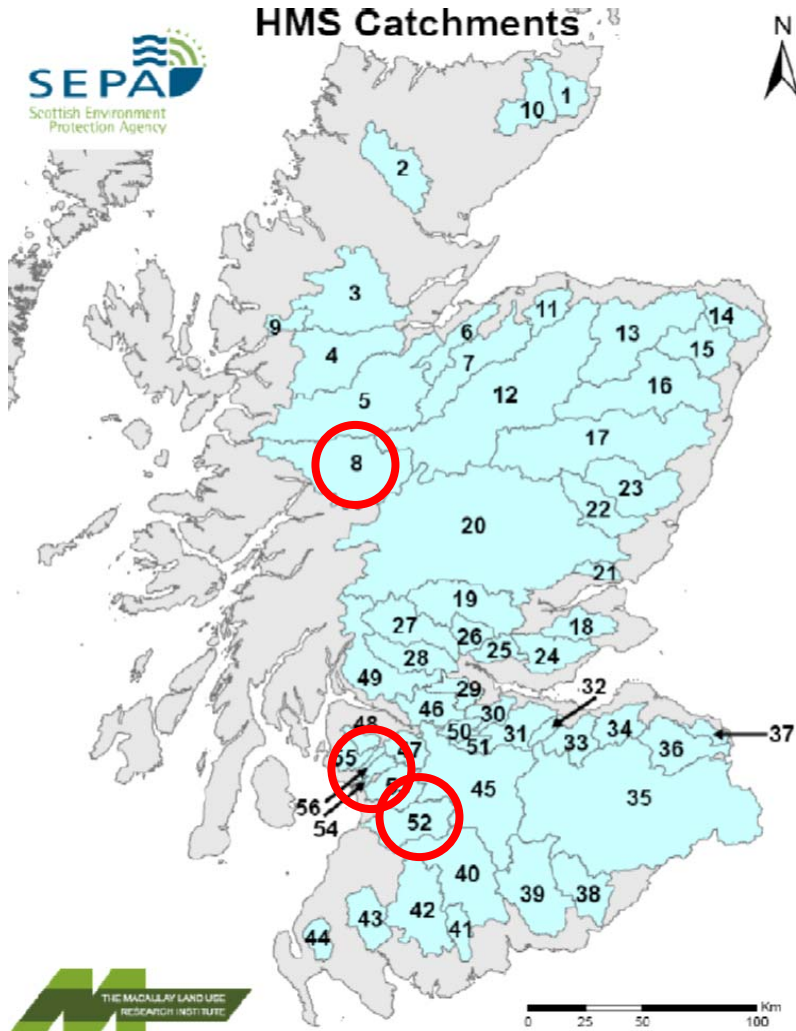
Second International Workshop on Catchment Management in the Rio Cuiaba Basin

18th – 20th August 2009, Macaulay Institute, Aberdeen

NEW INSIGHTS INTO LONG-TERM RIVER CHEMISTRY TIME SERIES FROM PERIODIC MULTIVARIATE NORMAL HIDDEN MARKOV MODELS:

- 1) Data
- 2) Classification problem
- 3) Model
- 4) Results

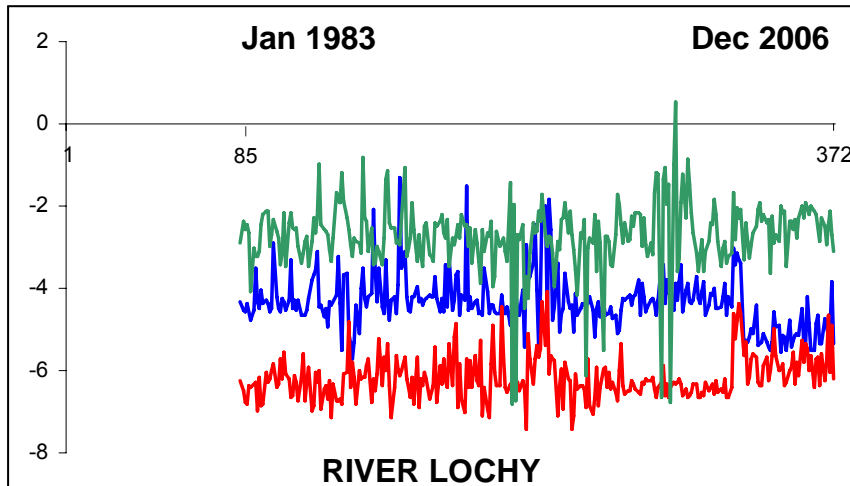
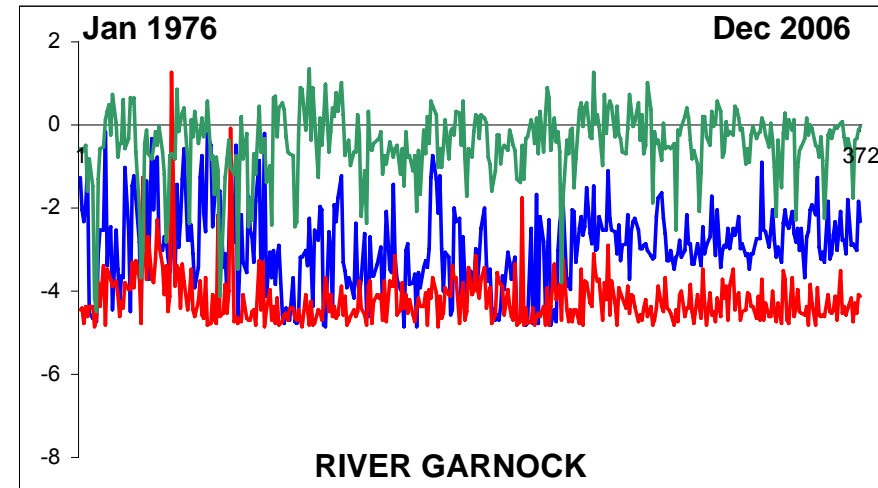
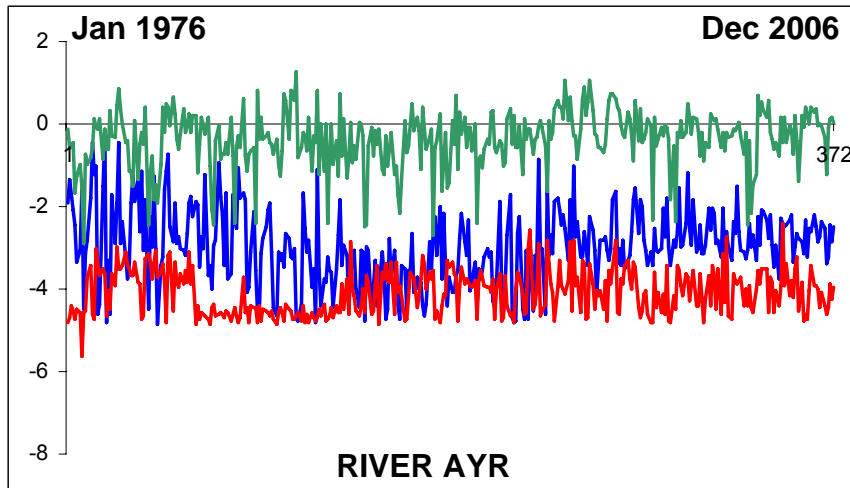




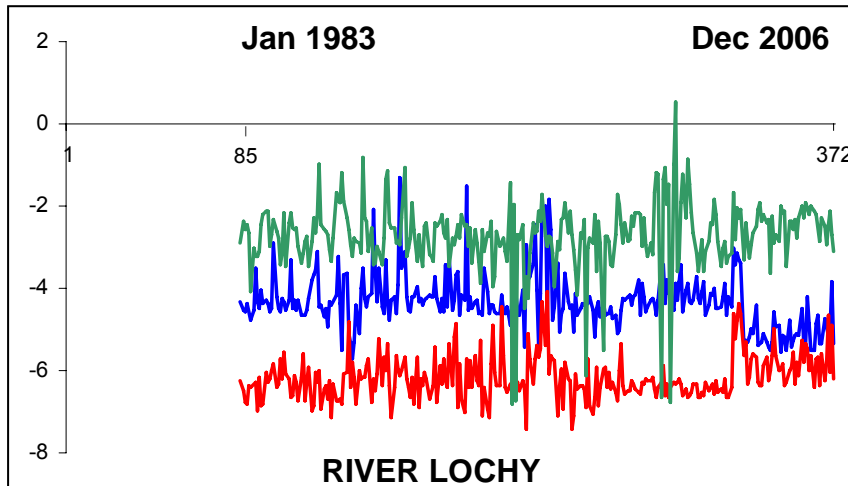
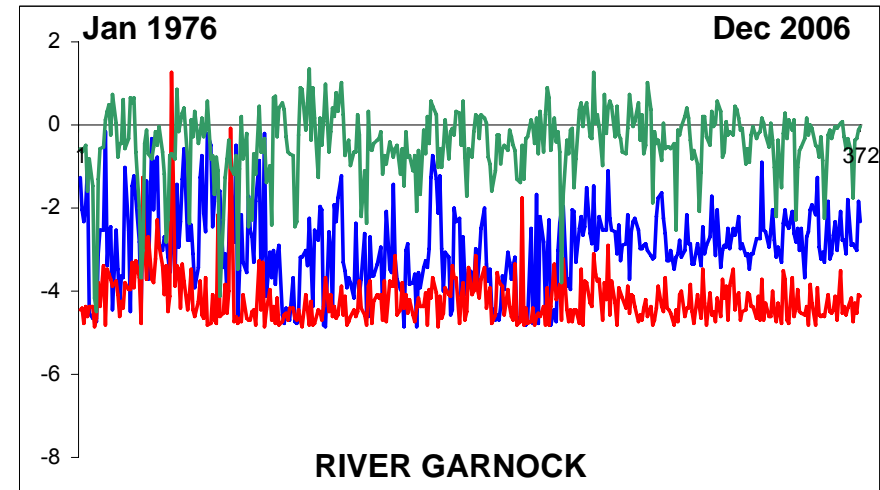
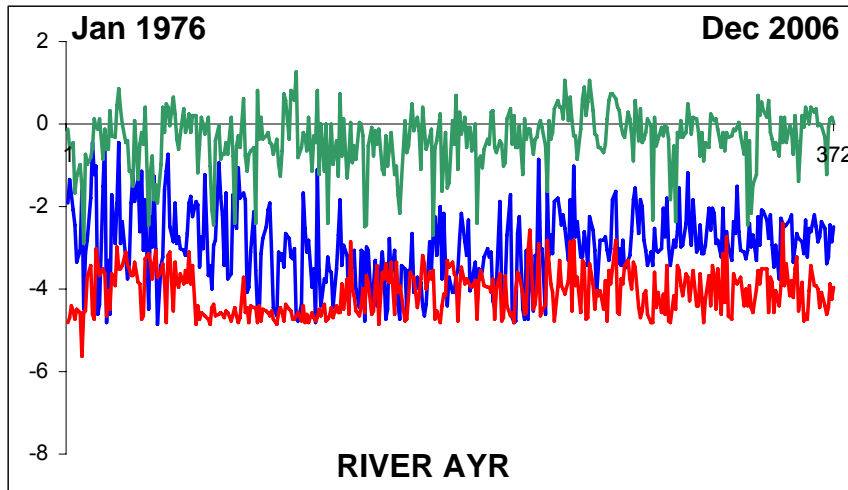
8 River Lochy

