

PAM Correction – Cropping of extremes

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Method

- Using the best resulting model for correction (type and dialect).
- Detect extremes by absolute difference which occur due to the correction.
- Crop those extremes from the original data.
- Again use the best model on cropped data.

Results

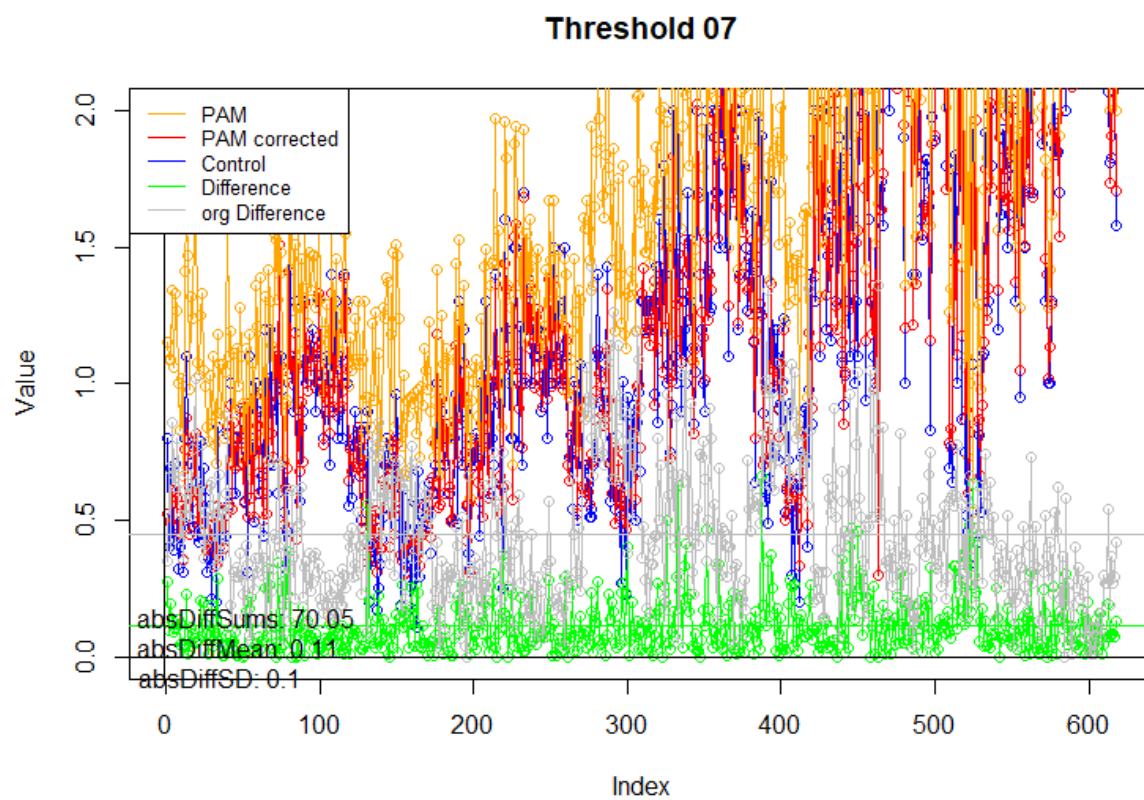
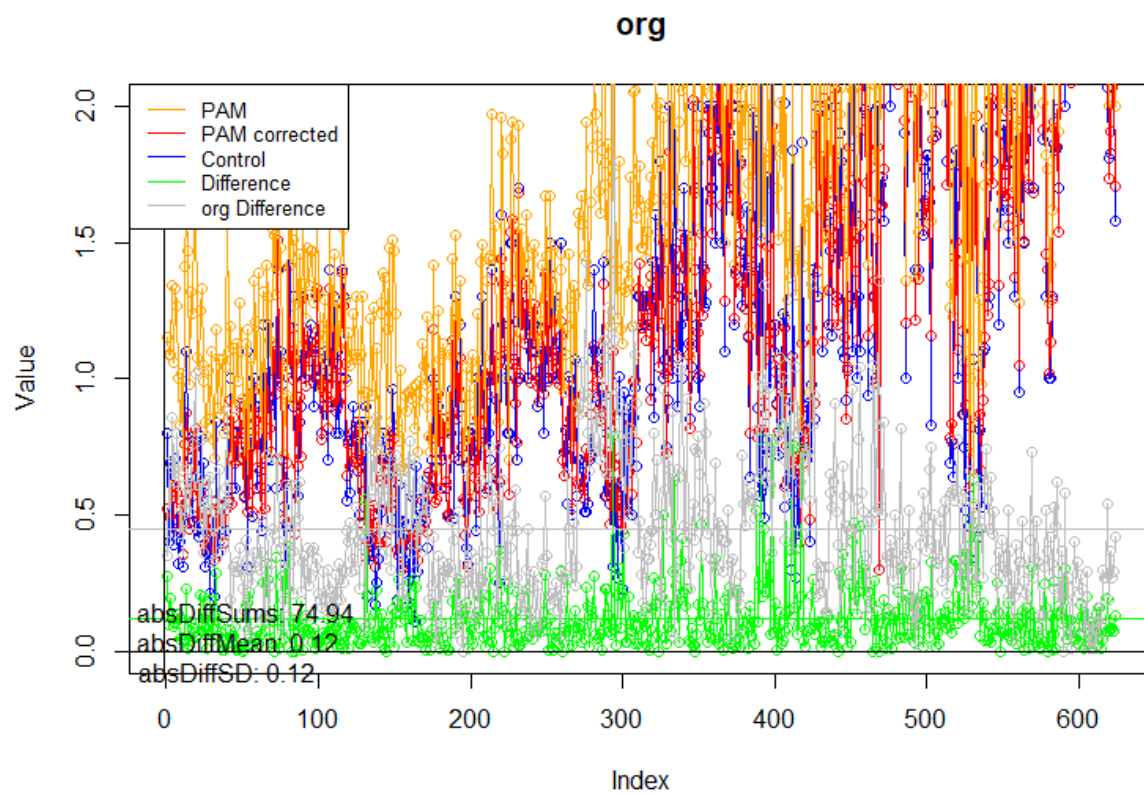
Cropping the values which lead to extremes after the correction, result in an improved performance of the model. By cropping the values which lead to differences of more than 0.4 (up to 20 entries) the performance is slightly improved (6.5% to 16%). For data cropped by a threshold of 0.3 as well as 0.2 the resulting models reach 29% up to 51% increase in performance.

