

# INTEGRATING DIVERSE DATA IN A WHOLE-OF-SYSTEMS MODEL

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# Complex Systems

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Many different  
parts



Complex interactions and  
emergent behaviour

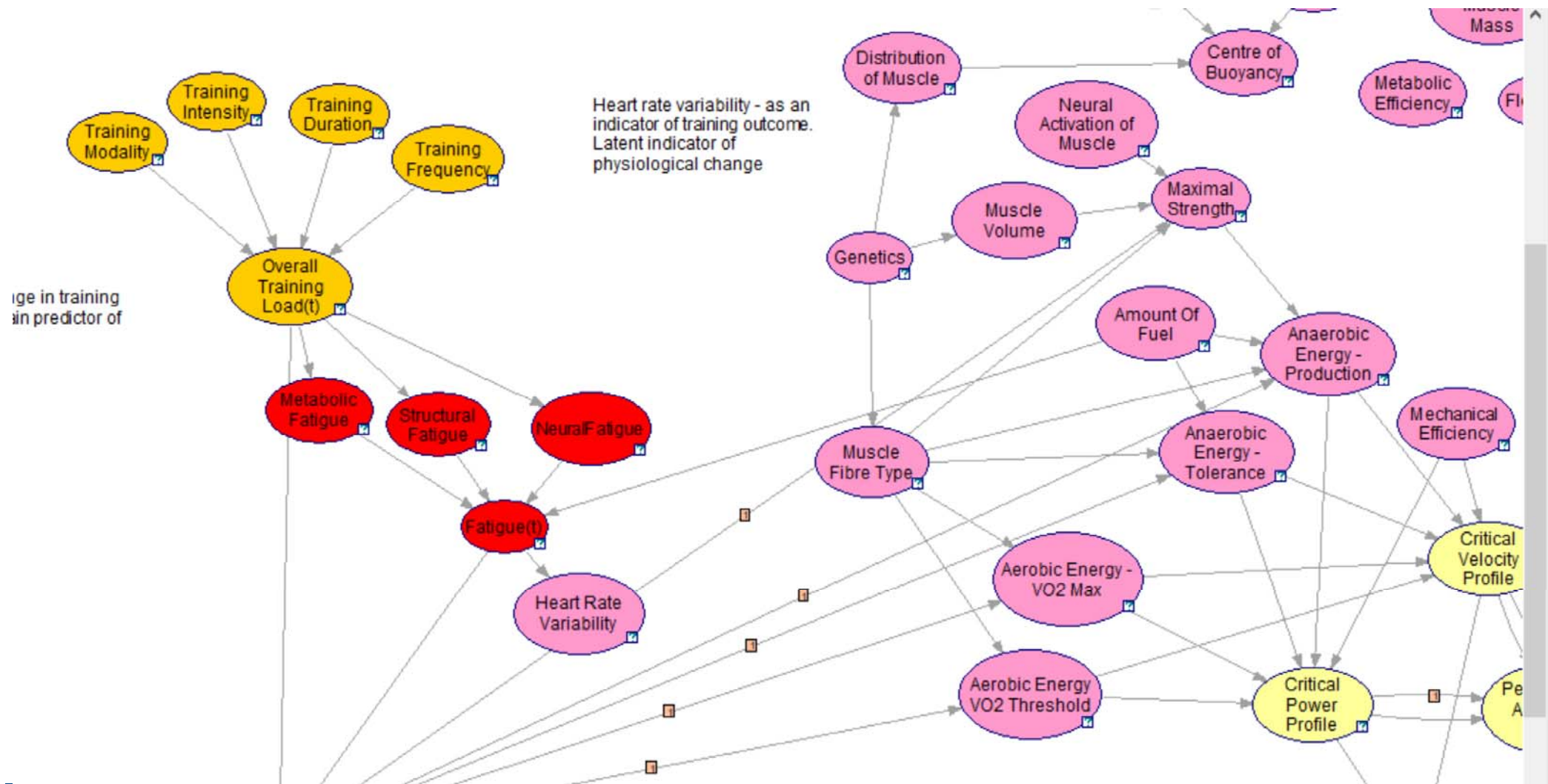


Uncertainty and  
surprises



# How Do We Make a Whole-of-System Model?

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# Available Sources of Data

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- Types of Data
  - ▣ Experimental studies
  - ▣ Observational studies
  - ▣ Expert knowledge
- Scales of data
  - ▣ Spatial scales
  - ▣ Time scales