56 River Garnock

52 River Ayr



In-concentrations of NH_4 (—),
 NO_2 (—), and NO_3 (—) in
Rivers Ayr, Garnock, and
Lochy



weak dependency
non-linearity
non-normality
monthly periodicity
missing values

missing values	River Ayr	NH4: 30/372 (8%)
		NO3: 31/372 (8%)
		NO2: 30/372 (8%)
	River Garnock	NH4: 43/372 (12%)
		NO3: 43/372 (12%)
		NO2: 43/372 (12%)
	River Lochy	NH4: 12/288 (4%)
		NO3: 11/288 (4%)
		NO2: 12/288 (4%)

- (i) the description of the main features of the series
- (ii) the modelling of the sequence of the data
- (iii) the prediction of the future values
- (iv) the control of the process to take actions to adjust it

- (v) the classification of the observations in a small number of homogeneous groups

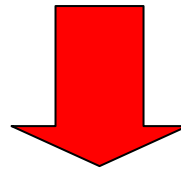
- (vi) the occurrence of change-points within the dynamics of the series

- (vii) the modelling of the heterogeneity in the data through the switching among different means and covariance matrices

- (v) the classification of the observations in a small number of homogeneous groups

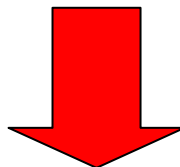
- (vi) the occurrence of change-points within the dynamics of the series

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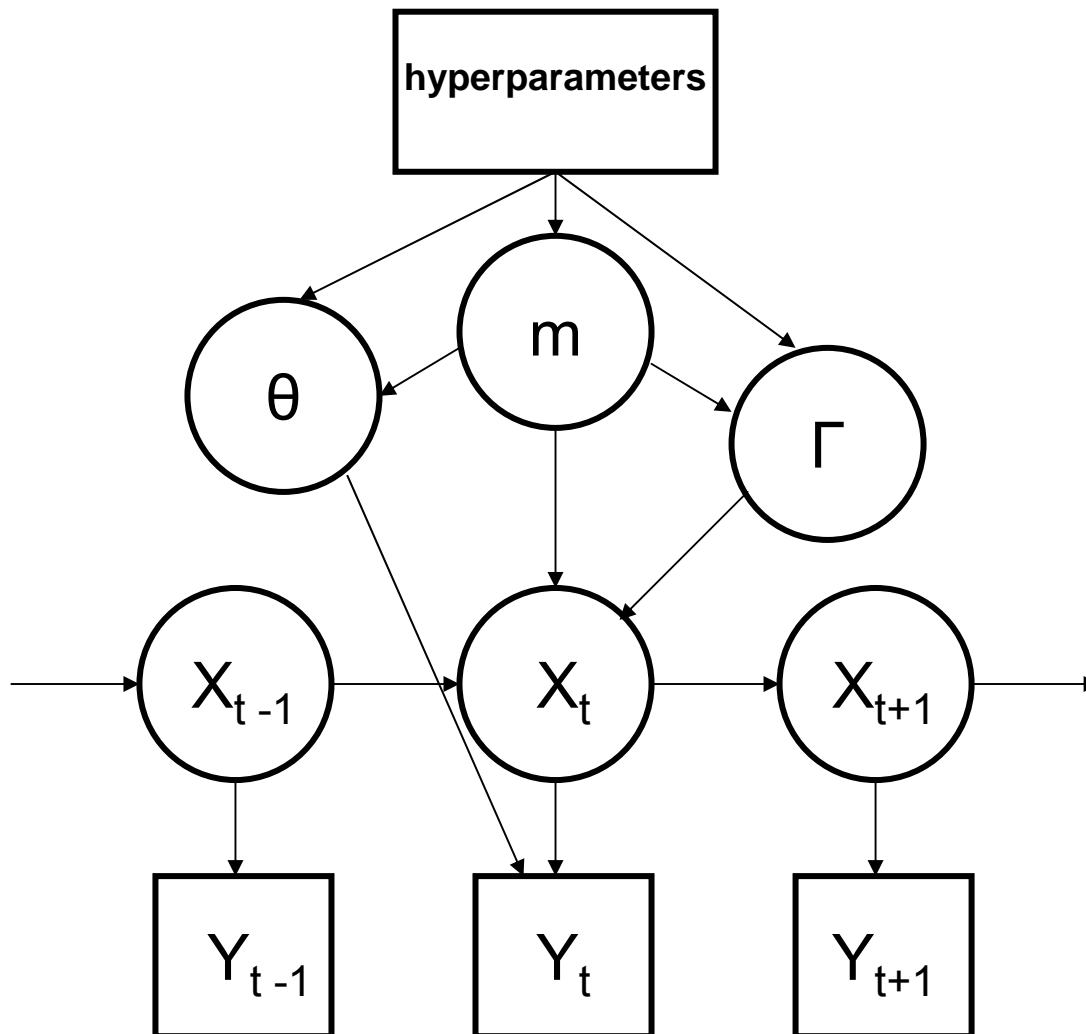


Hidden Markov Models

Hidden Markov Models



- * the number of groups is not fixed a priori
- * * no threshold is defined



$$(Y_t | X_t=i) = \mu_i + \beta_t + E_t \quad i \in \{1, \dots, m\}; \quad t = 1, \dots, T$$

$$(E_t | X_t=i) \sim \mathcal{N}_{(p)}(0; \Sigma_i)$$

$$(Y_t | X_t=i) \sim \mathcal{N}_{(p)}(\mu_i + \beta_t; \Sigma_i)$$

$$\mu_i = (\mu_{i,1}, \dots, \mu_{i,p})$$

$$\beta_t = (\beta_{t,1}, \dots, \beta_{t,p})$$

$$\beta_{t,i} = \sum_{s=1}^q \left(\beta_{1;s;j} \cos\left(\frac{\pi s t}{q}\right) + \beta_{2;s;j} \sin\left(\frac{\pi s t}{q}\right) \right) \quad 2q = 12$$

$$\Sigma_i = [\sigma_{i,j,k}]_{(p \times p)}$$

$$i \in \{1, \dots, m\}; \quad j, k = 1, \dots, p$$

reversible jump Markov chain Monte Carlo algorithms

2 steps: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m \quad [Ayr \Rightarrow 4] \\ \quad [Garnock \Rightarrow 5] \\ \quad [Lochy \Rightarrow 5] \\ \theta = (\mu, \Sigma, \beta) \\ \Gamma \\ \text{missing values} \end{array} \right.$

ex post: hidden states

Results

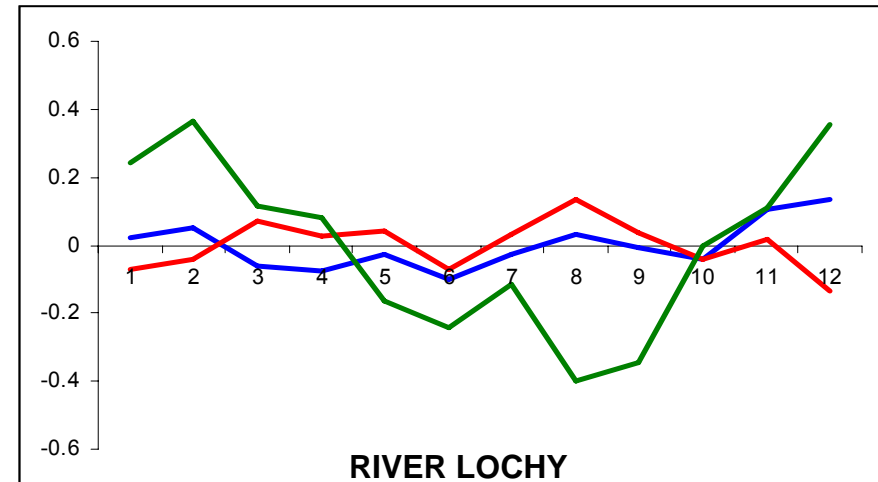
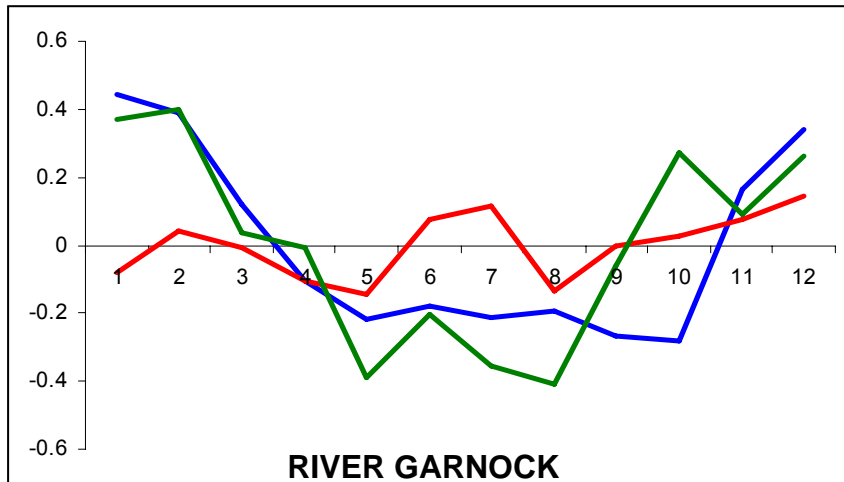
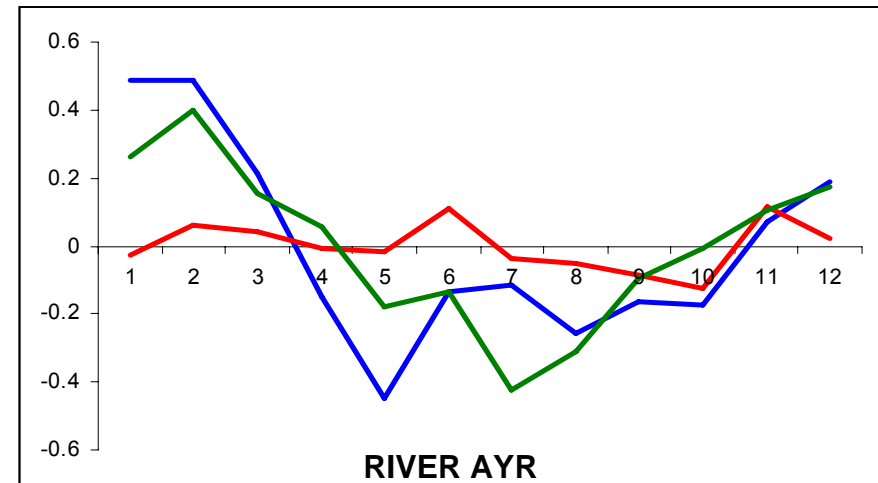


monthly periodicity

NH4 (—)

NO2 (—)

NO3 (—)

