Command Reference: ARMA()

Lag and attenuate a time series using AutoRegressive Moving Average

Version 11.08.00, 2016-01-31

The ARMA() command lags and attenuates a time series (e.g., to route a streamflow time series downstream), replacing the contents of the original time series with the modified time series (should option of new time series be enabled?). This approach preserves the “mass” of the data. The general equation for ARMA is:



Where:

*t* = time step

*Ot* = output value at time *t*

*It*= input value at time *t*

*a, b* = ARMA coefficients

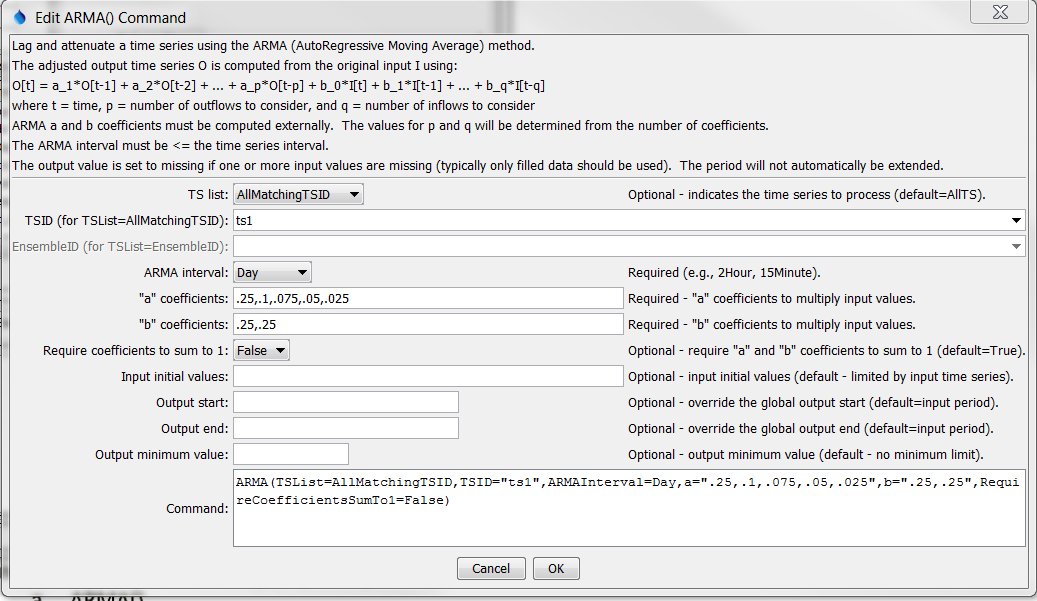
and the *p* and *q* values indicate the degree of the equation: ARMA(*p,q*).

The ARMA coefficients are determined by analyzing historical data and may be developed using a data interval that is different than the data interval of the time series that is being manipulated. The coefficients are typically computed by an external analysis program (TSTool does not perform this function). Can Riverside indicate useful software used to compute ARMA coefficients – can reference in this documentation?

The time series to process can have any interval. The *a* and *b* coefficients are listed in the dialog from left-most to right-most in the equation. Note that there are *p* *a*-coefficients and *(q + 1)* *b*-coefficients (because there is a *b*-coefficient at time *t0*). The interval used to compute the ARMA coefficients can be different from the data interval but the data and ARMA intervals must be divisible by a common interval. The ARMA algorithm is executed as follows:

1. The data and ARMA intervals are checked and if they not the same, the data are expanded by duplicating each value into a temporary array. For example, if the data interval is 6Hour and the ARMA interval is 2Hour, each data value is expanded to three data values (2Hour values). If the data interval is 6Hour and the ARMA interval is 10Hour, each data value is expanded to three data values (2Hour values).
2. The ARMA equation is applied at each point in the expanded data array. However, because the ARMA coefficients were developed using a specific interval, only the data values at the ARMA interval are used in the equation. For example, if the expanded data array has 2Hour data and the ARMA interval is 10Hour, then every fifth value will be used (e.g., *t* corresponds to the “current” value and *t – 1* corresponds to the fifth value before the current value). Because the ARMA algorithm depends on a number of previous terms in both the input and output, there may be missing terms at the beginning of the data array and in cases where missing data periods are encountered. Ideally ARMA will be applied to filled data and only the initial conditions will be an issue. In this case the output period should ideally be less than the total period so that the initial part of the routed time series can be ignored. In cases where *O* values are missing, the algorithm first tries to use the *I* values. If any values needed for the result are missing, the result is set to missing. Use the InputInitialValues parameter to supply additional time series values at the start of the time series to overcome this issue.
3. The final results are converted to a data interval that matches the original input, if necessary. If the original data interval and the ARMA interval are the same, no conversion is necessary. For example, if the original data interval is 6Hour and the ARMA interval is 10Hour, then the expanded data interval will be 2Hour. Consequently, three sequential expanded values are averaged to obtain the final 6Hour time series.

The following dialog is used to edit the command and illustrates the command syntax.