# Hierarchical Models

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- Response – shoot density, biomass, growth, physiological status
  - ▣ Covariates of: level of stress (light shading), duration of stress, time of season, time since stress
  - ▣ Multinomial response of high, moderate, low, zero states
  - ▣ Modelled using Bayesian framework

# Learning Components of the Model

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$$\log(Y_{i,j}) \sim \mathcal{M}(p_{i,j}, n_i)$$

$$p_{i,j} = \frac{b_{i,j}}{\sum_j b_{i,j}}$$

$$b_{i,j} = \beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j}t_s + t_d (\beta_{2j}x_mw_3 + \beta_{3j}x_mw_6 + \beta_{4j}x_hw_9) +$$

$$\beta_{5j}x_mw_6 + \beta_{6j}w_6 + \beta_{7j}w_9$$

$$\beta_{kj} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_{\beta_k}, \sigma_{\beta_k}^2), k = 0, 1, \dots, 7, j = 1, 2$$

$$\beta_{k4} = 0, k = 0, 1, \dots, 7$$

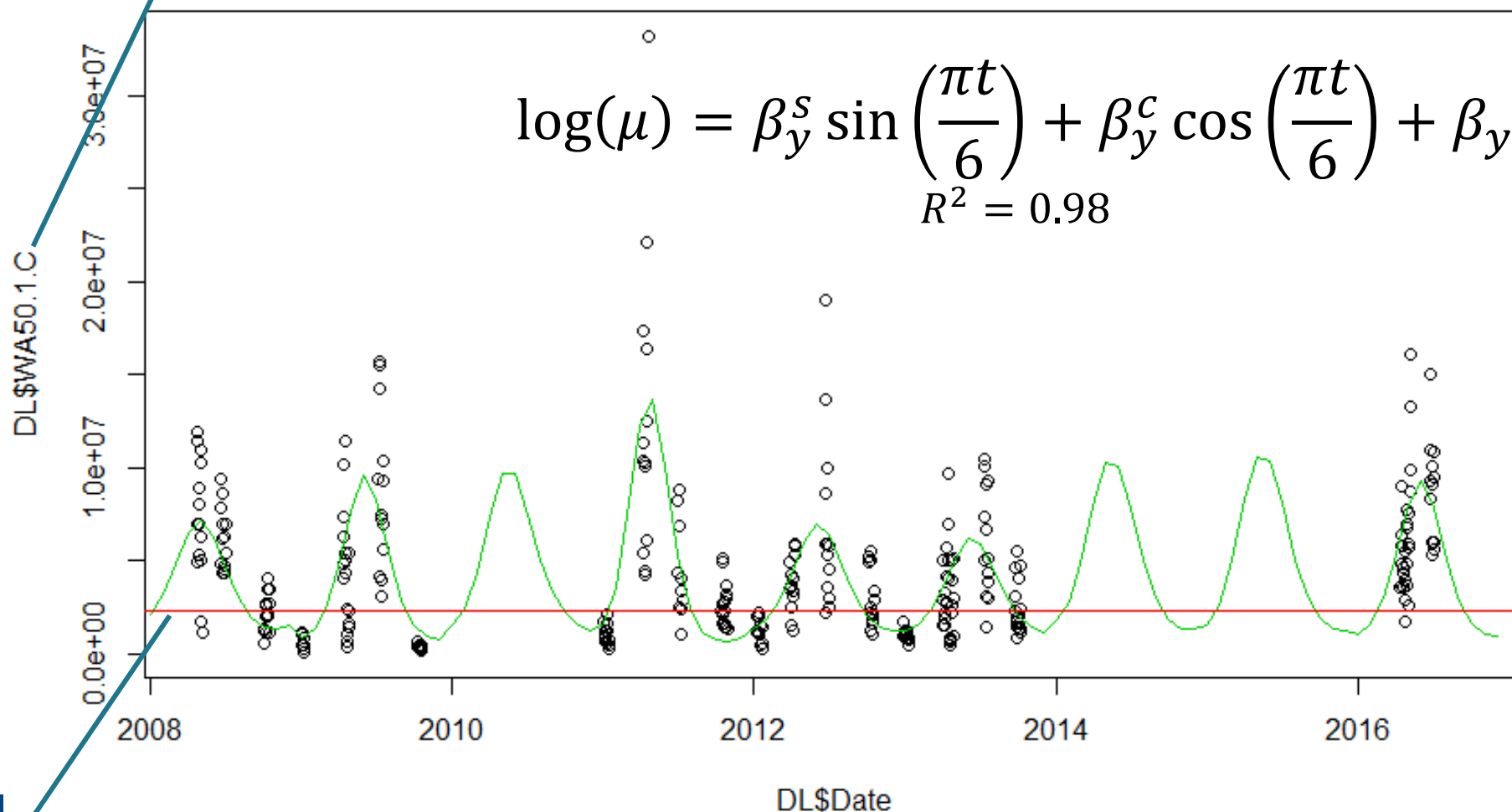
$$\beta_{k3} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 0.001), k = 0, 1, \dots, 7$$