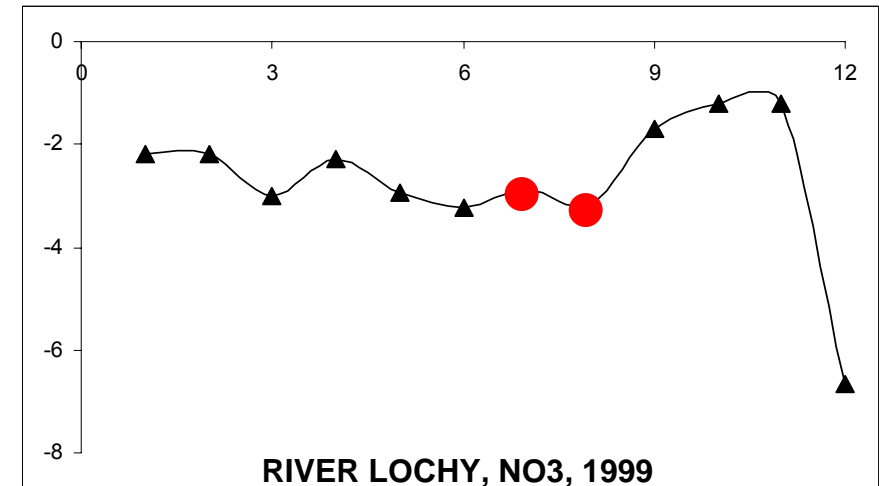
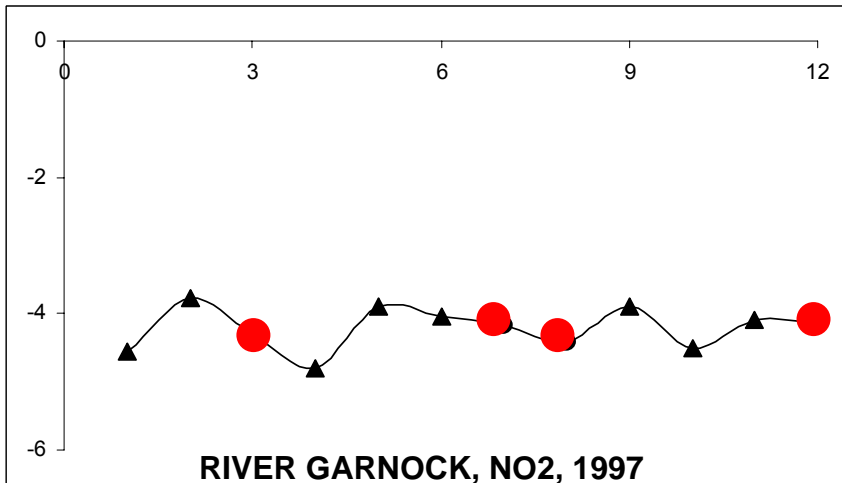
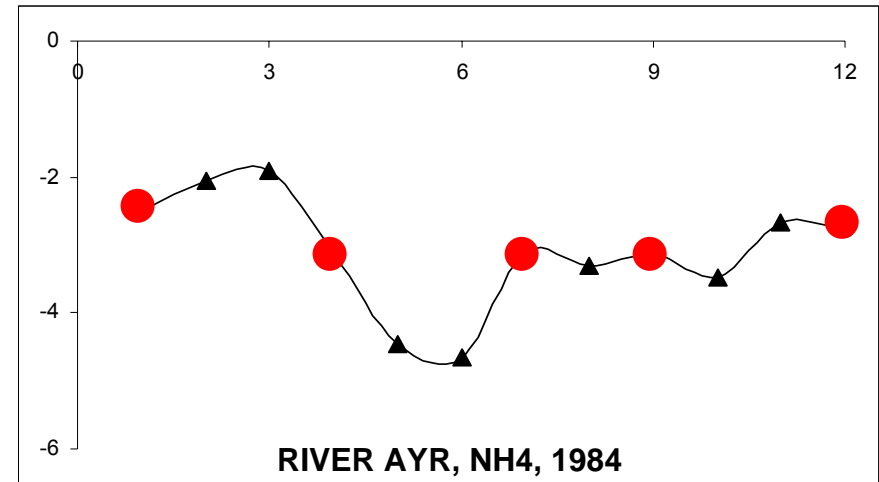


Results

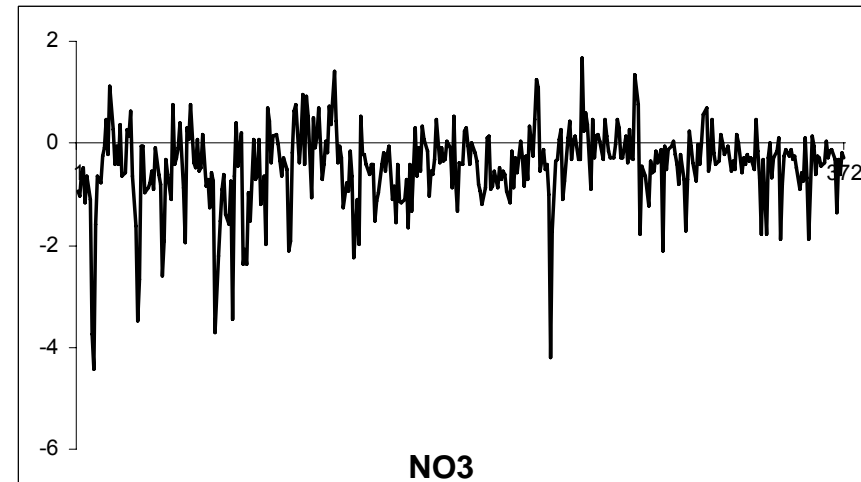
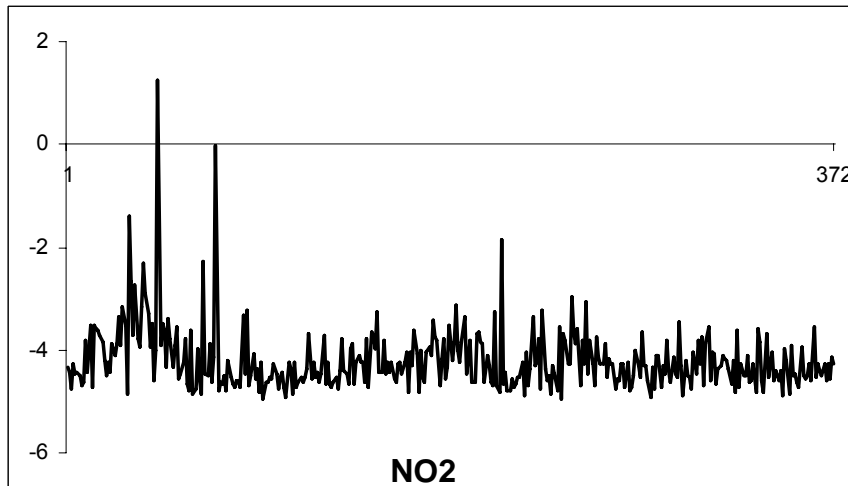
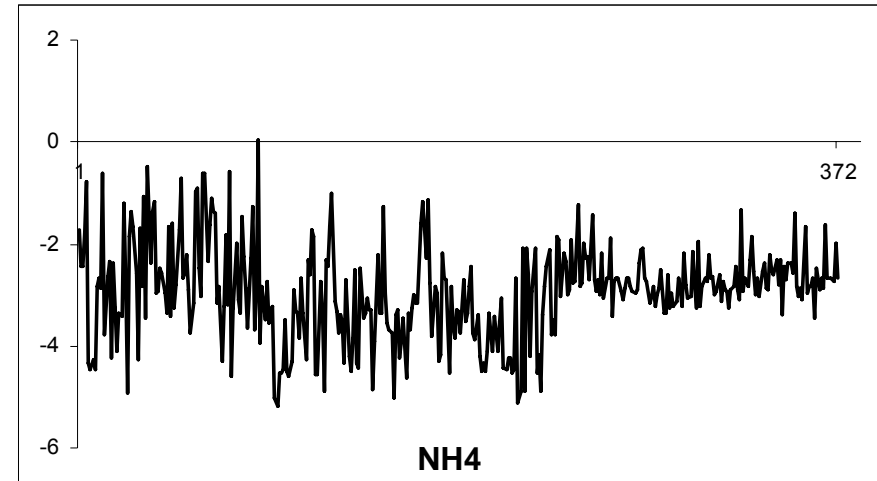
missing values

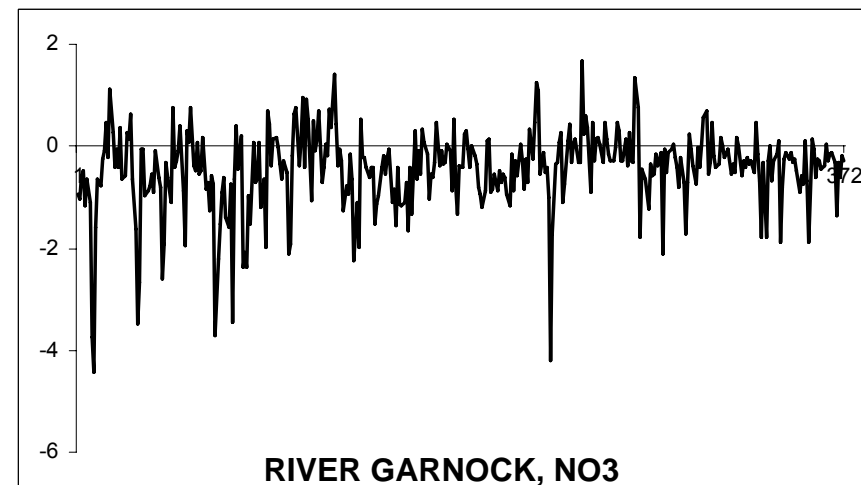
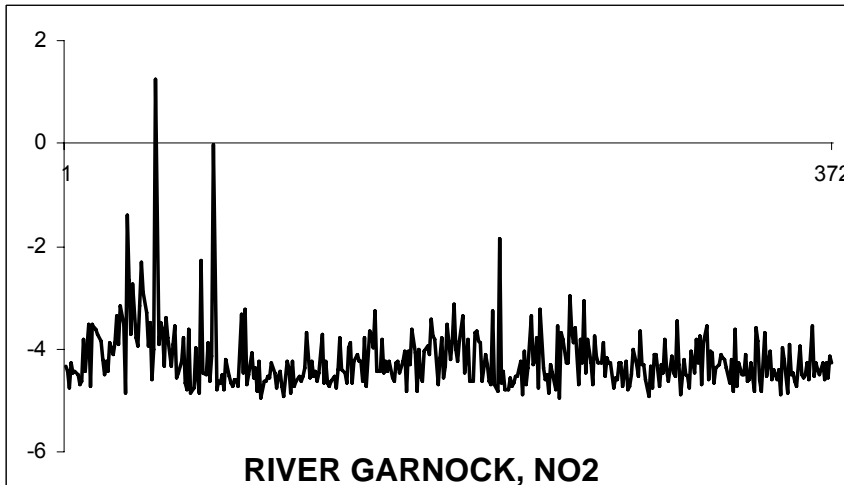
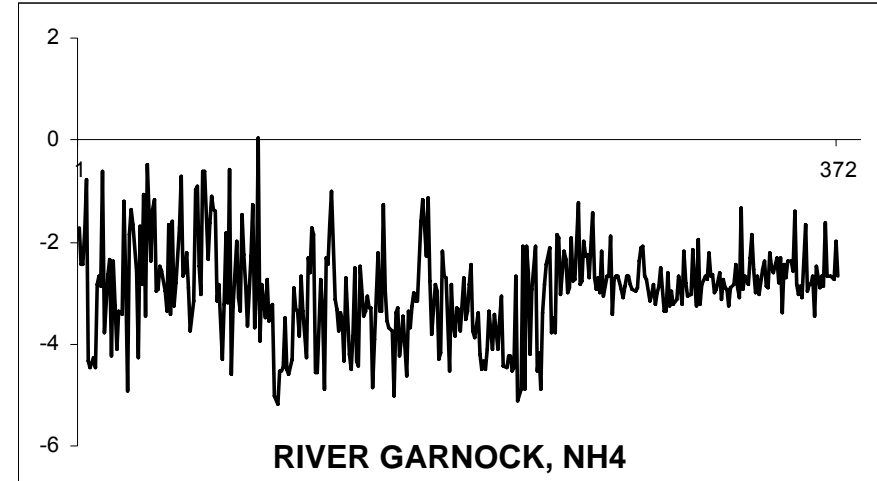
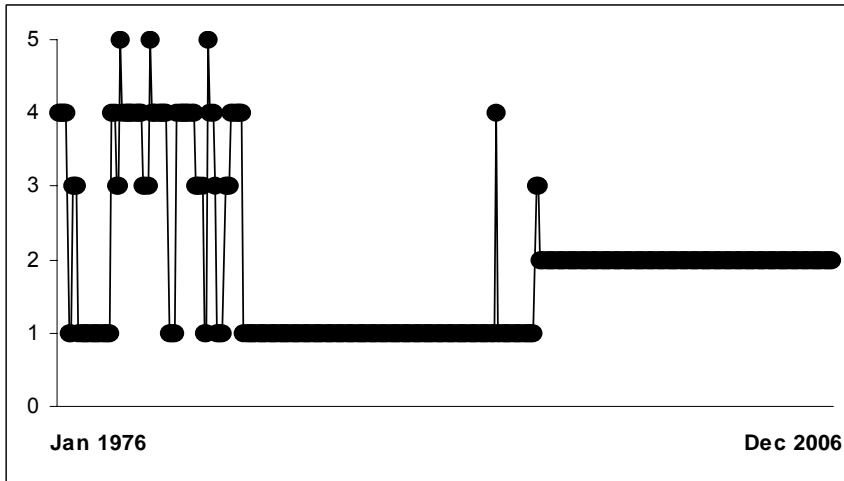
▲ = actual

