

# Global Warming

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# Overview

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- Which cities have experienced the biggest change of temperature the last 50 years?

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# Aim of the Project

- Since the 2016 Presidential Elections in the USA, the interest of people with regards to climate change and the correct environmental policy has reached an all-time high.
- Use a dataset with temperature data from 1750 to 2015 [1] and check whether global warming is a fact or a speculation.
- The dataset is nicely packaged and allows for slicing into interesting subsets (by country, by city, global temperatures e.t.c.). It was put together by Berkeley Earth.

# Data Acquisition

# Cleaning the Data

There is a need to clean our data:

- There are missing data.
- There are duplicates in our data.
- Older measurements are less reliable.

# Missing Data

	di	Average Temperature	Average Temperature/Uncertainty	State	Country
0	1853-03-01	25.344	1.171	Acree	Brazil
1	1853-06-01	24.228	1.103	Acree	Brazil
2	1853-07-01	24.371	1.044	Acree	Brazil
3	1853-08-01	25.427	1.073	Acree	Brazil
4	1853-09-01	25.673	1.014	Acree	Brazil
5	1853-10-01	25.442	1.079	Acree	Brazil
6	1853-11-01	25.400	1.064	Acree	Brazil
7	1853-12-01	25.118	1.171	Acree	Brazil
8	1856-01-01	25.814	1.159	Acree	Brazil
9	1856-02-01	24.658	1.147	Acree	Brazil
10	1856-03-01	24.959	1.547	Acree	Brazil
11	1856-04-01	24.907	1.186	Acree	Brazil
12	1856-05-01	24.418	1.168	Acree	Brazil
13	1856-06-01	24.930	1.325	Acree	Brazil
14	1856-07-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
15	1856-08-01	24.615	1.053	Acree	Brazil
16	1856-09-01	25.130	1.093	Acree	Brazil
17	1856-10-01	25.196	1.048	Acree	Brazil
18	1856-11-01	25.441	1.102	Acree	Brazil
19	1856-12-01	25.162	1.382	Acree	Brazil
20	1857-01-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
21	1857-02-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
22	1857-03-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
23	1857-04-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
24	1857-05-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
25	1857-06-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
26	1857-07-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
27	1857-08-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
28	1857-09-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
29	1857-10-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
30	1857-11-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
31	1857-12-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
32	1858-01-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
33	1858-02-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
34	1858-03-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
35	1858-04-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
36	1858-05-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
37	1858-06-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
38	1858-07-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
39	1858-08-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
40	1858-09-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
41	1858-10-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
42	1858-11-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
43	1858-12-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
44	1859-01-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
45	1859-02-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
46	1859-03-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
47	1859-04-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
48	1859-05-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
49	1859-06-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil
50	1859-07-01	NaN	NaN	Acree	Brazil

		dt	Average Temperature	Average Temperature Uncertainty	City	Country	Latitude	Longitude
0	1743-11-01	6.068	1.737	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
1	1743-12-01	NaN	NaN	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
2	1744-01-01	NaN	NaN	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
3	1744-02-01	NaN	NaN	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
4	1744-03-01	NaN	NaN	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
5	1744-04-01	5.788	3.624	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
6	1744-05-01	10.644	1.283	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
7	1744-06-01	14.051	1.347	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
8	1744-07-01	16.082	1.396	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
9	1744-08-01	NaN	NaN	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
10	1744-09-01	12.781	1.454	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
11	1744-10-01	7.950	1.630	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
12	1744-11-01	4.639	1.302	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
13	1744-12-01	0.122	1.756	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
14	1745-01-01	1.333	1.642	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
15	1745-02-01	2.732	1.358	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
16	1745-03-01	0.129	1.088	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
17	1745-04-01	6.042	1.138	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
18	1745-05-01	NaN	NaN	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
19	1745-06-01	NaN	NaN	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
20	1745-07-01	NaN	NaN	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	
21	1745-08-01	NaN	NaN	A...rhus	Denmark	57.05N	10.33E	

[illegible]

# Working with the missing data

As far as the missing data is concerned we can chose to either:

- Ignore the missing values
- Use the values we have in order to fill in the missing values (e.g. pad, interpolate e.t.c.).