$$\mu_{\beta_k} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 0.001), k = 0, 1, \dots, 7$$

$$\sigma_{\beta_k} \sim \mathcal{U}(0, 100), k = 0, 1, \dots, 7$$



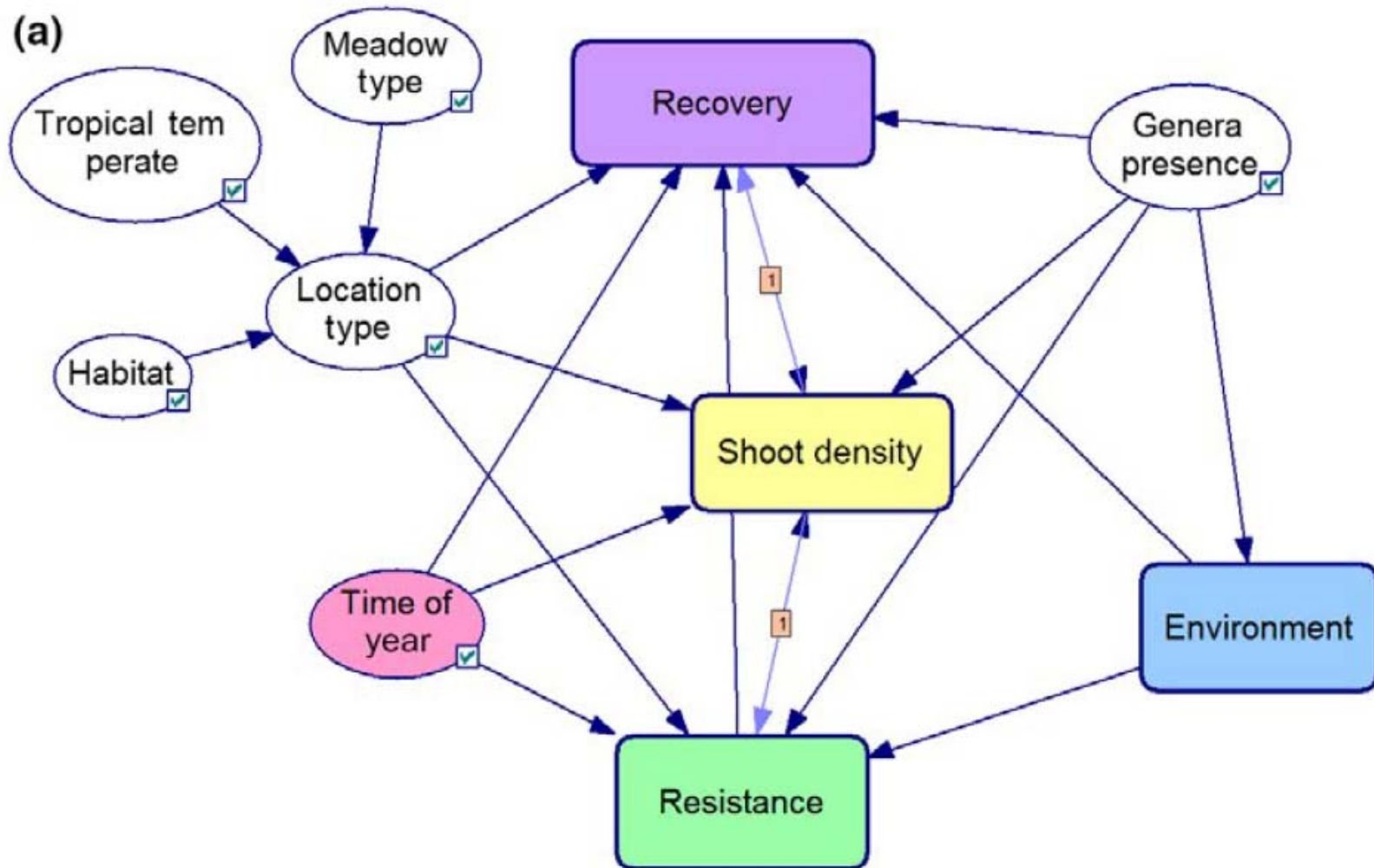
Log(Mols of photons/m2/day)