● = fitted

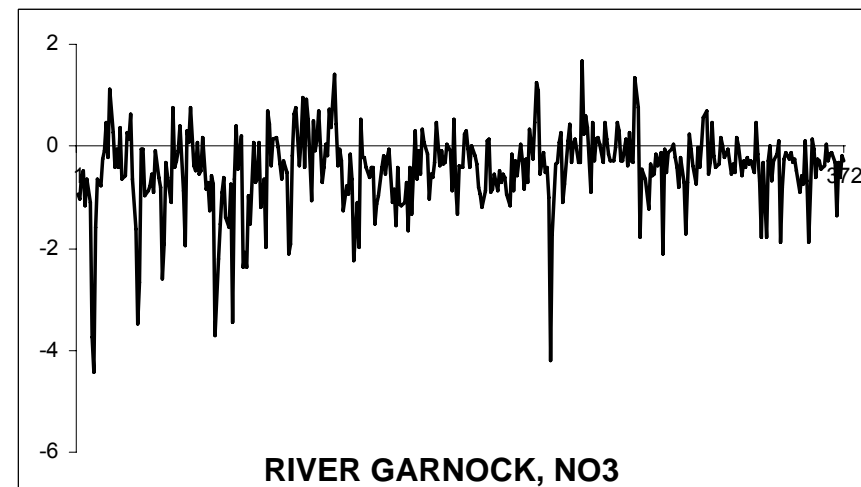
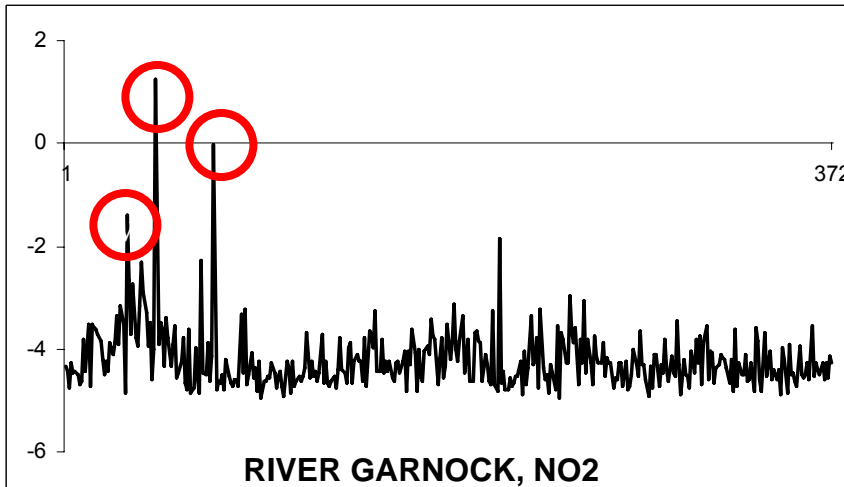
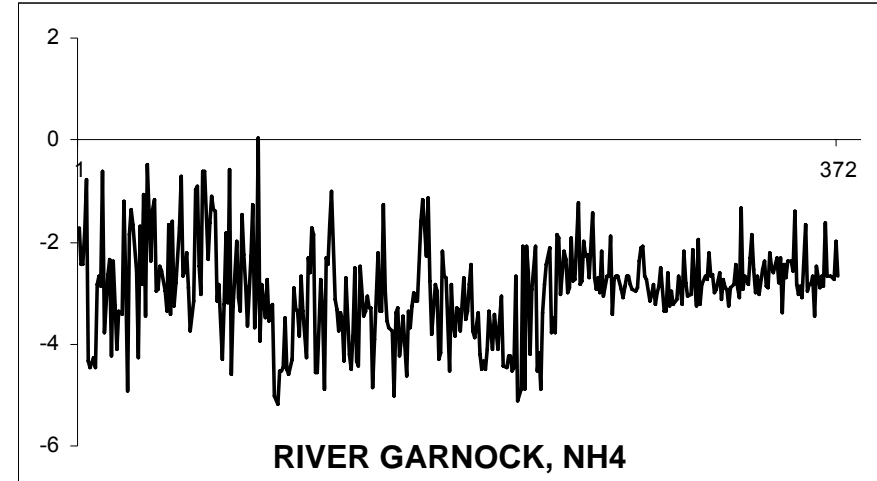
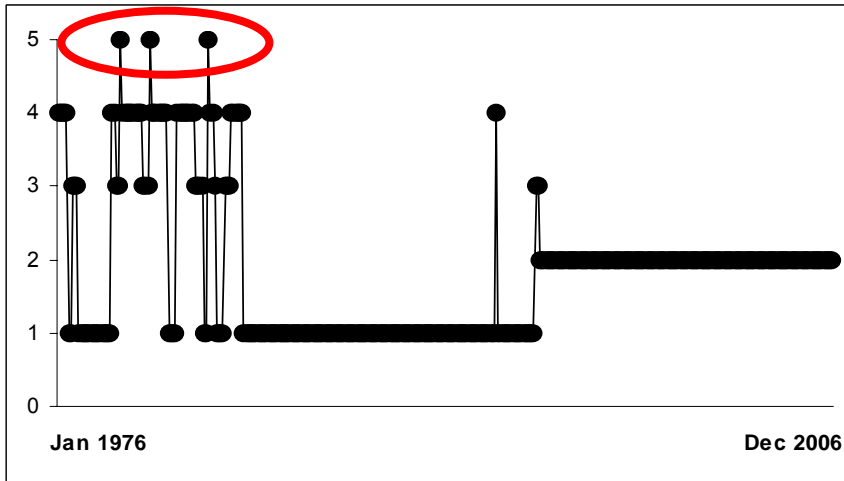


River Garnock: deseasonalized observations and hidden states ($y_t - \beta_t$)

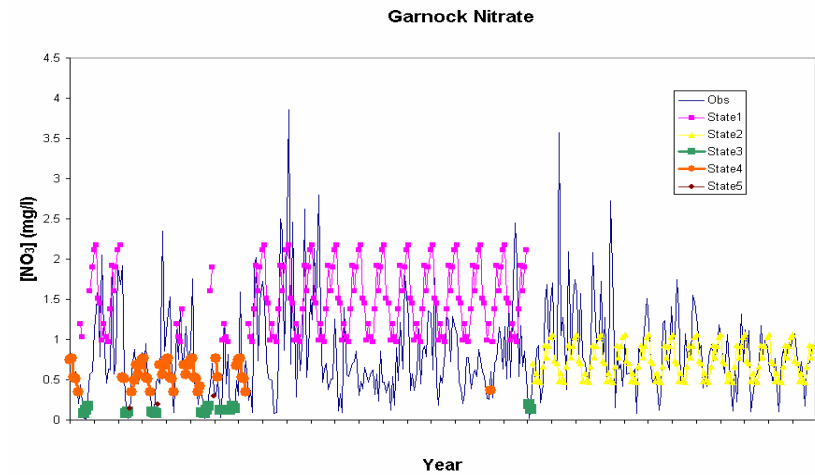
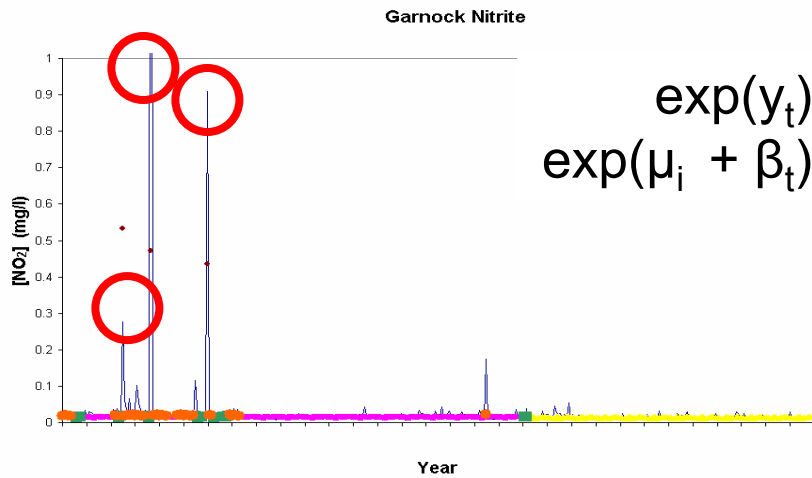
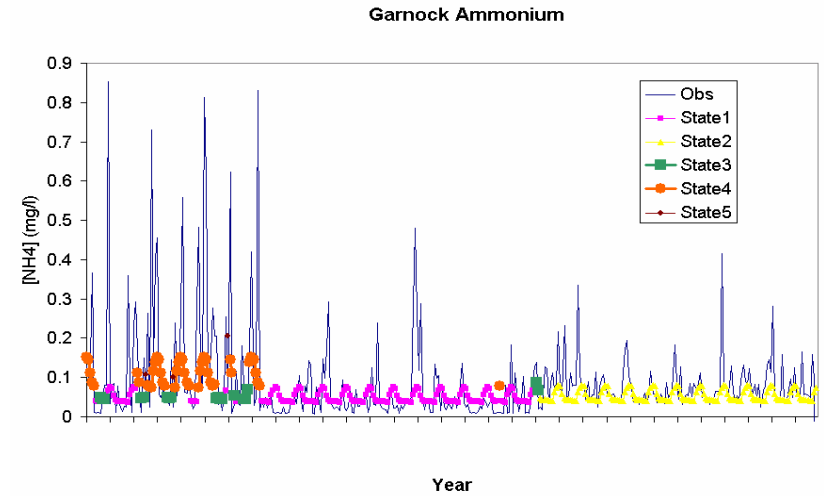
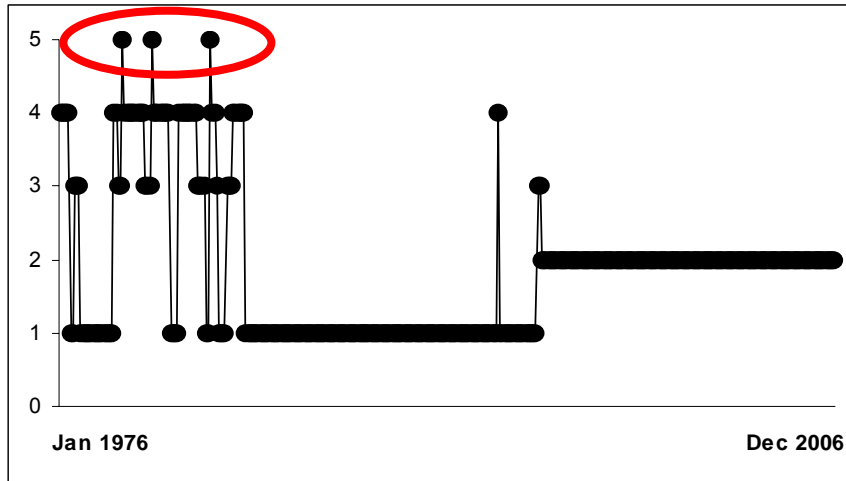