Table 1: *Cropped extremes by threshold and error values.*

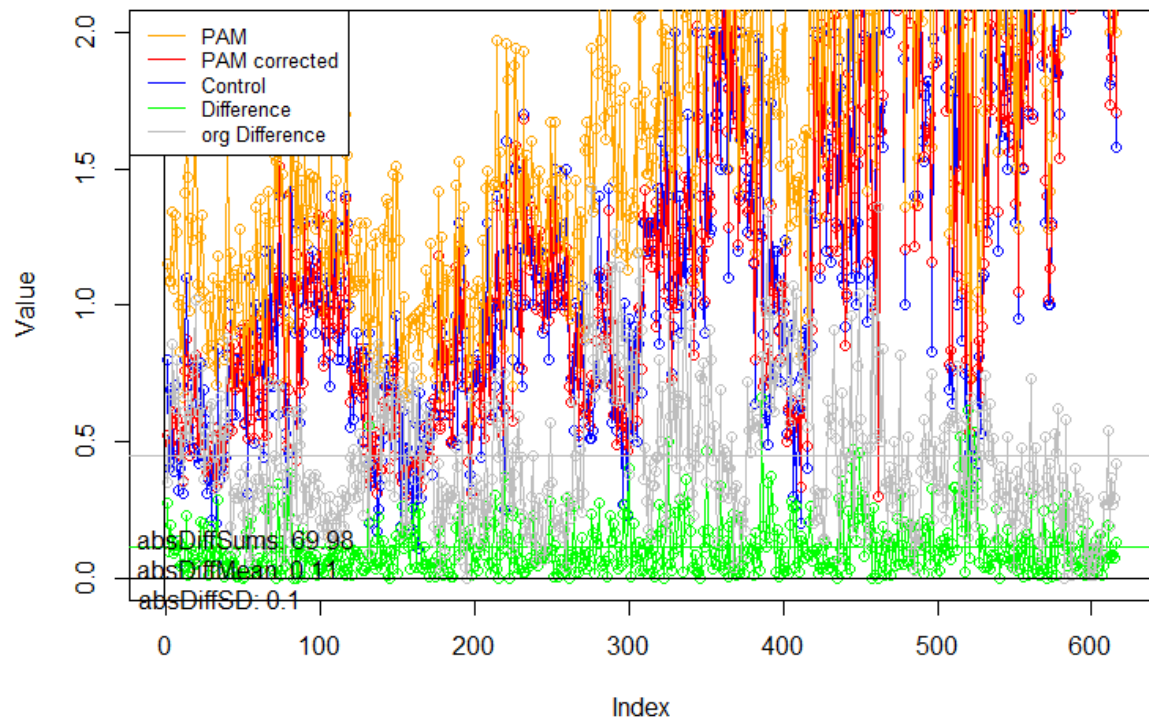
Threshold	Entries deleted	Error total Sum	Error Mean	Error SD	Max Error (Extrema)	Improvement (based on total error)
No (original)	-	74.94	0.12	0.12	0.82	-
0.7	6	70.05	0.11	0.10	0.65	6.5 %
0.6	8	69.98	0.11	0.10	0.65	6.6 %
0.5	11	67.37	0.11	0.10	0.61	10.0 %
0.4	20	62.39	0.11	0.09	0.42	16.7 %
0.3	43	52.93	0.09	0.07	0.30	29.3 %
0.2	112	36.10	0.07	0.05	0.27	51.8 %