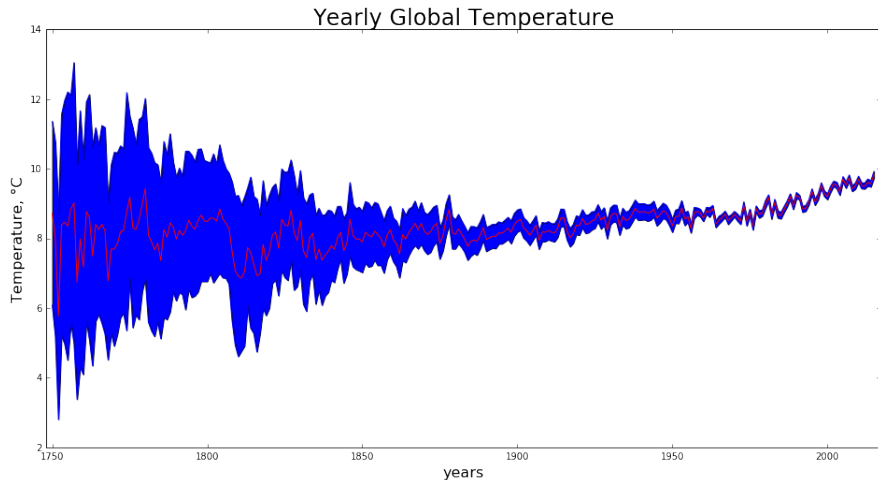
For the purposes of this project we chose to ignore the missing values.

# Removing duplicates

- The dataset was created by combining 16 pre-existing archives.
- In the case of temperatures by country the temperatures for Denmark, France, Netherlands and United Kingdom are duplicate.
- In the case of temperatures by city the temperatures for Guatemala City are duplicate.



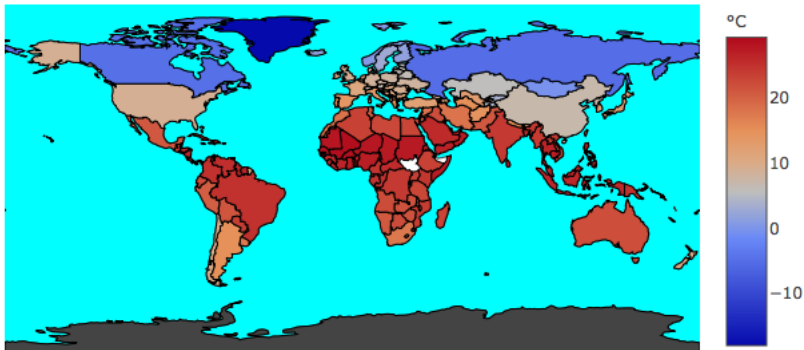
# Uncertainty of Measurements With Time



# Data Exploration

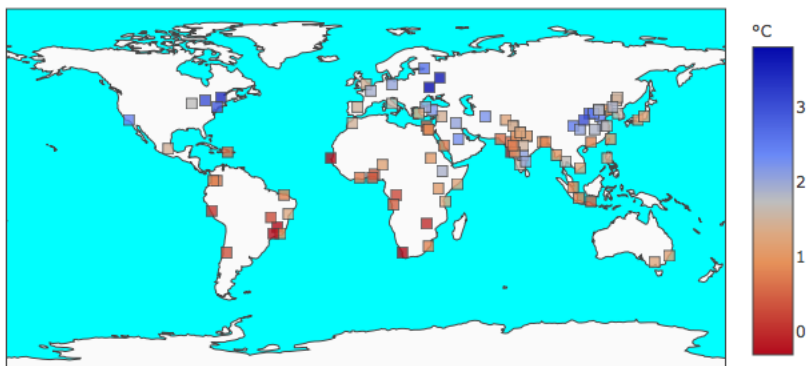
# Which countries are warmer?