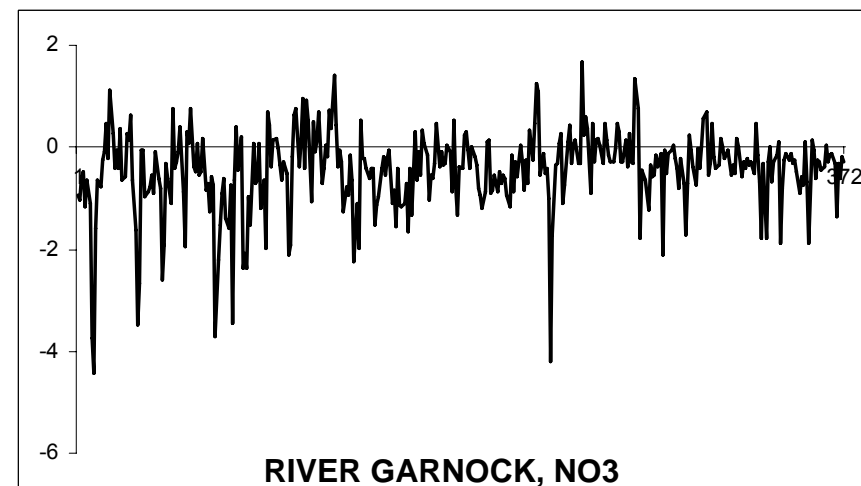
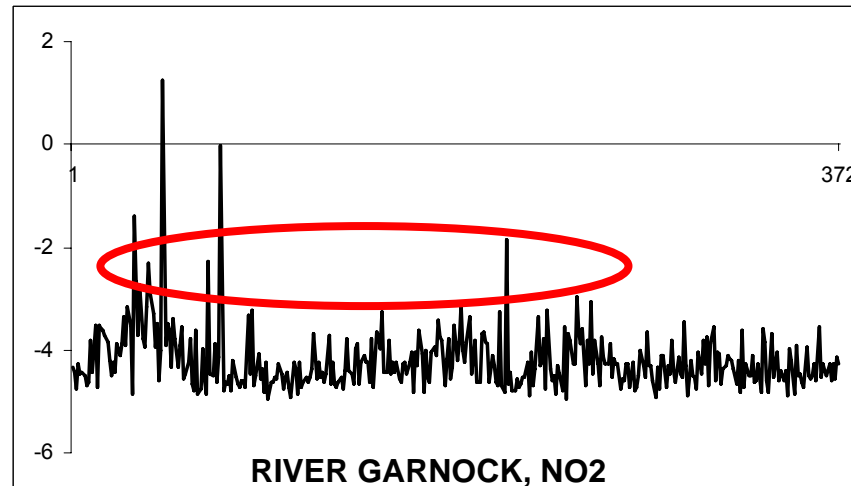
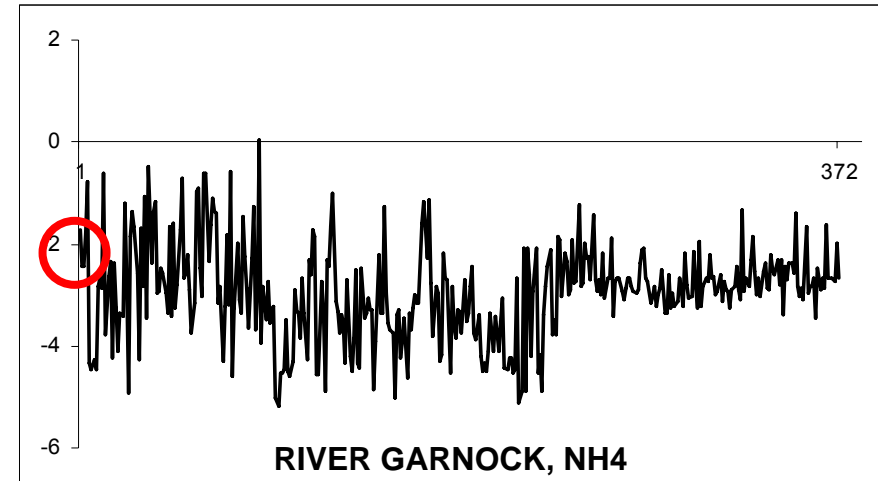
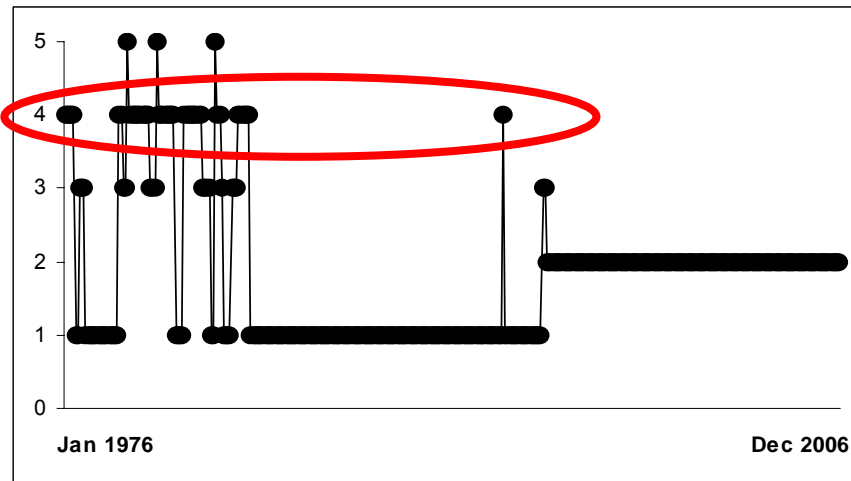
Results



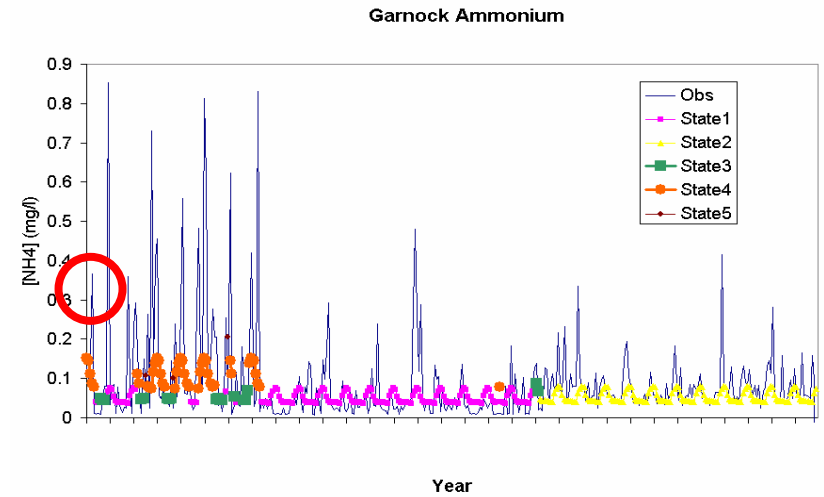
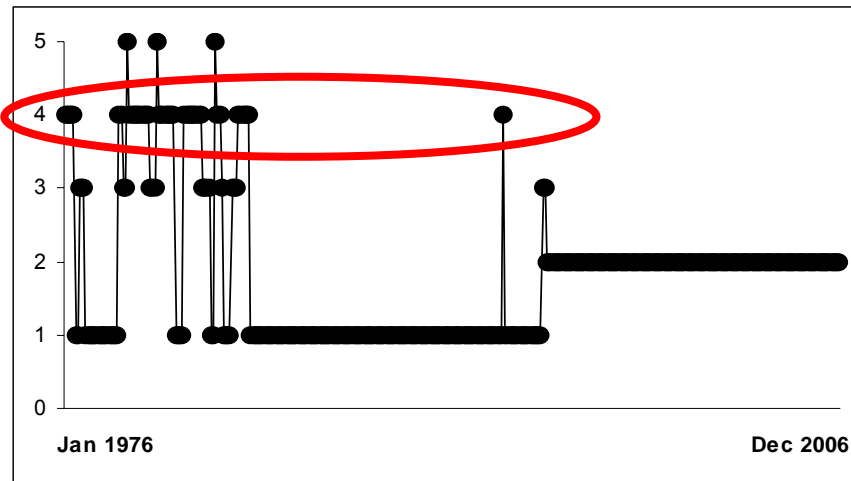
Results