Discussion

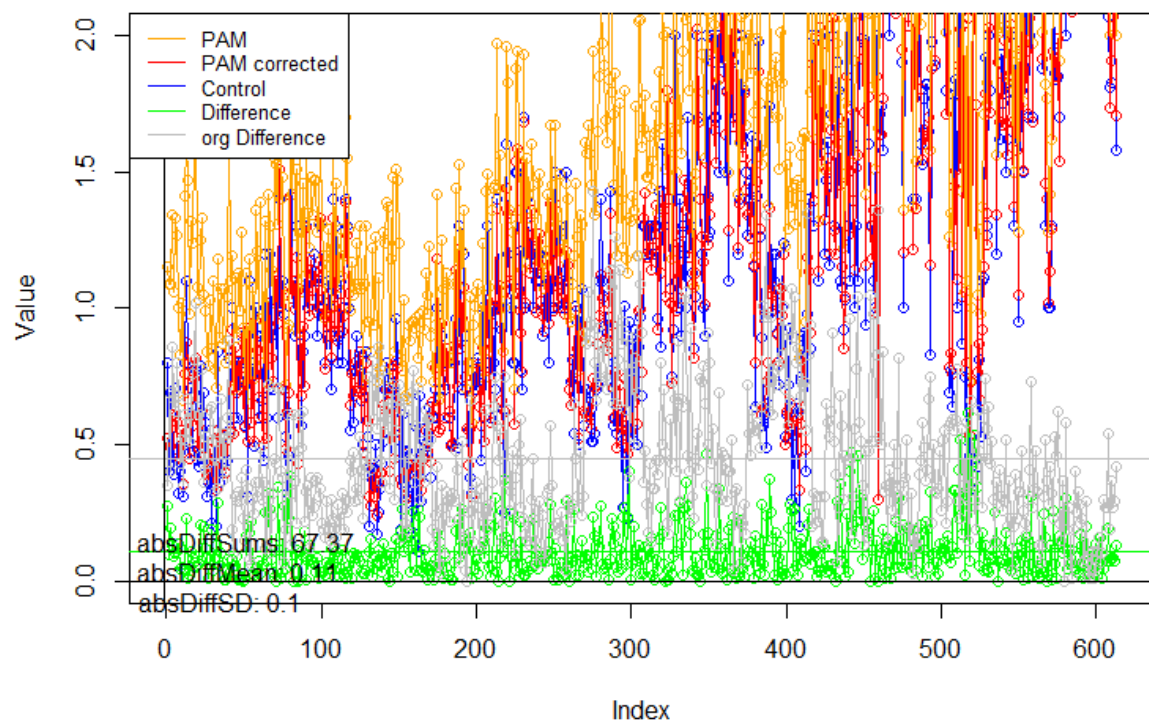
Lesser data entries lead to decreasing amount of values which are used to calculate the means for subgroups in the model. While this leads to better result it although leads to lesser usability for future generated PAM values due to lesser information which the model is based on. The results for cropping by a threshold of <0.4 seems overoptimistic.