Average Temperature in Countries



# Which cities have experienced the biggest change of temperature the last 50 years?

Change in the temperature the last 50 years

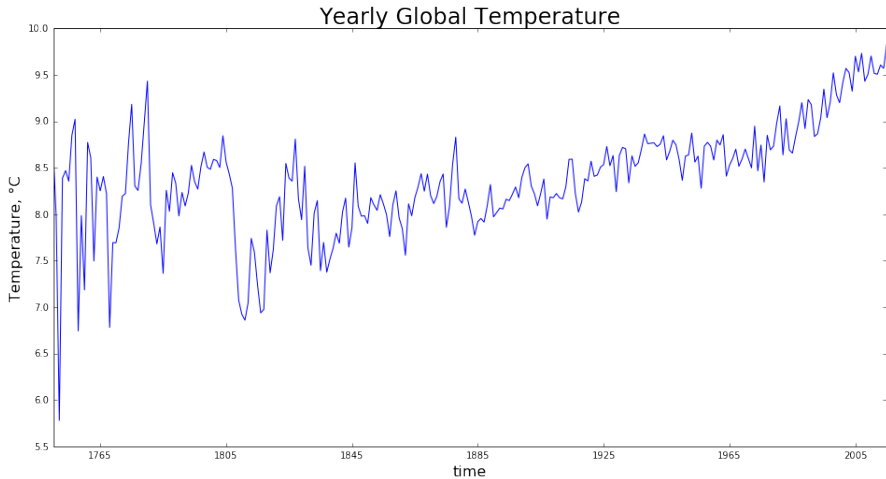


# Data Exploitation

# Data Partitioning

- *Train set*: Temperatures from 1900 to 2000
- *Test set*: Temperatures from 2001 to 2015

# Non-stationary process



# Making the process a stationary process

- Differencing
- Modeling the trend and then subtracting it from the data

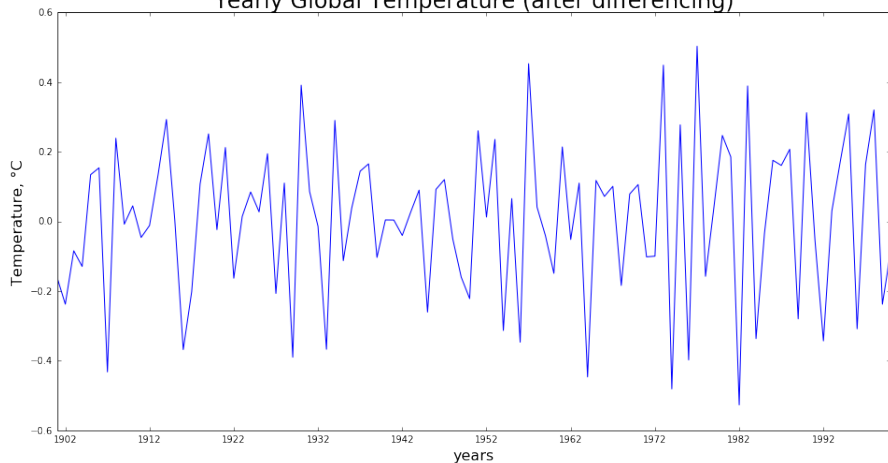


Given the non-stationary time series  $X$ , its corresponding time series after differencing  $X_{diff}$  is:

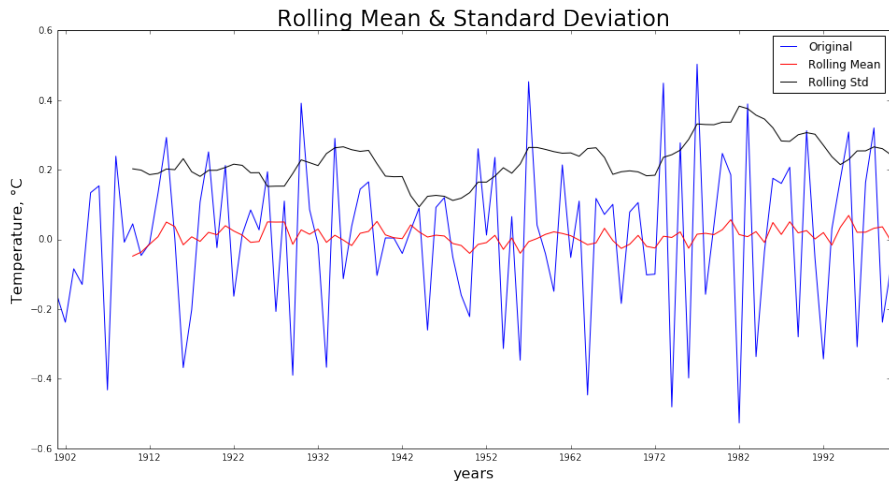
$$X_{diff}(i) = X(i) - X(i - 1)$$

# Differencing

Yearly Global Temperature (after differencing)