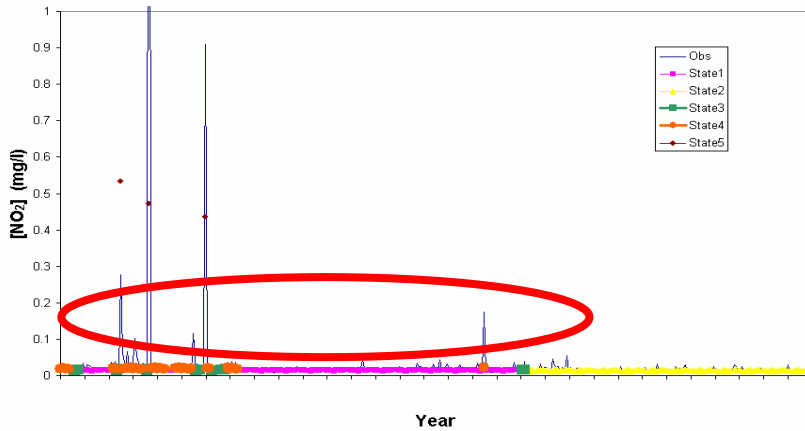
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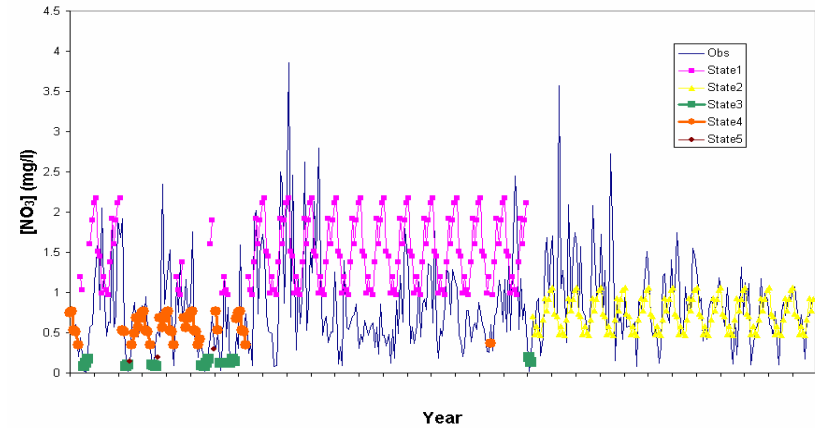
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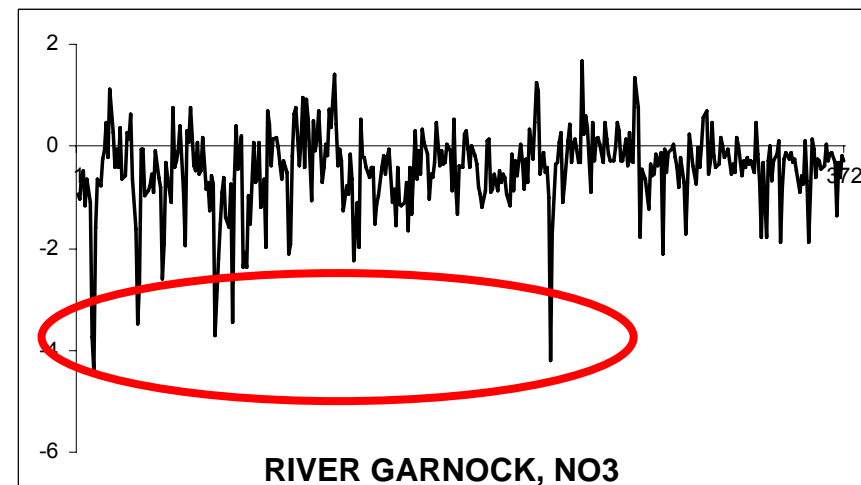
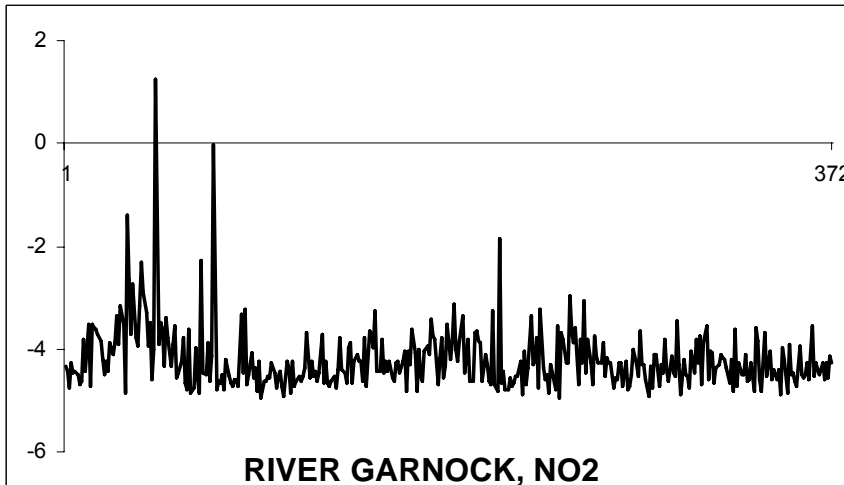
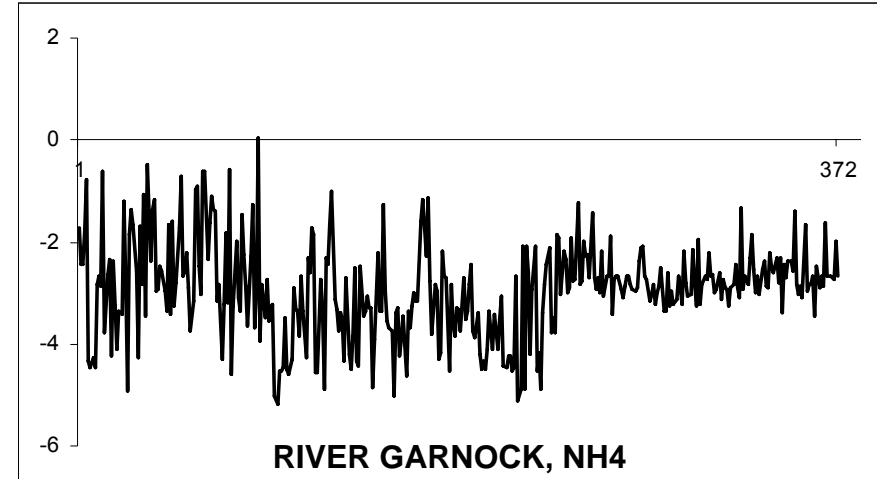
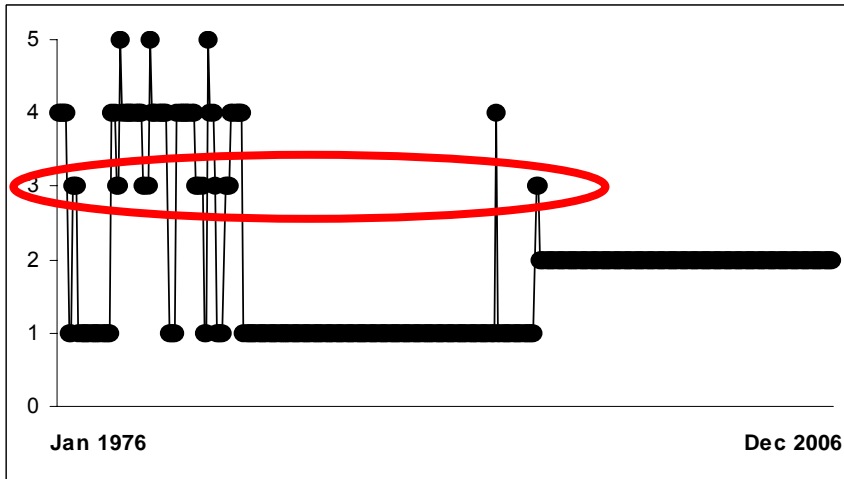


Garnock Nitrite

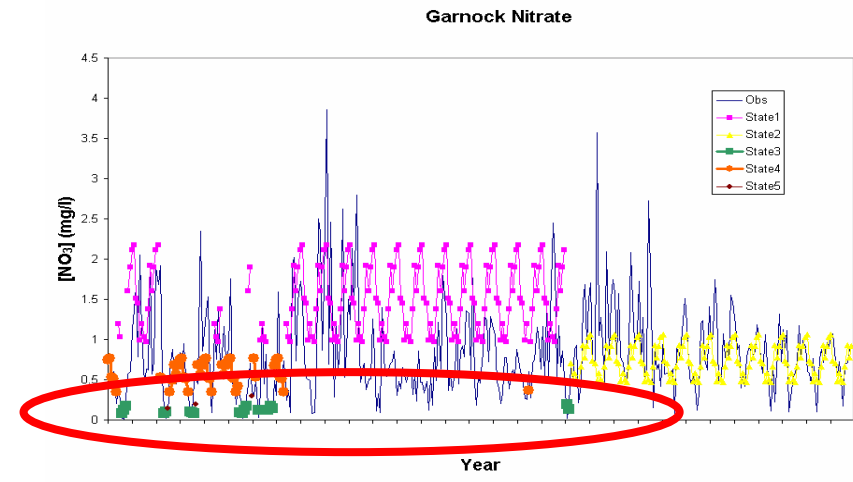
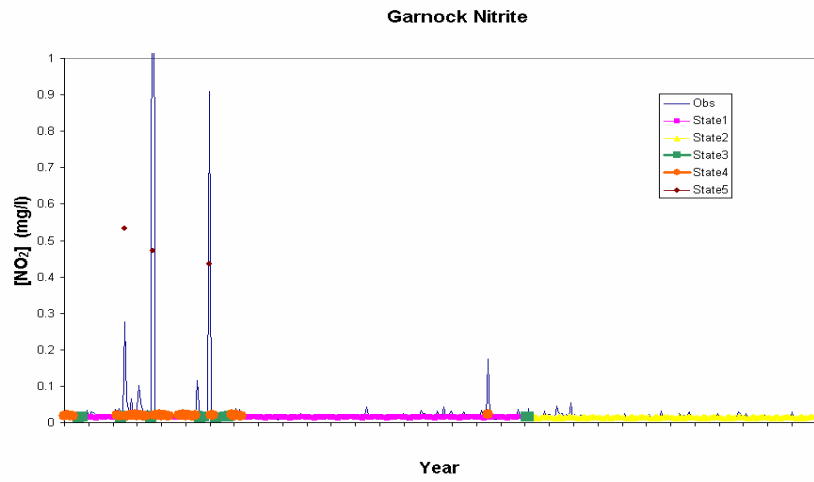
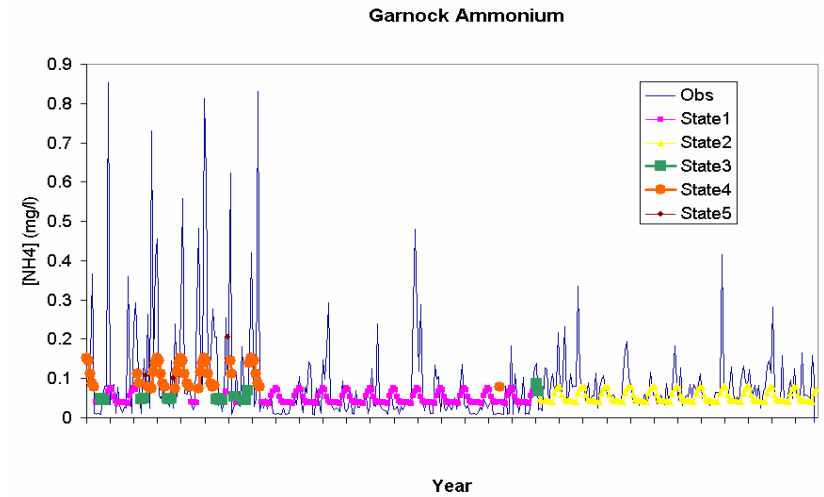
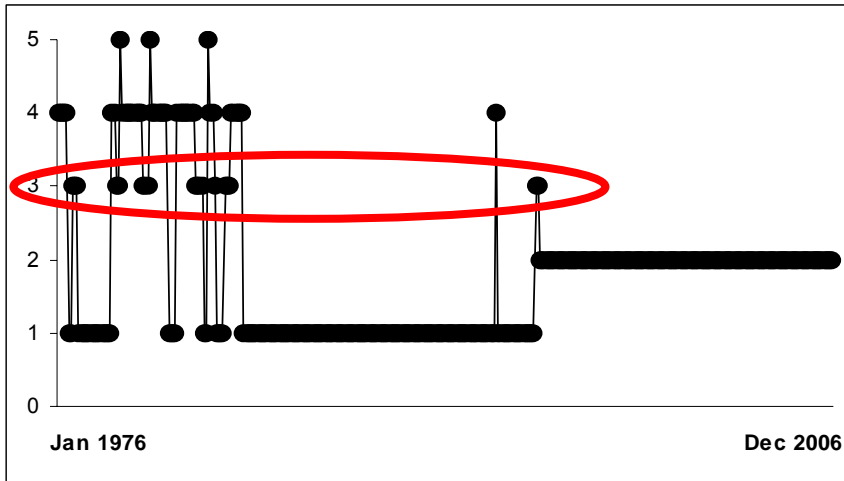


