

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

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SST Data



- SST Data
- Use bsts for



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 - ♥ Fit



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 - ⊕ Fit
 - local level



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 - ⊕ Fit
 - o local level
 - local linear trend model



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 - Model Comparison



⇒ Sea Surface Temperature near Gibraltar



- ⇒ Sea Surface Temperature near Gibraltar
- Aggregated every 12 days



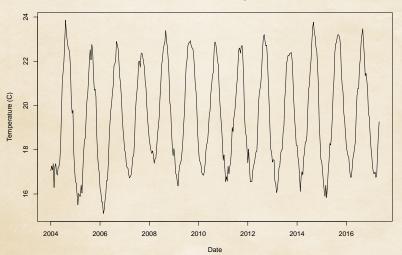
- ⇒ Sea Surface Temperature near Gibraltar
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- ⇒ Sea Surface Temperature near Gibraltar
- Aggregated every 12 days
- **♥** January 2004 to November 2017
- Obtained from Argovis



SST of Gilbralter region





```
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)')
```



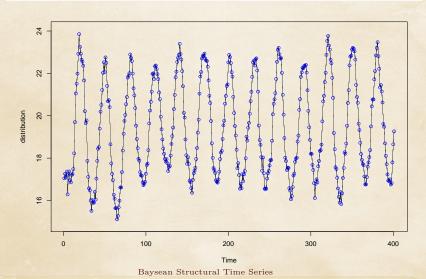
Local Level Model

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

Model Plotting



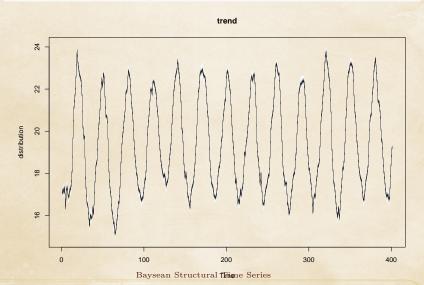
plot(ll_fit)



Model Plotting



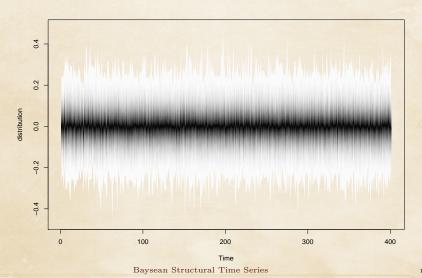
plot(ll_fit, 'components')



Model Plotting

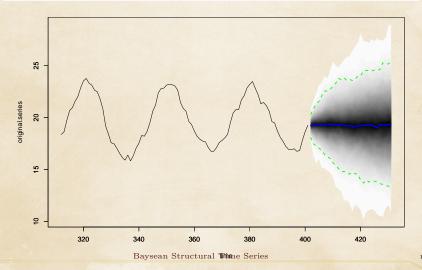


plot(ll_fit, 'residuals')





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





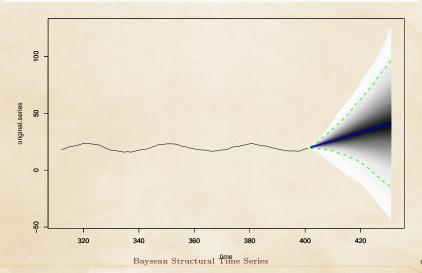
Local Linear Trend Model

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

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

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

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





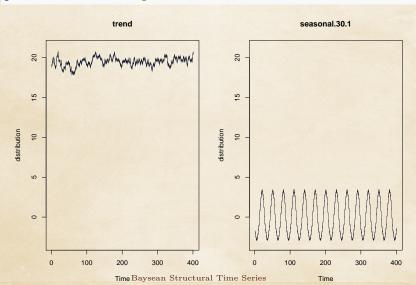
Local Trend With Seasonality

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

Components



plot(lts_fit, 'components')





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