# Stationarity Test After Differencing



## *Hypothesis Testing-Critical Value Approach*

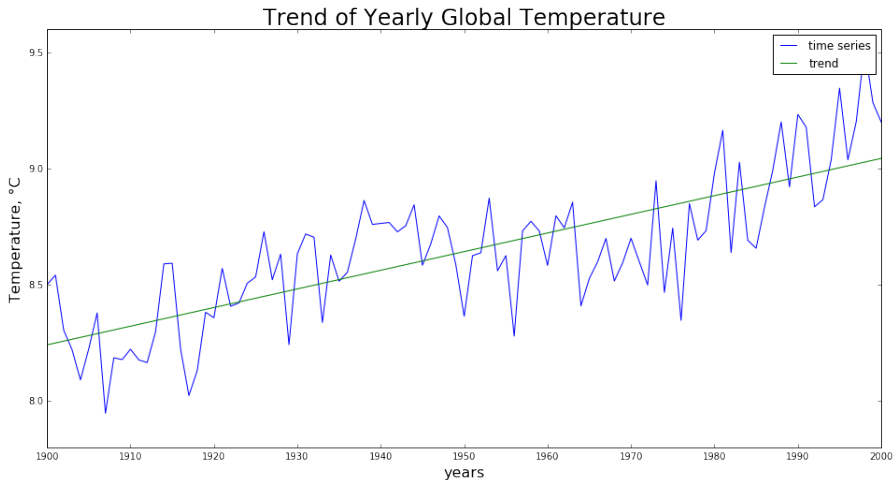
- Null hypothesis: the model has a unit root (equivalent to the model is non-stationary)
- If the test statistic is smaller than the critical value we can reject the null hypothesis for the alternative one

# Results of Dickey-Fuller Test

Test Statistic	-5.370426
Critical Value (1%)	-3.504343
Critical Value (5%)	-2.893866
Critical Value (10%)	-2.584015

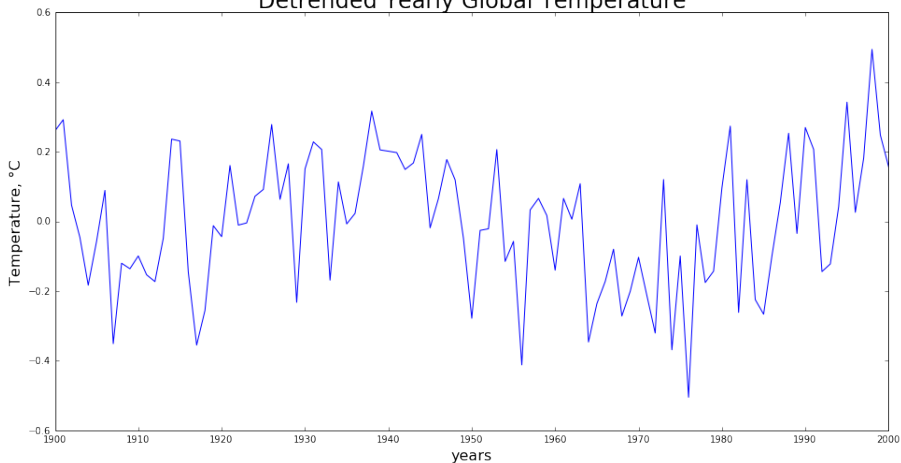
The alternative hypothesis is accepted at the 1% level.