Garnock Nitrate

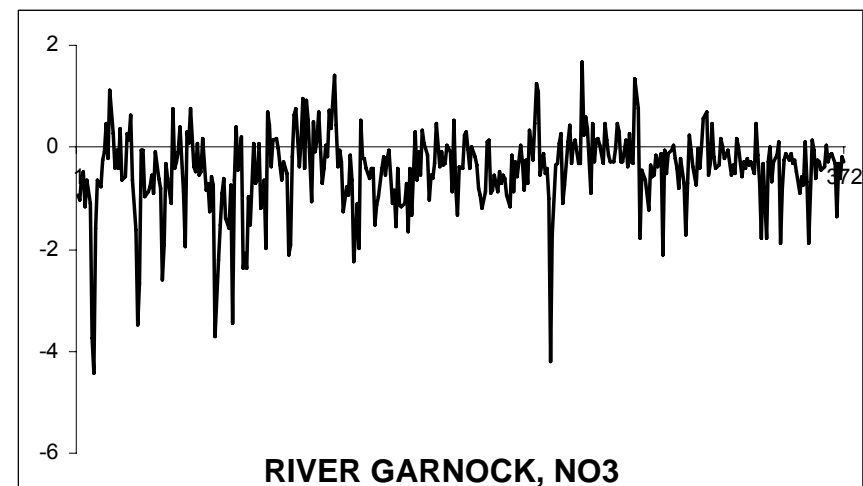
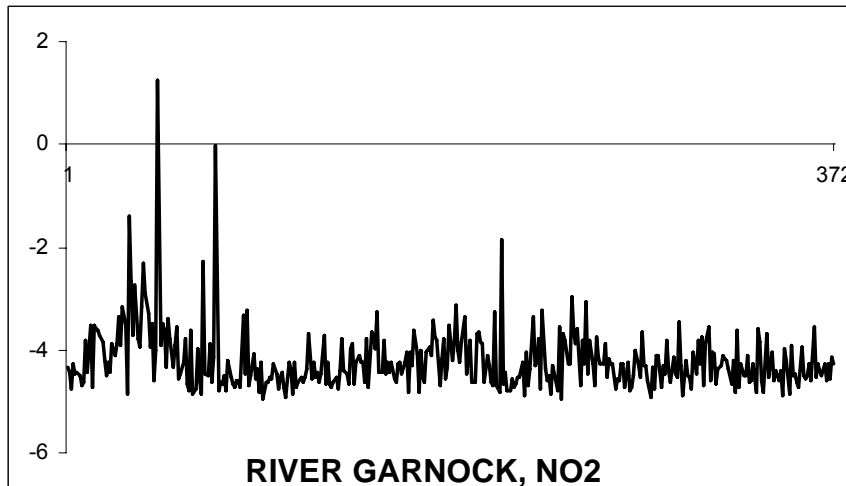
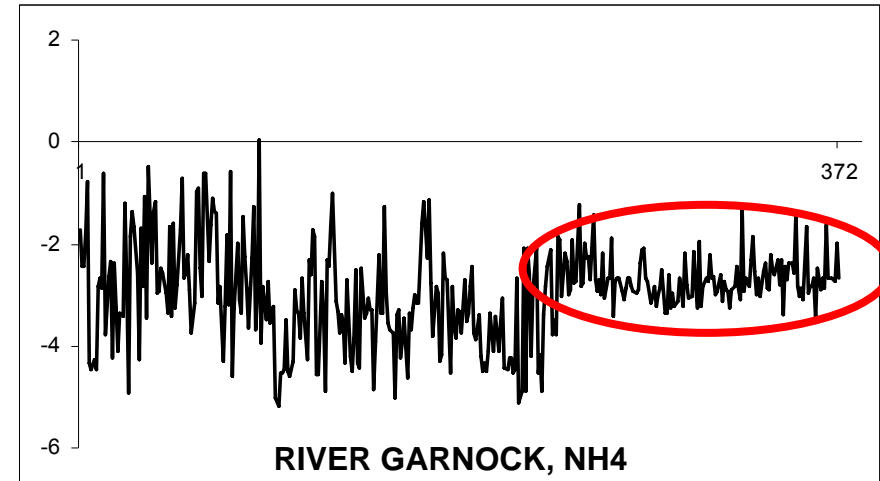
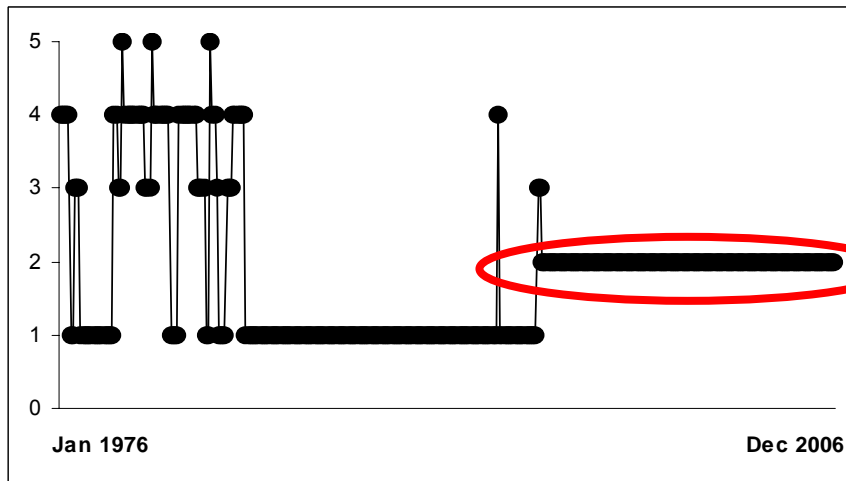




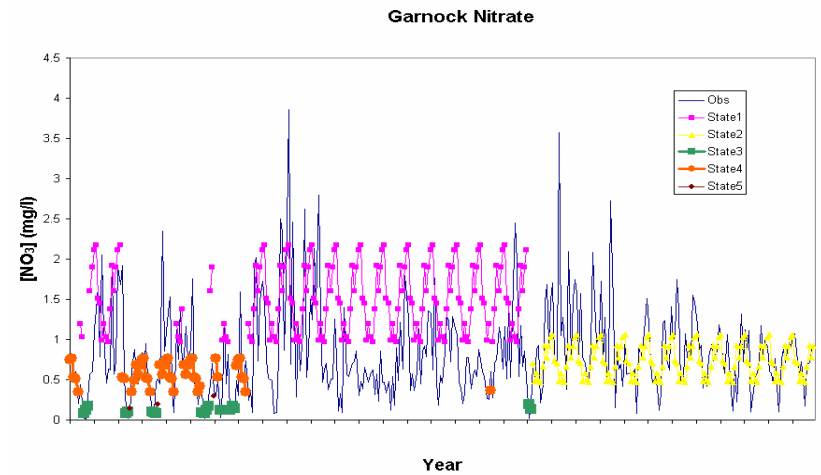
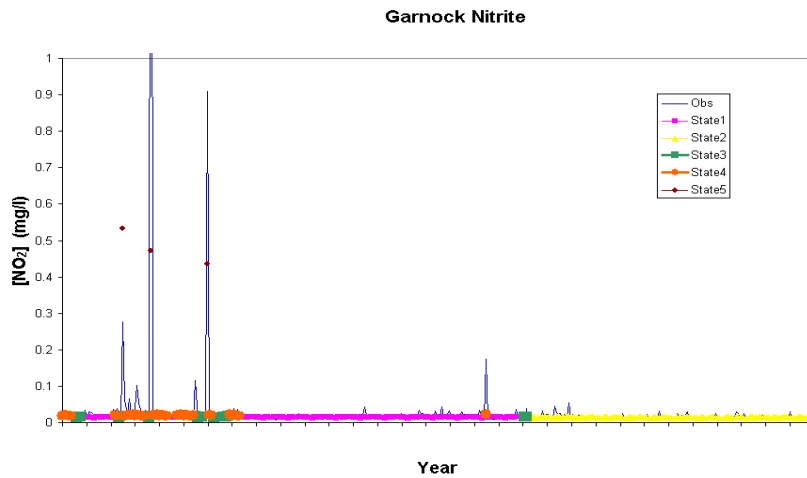
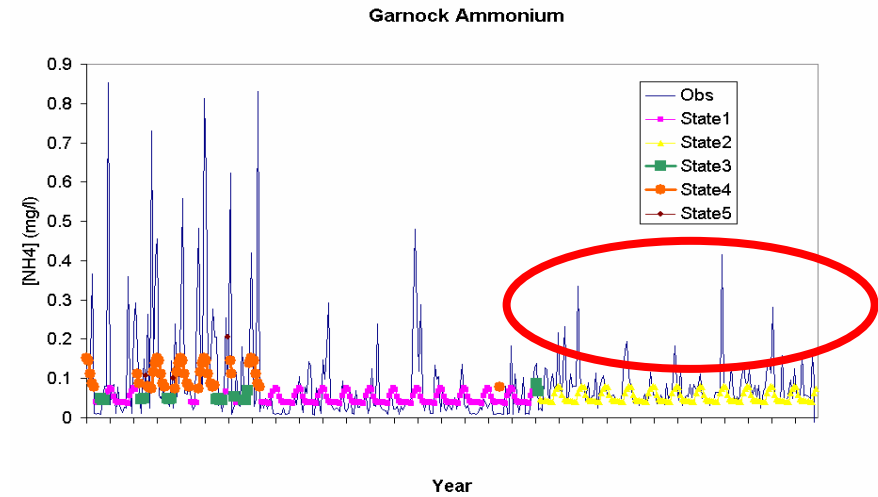
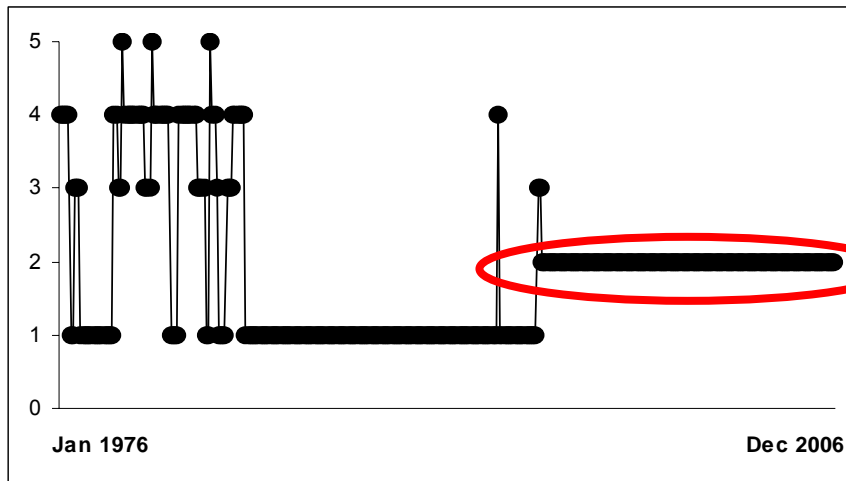
Results

