

# PAPERS/THEORY SUMMARY

General ideas:

- we have  $n$  distinct locations  $z_1, \dots, z_n$  where  $z_i = (lat_i, lon_i)$ , i.e. the stations
- there we record  $S_i(t)$  and  $X_i(t)$ , the PM2.5 and coordinates
- we want to cluster them, as we define

$$P_t = \{S_1(t), \dots, S_n(t)\} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \text{equivalent formulation}$$

$C_i(t) = k$  if unit  $i$  is assigned to cluster  $k$  (at time  $t$ )

To solve/deal with this time dependence we can do basically in two ways:

- (1) use models which incorporate time
- (2) run a spatial model for each of the time instants

For (2) reus esp): the ppm3uite package does this with also using coordinates, as uninteresting (2) should be esp), like loop over time  $t = 1 \rightarrow T$  and build a model at each instant. Then maybe in the loop we should use some package to estimate the best clusters. But we will see better when we study the packages.

models based on package ppm3uite

- curve - ppmx
- causation - ppmx
- ppm

$\Rightarrow$  maybe we can repeat there ...

For (4) it was the main focus of paper 4 (Pace and Quintana), so also here we should be ok as there is their package drpm. But that is not a published package, so there is no real/clear documentation (it's just the code in the Colden papers/supervision)-material).

But it seems a small package (like 4 functions, 2 models) so should still be ok.

models from  
drpm package: { drpm - fit  
models same  
others } ... and this/ these

- 4(3+4) functions on the models
- data linearization

but eventually we need the final dataset → another task  
(divided 2 weeks, with no NAs, ecc, standardize covariates)

## TASK SPLIT

Maybe we can divide the functions/models to study, test, and start to experiment in R. Also, as the ppm future there are some papers associated to these functions, so we should study also them.

Well, who was assigned to that function studies it. In case of these doubts ask Federico.

For the models function the idea of the task is to understand

- which kind of input the model wants
- which kind of output the model produces

For the data initialization task we just need to

- fill the NA cells (or not?)
- enter variables (PM40 and covariates) & week, or our time interval requests

models from ppm suite:

curve\_ppmx <sup>YES</sup> <sub>MODEL 2</sub> Gaussian PPMx Model for Functional Realizations.

#### Description

curve\_ppmx is the main function used to fit Functional Gaussian PPMx model.

#### Usage

```
curve_ppmx(y, z, subject,
            Xcon=NULL, Xcat=NULL,
            Xconp=NULL, Xcatp=NULL,
            PPM, M,
            q=3, rw_order=1, balanced=1,
            nknots, npredobs,
            Aparm, modelPriors,
            similarity_function=1,
            consim, calibrate,
            simPars,
            mh=c(1,1),
            draws=1100, burn=100, thin=1)
```

see the example in the next page! or experiment with the command! for understanding how s.b. are placed in our data case

sppm <sup>YES</sup> <sub>MODEL 3</sub>

Function that fits spatial product partition model with Gaussian likelihood

#### Description

sppm is the main function used to fit model with Gaussian likelihood and spatial PPM as prior on partitions.

#### Usage

```
sppm(y, s,
      s.pred=NULL,
      cohesion,
      M=1,
      modelPriors=c(0, 100^2, 10, 10),
      cPars=c(1, 1.5, 0, 1, 2, 2),
      mh=c(0.5, 0.5),
      draws=1100, burn=100, thin=1)
```

gaussian\_ppmx <sup>YES</sup> <sub>MODEL 2</sub> Function that fits Gaussian PPMx model

#### Description

gaussian\_ppmx is the main function used to fit Gaussian PPMx model.

#### Usage

```
gaussian_ppmx(y, X=NULL, Xpred=NULL,
              meanModel=1,
              cohesion=1,
              M=1,
              PPM = FALSE,
              similarity_function=1,
              consim=1,
              calibrate=0,
              simPars=c(0, 1.0, 0.1, 1.0, 2.0, 0.1, 1),
              modelPriors=c(0, 100^2, 1, 1),
              mh=c(0.5, 0.5),
              draws=1100, burn=100, thin=1,
              verbose=FALSE)
```

the sb have a similar structure so should be easy to study, then once we understand one of them