# Model Fitting

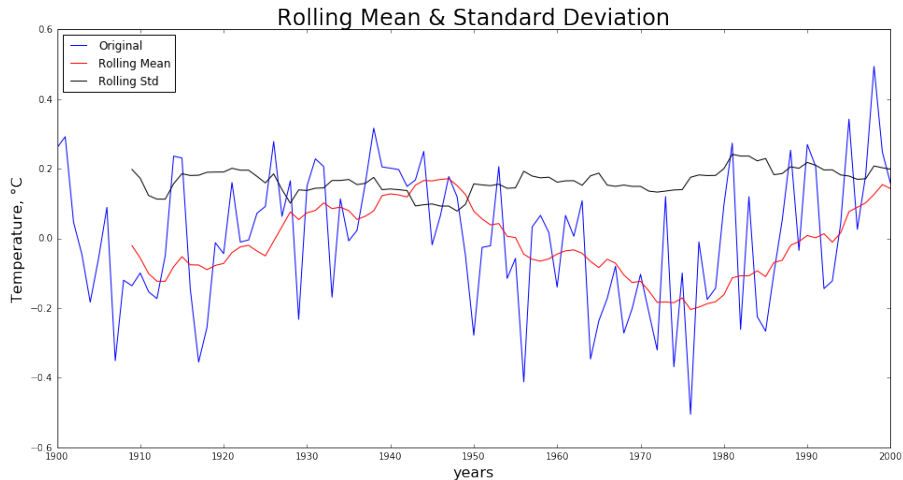


# Detrended Process

Detrended Yearly Global Temperature



# Stationarity Test After Modeling the Trend





# Results of Dickey-Fuller Test

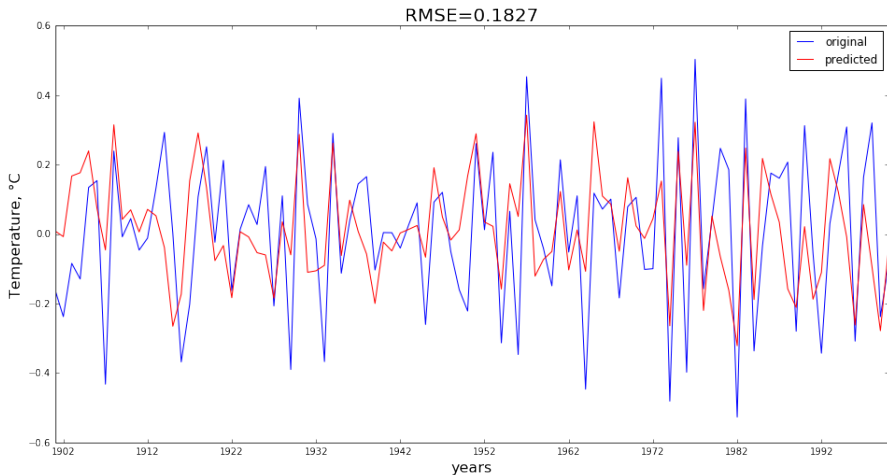
Test Statistic	-2.876054
Critical Value (1%)	-3.499637
Critical Value (5%)	-2.891831
Critical Value (10%)	-2.582928

The alternative hypothesis is accepted at the 10% level.

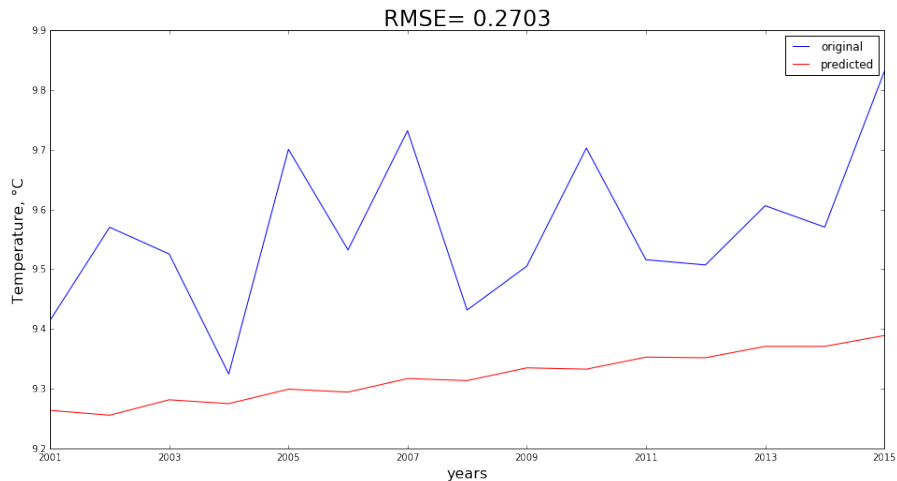
- Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Averages (ARIMA) model
- Appropriate models when the data show evidence of non-stationarity
- $ARIMA(p, q, d)$  where:
  - $p$  is the order of the auto-regressive model
  - $d$  is the degree of differencing
  - $q$  is the order of the moving average model
- We chose  $p = 1, d = 1, q = 2$

# Evaluation

# In-sample Performance



# Out-of-sample Performance



Global warming is a fact.

Nations must work towards a systematic and organized fight against climate change.



Climate Change: Earth Surface Temperature Data. Exploring global temperatures since 1750. Available from World Wide Web:  
(<https://www.kaggle.com/berkeleyearth/climate-change-earth-surface-temperature-data>).

# Thank you!