Saturation threshold

# Bringing It Together

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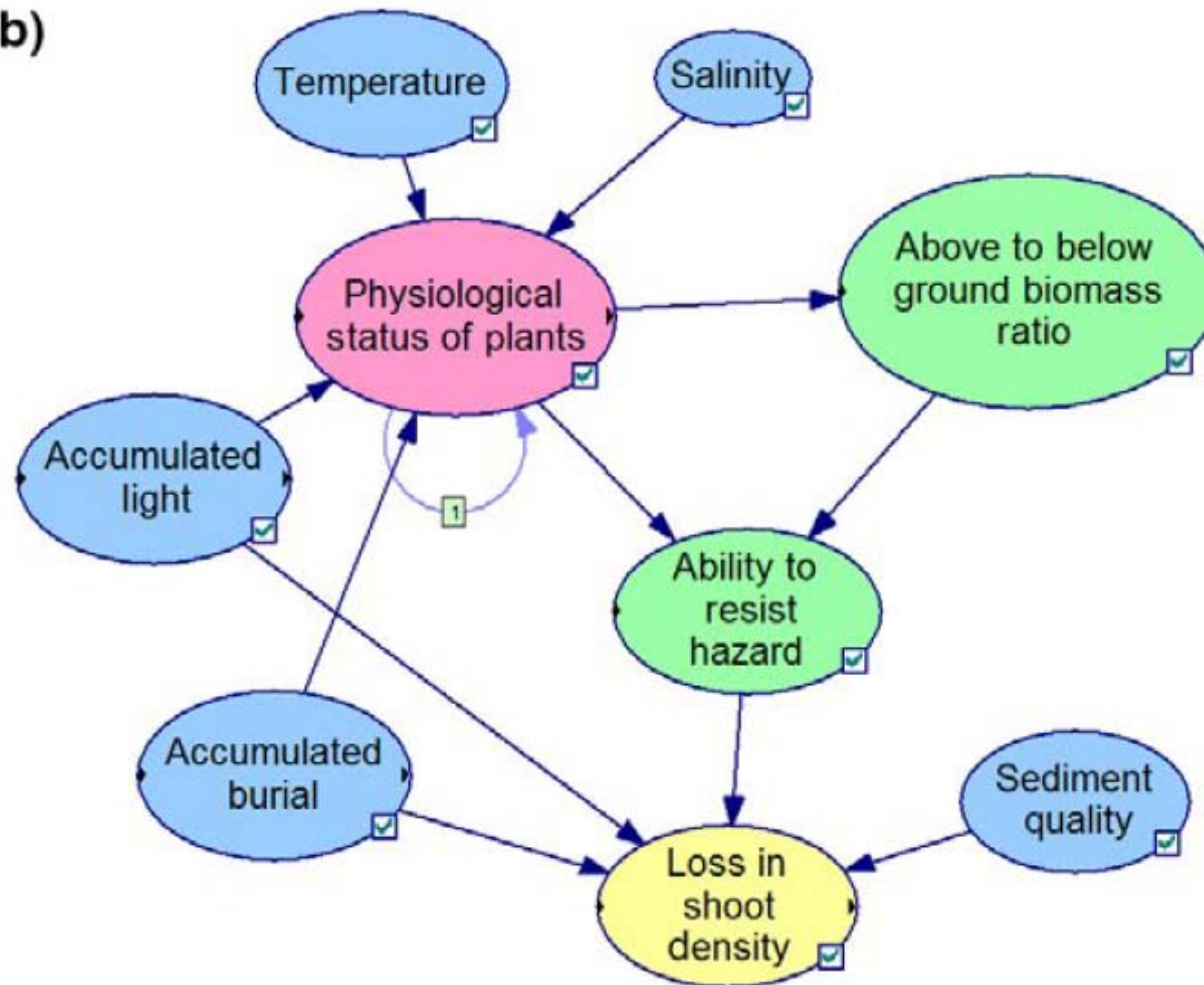