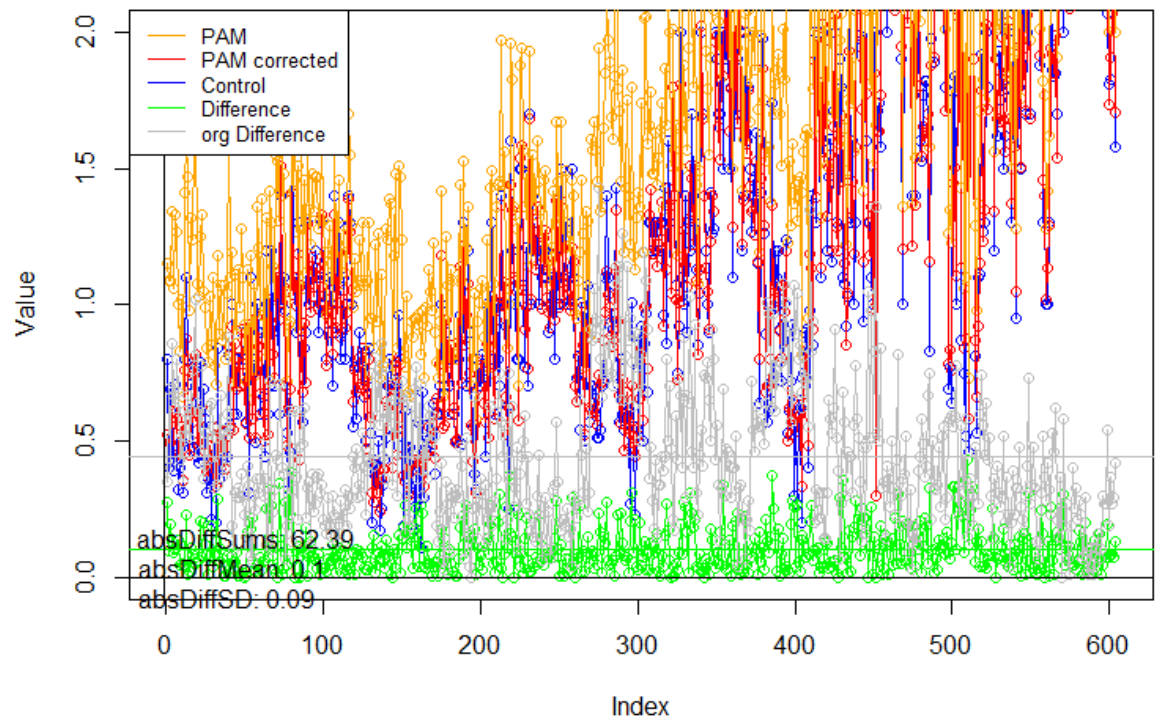
Threshold 06



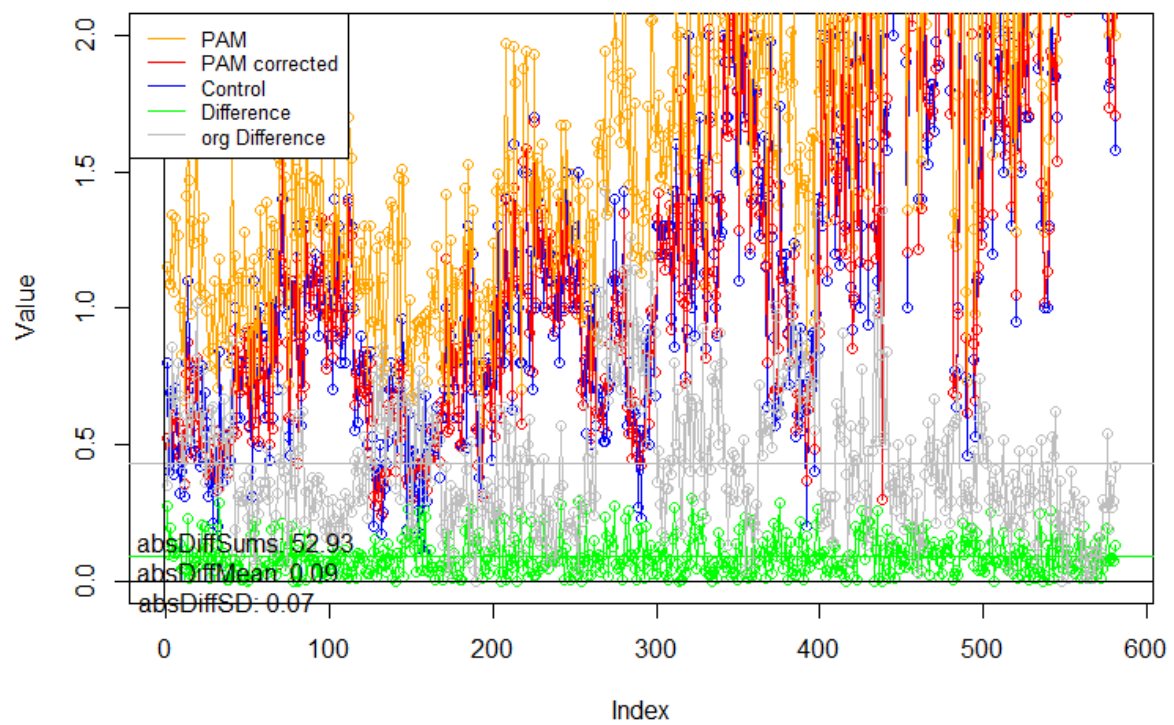
Threshold 05



Threshold 04



Threshold 03



Threshold 02