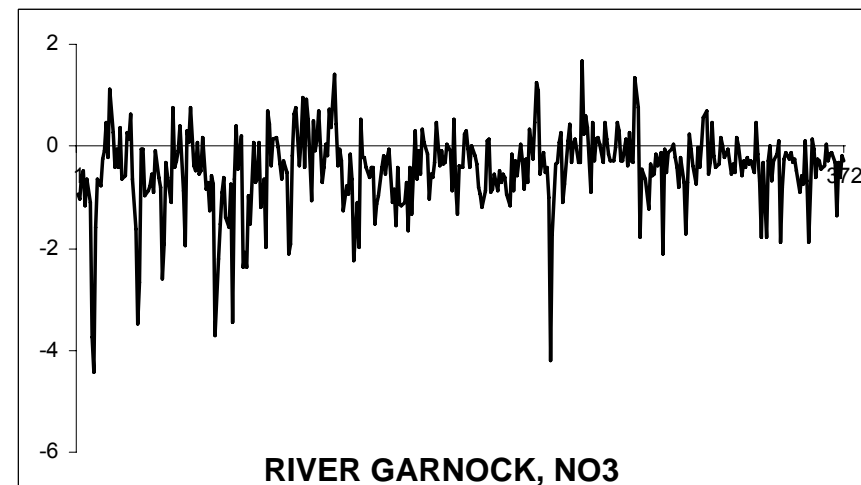
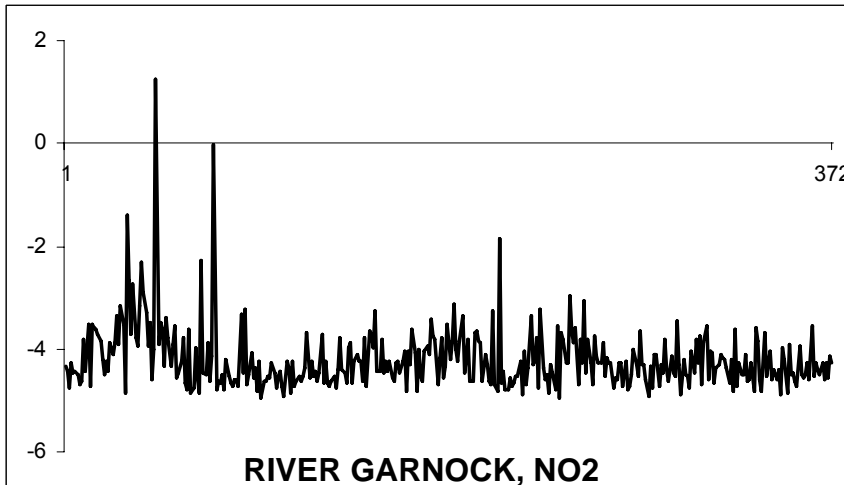
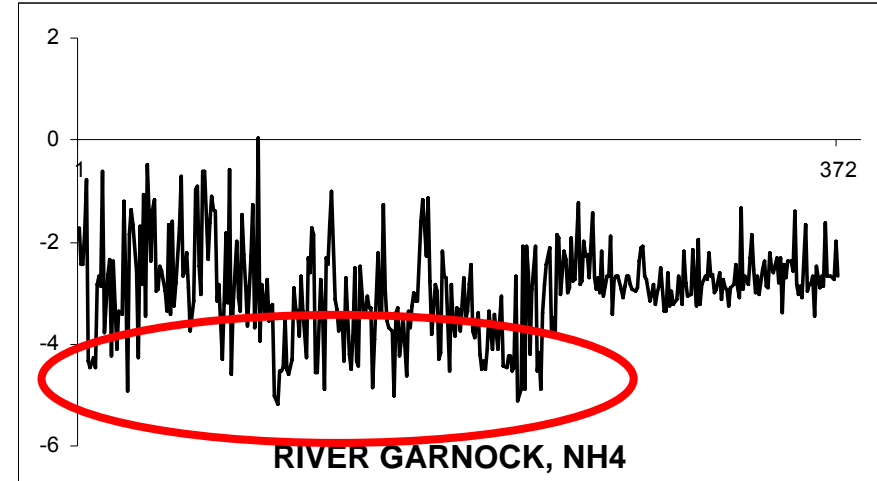
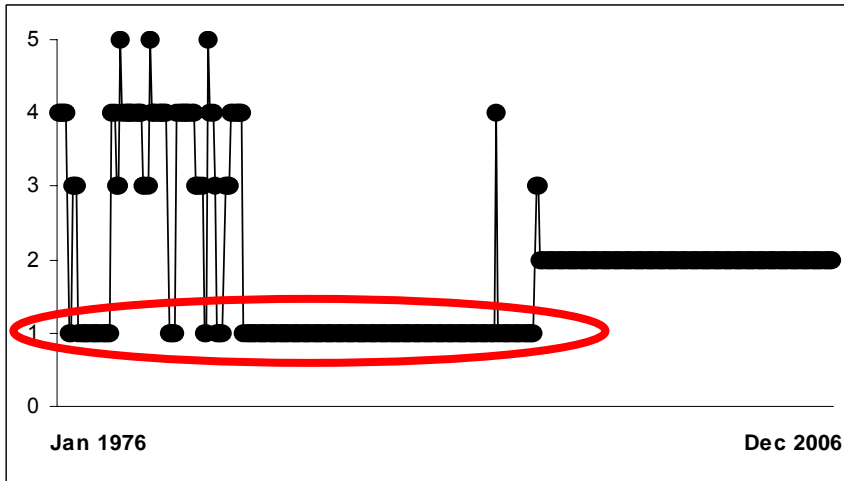


Results

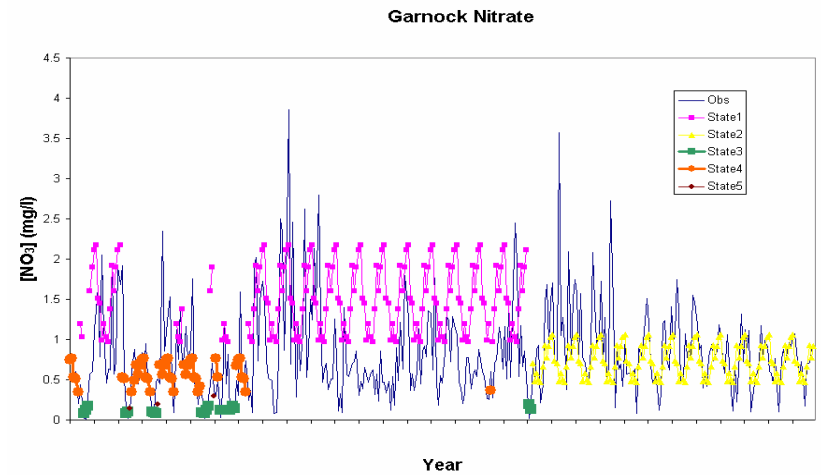
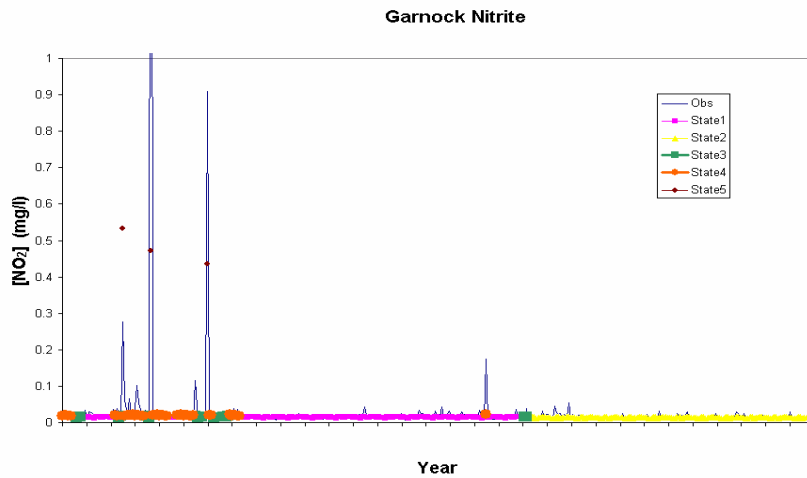
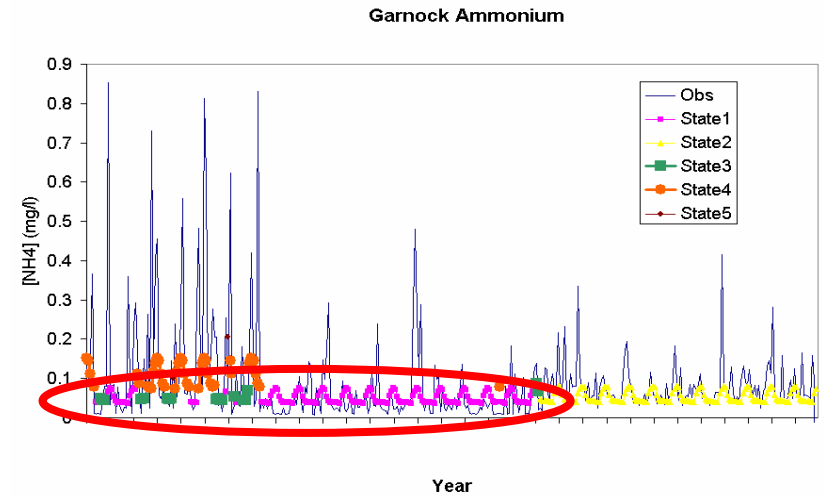
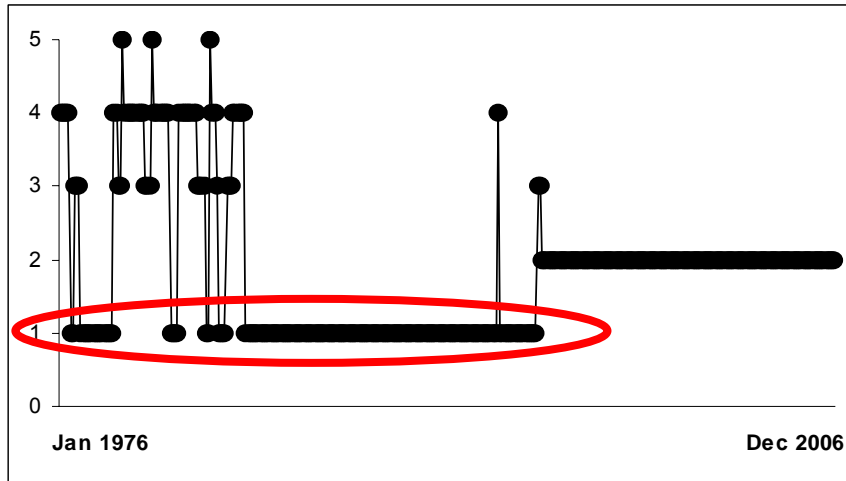


Results





Results



spatio-temporal analysis of the 56 rivers through Hidden Markov Random Fields

