

Adventures in Bayesian Structural Time Series Part 3: Analyzing SST Data

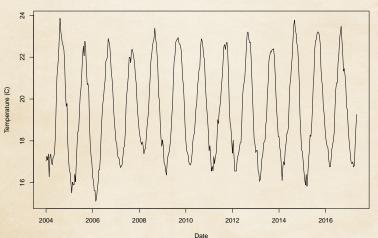
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- SST data.
- Model fitting of SST data, whose components include: local level, local linear trend, and seasonal trend.
- © Generating a posterior distribution of our model time series
- Some heuristic comparisons between the different models.



SST of Gilbralter region





- SST data come from Argo floats
- Aggregated every 12 days
- Obtained from www.Argovis.com
- Learn more about Argovis by watching a tutorial at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I1NJ0owuTHM&t=0s



```
library(readr)
library(bsts)
# bsts also loads BoomSpikeSlab, Boom, MASS, zoo, xts
gilbralter <- read_csv("data/gilbraltersimple.csv")</pre>
gilt <- ts(gilbralter$tempMean, start=c(2004,1,13),
           end=c(2017, 11, 25), frequency=30)
plot(gilt, main='SST of Gilbralter region',
     xlab='Date',
     ylab='Temperature (C)')
```



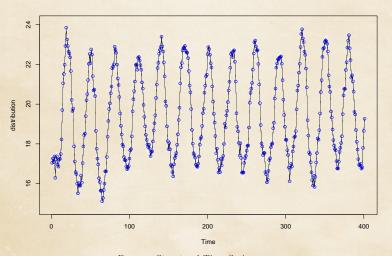
Local Level Model

$$y_t = \mu_t + \varepsilon_t$$
 $\varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2)$
 $\mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \xi_t$ $\xi_t \sim N(0, \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2)$

Model Plotting



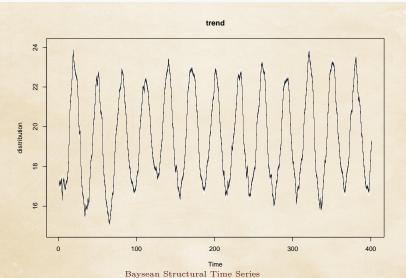
plot(ll_fit)



Model Plotting



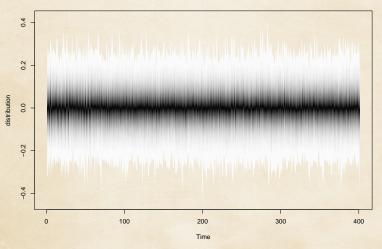
plot(ll_fit, 'components')



Model Plotting

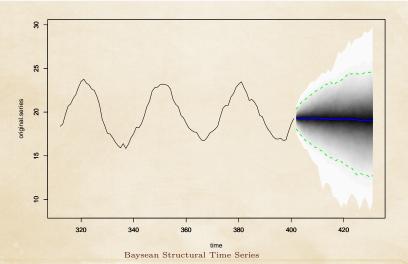


plot(ll_fit, 'residuals')





```
ll_pred <- predict(ll_fit, horizon = 30)
plot(ll_pred, plot.original = 90)</pre>
```





Local Linear Trend Model

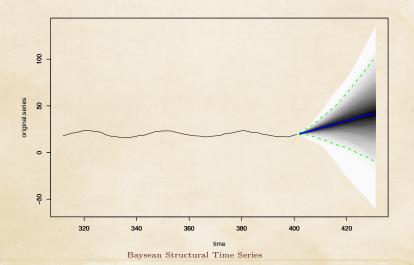
$$y_t = \mu_t + \varepsilon_t \qquad \qquad \varepsilon_t \sim N(0, \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2)$$

$$\mu_{t+1} = \mu_t + \nu_t + \xi_t \qquad \qquad \xi_t \sim N(0, \sigma_{\xi}^2)$$

$$\nu_{t+1} = \nu_t + \zeta_t \qquad \qquad \zeta_t \sim N(0, \sigma_{\zeta}^2)$$



```
llt_pred <- predict(llt_fit, horizon = 30)
plot(llt_pred, plot.original = 90)</pre>
```





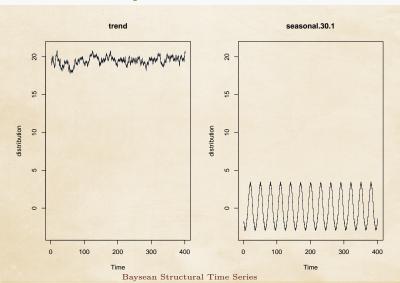
Local Trend With Seasonality

$$y_t = \mu_t + \tau_t + \varepsilon_t$$
 $\zeta_t \sim N(0, \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2)$ $\tau_t = -\sum_{s=1}^{S-1} \tau_{t-s} + \omega_t$ $\tau_t \sim N(0, \sigma_{\omega}^2)$

Components

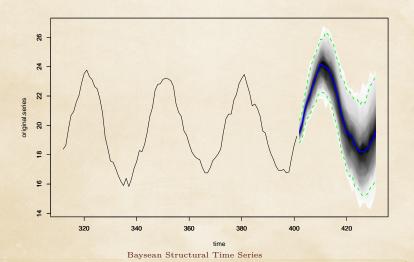


plot(lts_fit, 'components')





lts_pred <- predict(lts_fit, horizon = 30)
plot(lts_pred, plot.original = 90)</pre>



Model Comparison



```
CompareBstsModels(model.list = list(
  level = ll_fit, trend = llt_fit, season = lts_fit))
```