# Bringing It Together

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(b)



## 10

(d)

```
graph TD
    RL[Recruitment rate from seeds] --> OR[Overall lateral growth]
    RL --> NR[Net change shoot density]
    RL --> LS[Loss in shoot density]
    RL --> PS[Physiological status of plants]
    RL --> AR[Ability to resist hazard]
    OR --> RR[Rate of recovery in shoot density]
    RR --> NR
    RR --> RD[Realised shoot density]
    NR --> RD
    NR --> LS
    NR --> PS
    NR --> AR
    RD --> BS[Baseline shoot density]
    BS --> PS
    PS --> BS
    PS --> AR
    AR --> LS
    AR --> PS
    LS --> NR
    LS --> RD
    LS --> PS
    LS --> AR
    SQ[Sediment quality] --> NR
    SQ --> LS
    AL[Accumulated light] --> NR
    AL --> LS
    AB[Accumulated burial] --> NR
    AB --> LS
    AB --> PS
    AB --> AR
    PS --> PS
    PS --> AR
    AR --> LS
    AR --> PS
    LS --> NR
    LS --> RD
    LS --> PS
    LS --> AR
```

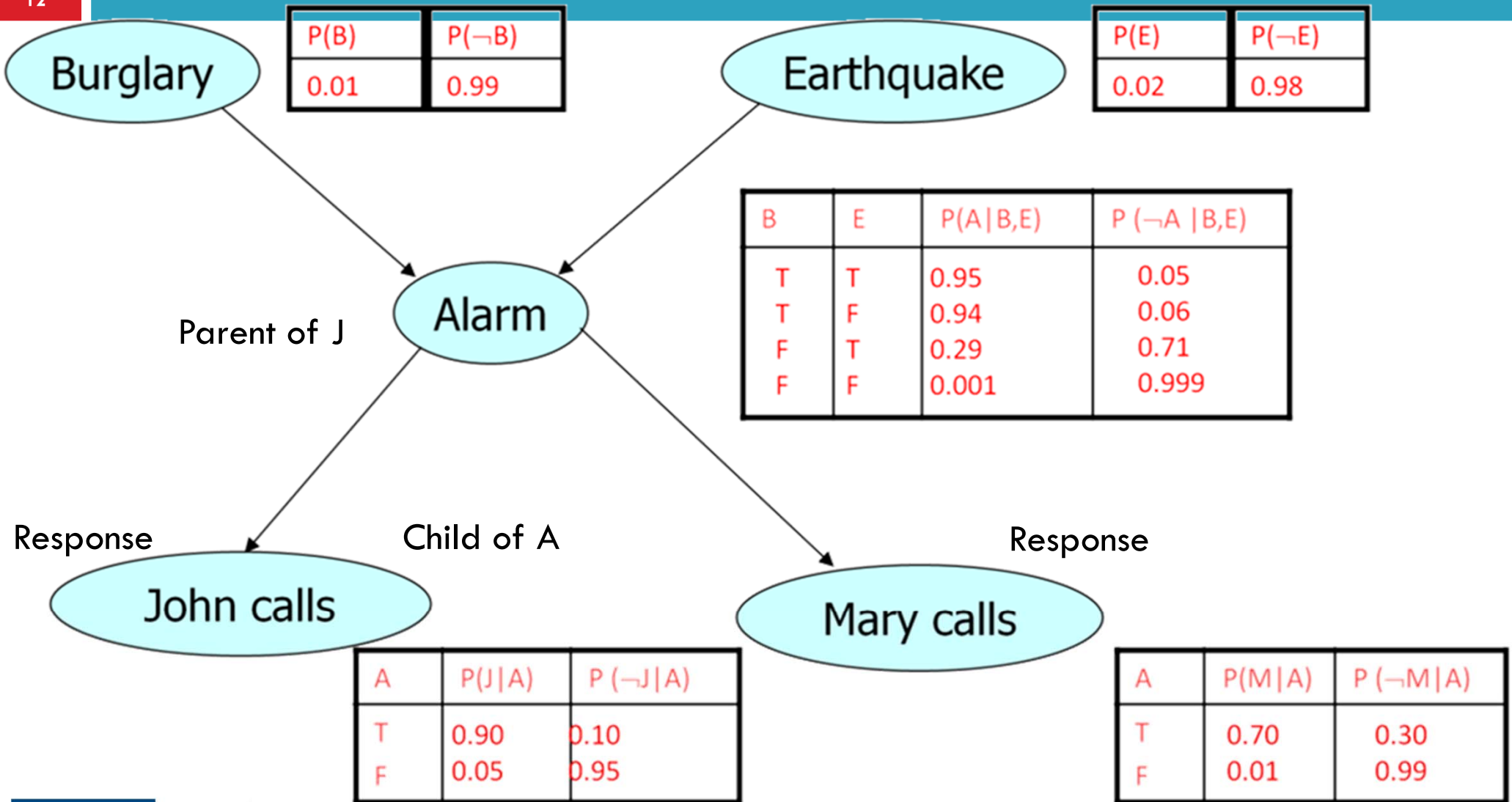
# Dynamic Bayesian Networks

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- Generalised form of Hidden Markov Models (HMMs), Kalman filters
- Model complex systems
- Parameterised by nodes = variables and their parents, node states, and conditional probabilities = relationship between nodes