ARMA

ARMA() Command Editor

The command syntax is as follows:

ARMA(Parameter=Value,…)

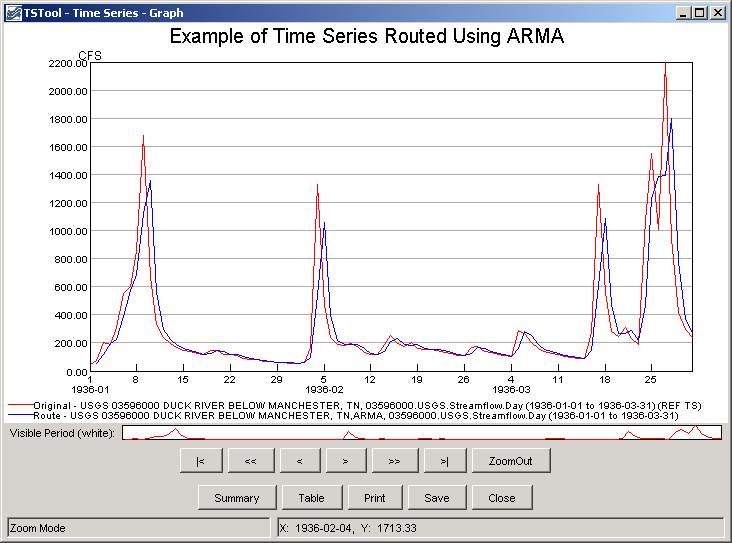
Command Parameters

| Parameter | Description | Default |
| --- | --- | --- |
| TSList | Indicates the list of time series to be processed, one of:   * AllMatchingTSID – all time series that match the TSID (single TSID or TSID with wildcards) will be modified. * AllTS – all time series before the command. * EnsembleID – all time series in the ensemble will be modified. * FirstMatchingTSID – the first time series that matches the TSID (single TSID or TSID with wildcards) will be modified. * LastMatchingTSID – the last time series that matches the TSID (single TSID or TSID with wildcards) will be modified. * SelectedTS – the time series are those selected with the SelectTimeSeries() command. | AllTS |
| TSID | The time series identifier or alias for the time series to be modified, using the \* wildcard character to match multiple time series. Can be specified with ${Property}. | Required if TSList=\*TSID. |
| EnsembleID | The ensemble to be modified, if processing an ensemble. Can be specified with ${Property}. | Required if TSList=  EnsembleID. |
| ARMA  Interval | The ARMA interval to use in the analysis. See discussion above for explanation when the ARMA interval is different from the input time series. | None – must be specified. |
| a | a coefficients, separated by commas. a and b coefficients must sum to 1.000000 unless RequireCoefficientSumTo1=False. | Optional. |
| b | b coefficients, separated by commas. a and b coefficients must sum to 1.000000 unless RequireCoefficientSumTo1=False. | None – must be specified. |
| Require  Coefficients  SumTo1 | If true, the sum of the a and b coefficients must sum to 1.000000 (remainder is ignored). The default enforces mass balance but using False is useful when evaluating analysis. | True |
| InputInitial  Values | A list of comma-separated values to use for the input time series, to allow computation of output at start of period. The first value is the earliest in time and the last is the value prior to OutputStart (or start of the input time series). OR, are these intended to be the output values at the start of the output time series? |  |
| NewTSID | If specified, create a new time series as output, with this TSID. | Apply ARMA process and modify the input time series. |
| Alias | Alias for new output time series if NewTSID is specified. | No alias assigned to output time series. |
| OutputStart | The date/time for the start of the output as a date/time string or ${Property}. | Use the global output period or input time series. |
| OutputEnd | The date/time for the end of the output as a date/time string or ${Property}. | Use the global output period or input time series. |
| OutputMinimum | Minimum value allowed for output. Any computed output value less than the minimum will be set to the minimum value. The modified values will not be used as input for further calculations (only input values are used to compute output). | None – use computed output value. |

A sample command file to process streamflow data from the USGS is as follows:

|  |
| --- |
| SetOutputPeriod(OutputStart="1936-01-01",OutputEnd="1936-03-31")  ReadUsgsNwisRdb(InputFile="Data/G03596000.rdb",Alias=Original)  Copy(TSID="Original",NewTSID="03596000.USGS.Streamflow.Day.Routed",Alias=Routed)  ARMA(TSList=AllMatchingTSID,TSID="Routed",ARMAInterval=2Hour,a="0.7325,  -0.3613,0.1345,0.5221,-0.2500,0.1381,-0.2643,0.0558",b="0.0263,0.0116,  -0.0146,-0.0081,0.0127,0.0798,0.0727,0.0523,0.0599") |

The following figure shows the original and routed time series.

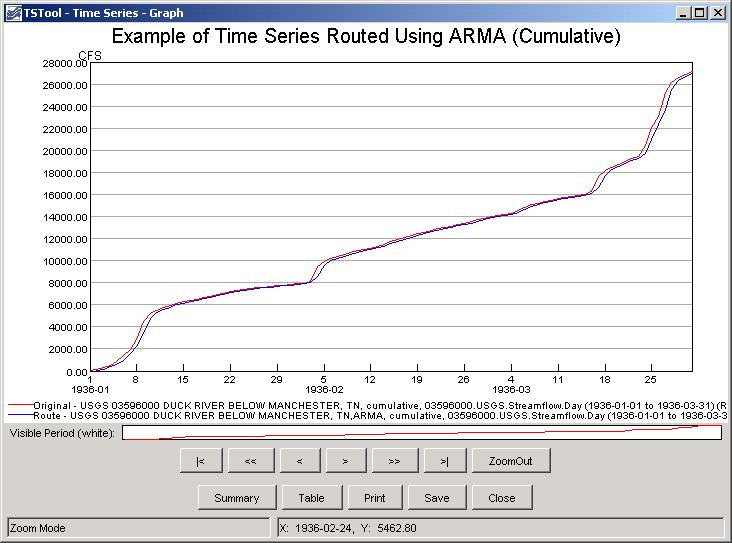


ARMA\_graph

Example Graph Showing Original and ARMA-Routed Time Series

The Cumulate() command can be used to verify mass balance of the original and routed time series (see the Cumulate() command discussion below). For example, insert a Cumulate() command near the end of a command file.

The following figure shows the time series from the previous graph, this time as cumulative time series.



ARMA\_graph\_cumulative

Example Graph Showing Original and ARMA-Routed Time Series as Cumulative Values

This page is intentionally blank.