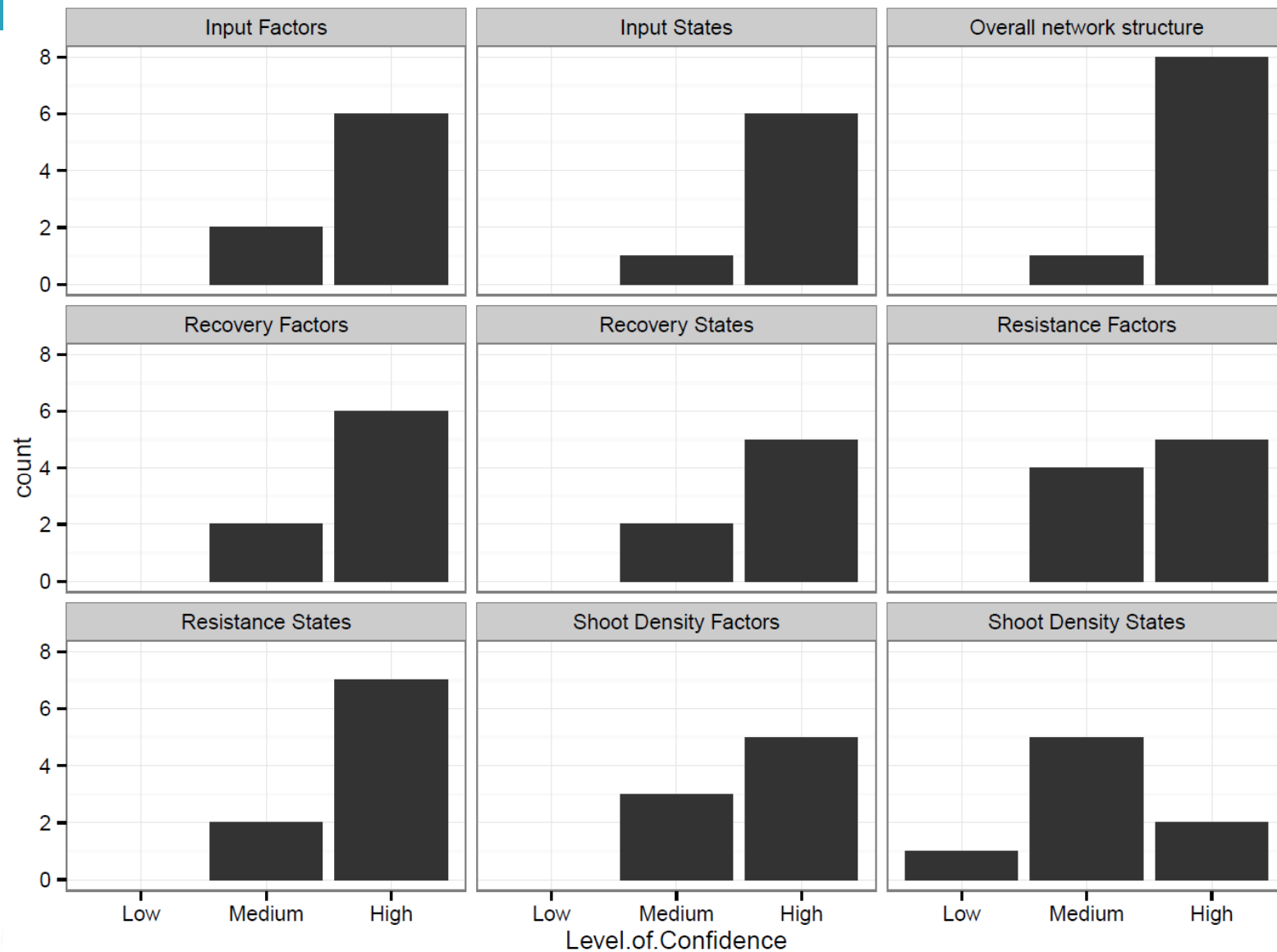
# BN Inference

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# Expert Validation

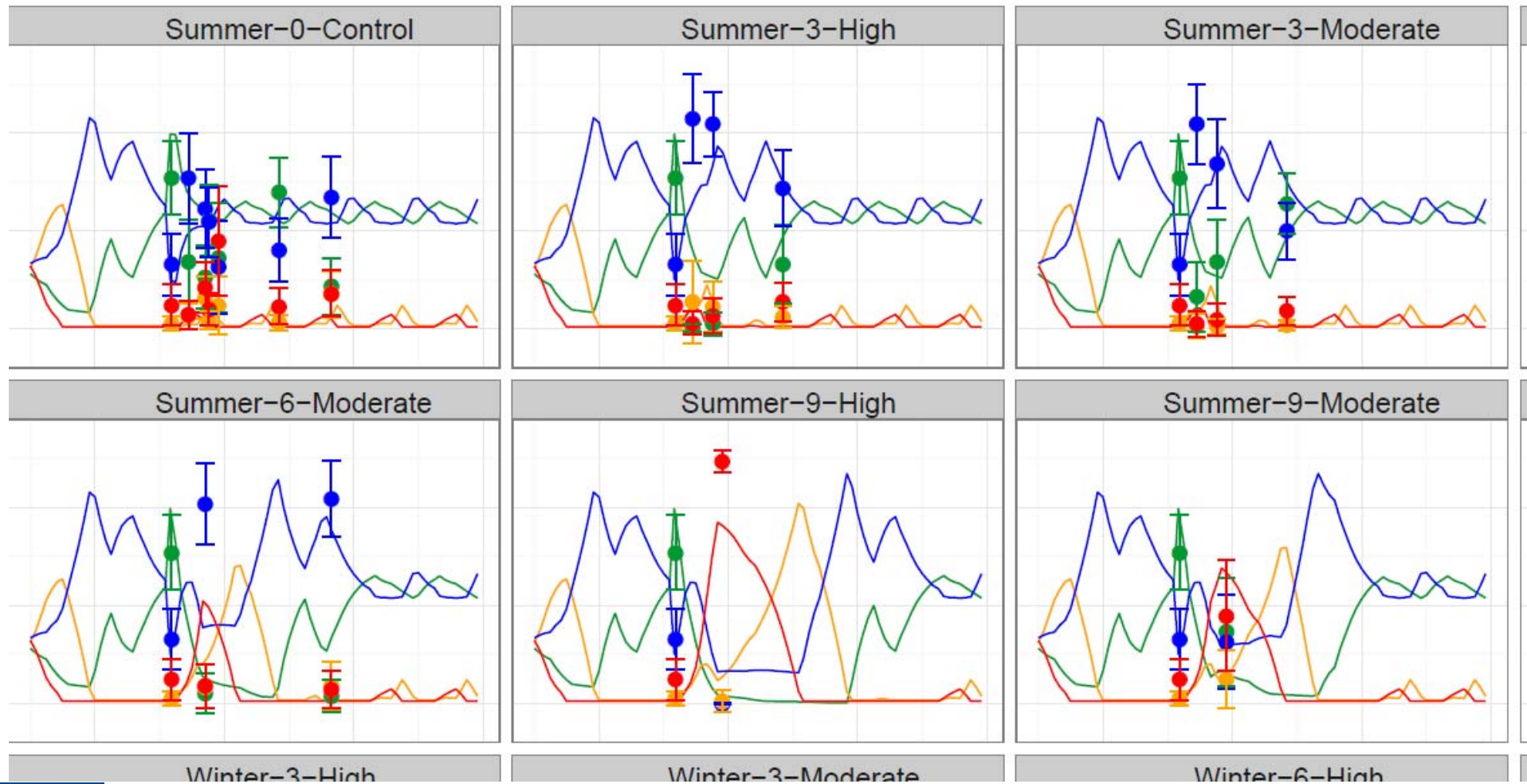
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# Experimental Validation

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# Seagrass Empirical Validation

## Mean Squared Error in State Probability

Site	Shoot Density	Biomass	Growth	Physiological Status
Jurien Bay, Amphibolis (McMahon, 2011)	0.02	0.04	0.016	0.05
Hay Point, Halophila, (York, 2015)	NA	0.004	NA	NA
Salt River Canyon, Halophila, (Williams, 1988)	NA	0.059	NA	NA
Gladstone, Zostera, (Chartrand, 2016)	NA	0.03	0.026	NA
Akkeshi Bay, Zostera, (Watanabe, 2005)	0.033	NA	0.032	NA
Puget Sound, Zostera, (Jeffrey Gaeckle)	0.055	NA	NA	NA

# Whole-of-Systems Modelling

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- Complex systems
  - ▣ E.g. biology, ecology, the Internet, critical infrastructure
  - ▣ Characterised by:
    - Complex interactions and interdependencies
    - Large #components
    - Multi-stakeholder, social and regulatory