

CUSUM technique

Using July through October daily-high-temperature data for Atlanta for 1996 through 2015, use a CUSUM approach to identify when unofficial summer ends (i.e., when the weather starts cooling off) each year. CUSUM (or cumulative sum control chart) is a sequential analysis technique used for monitoring change detection.

```
# Clear environment
rm(list = ls())
#install.packages(qcc)
library(qcc)
```

```
## Warning: package 'qcc' was built under R version 4.0.2
```

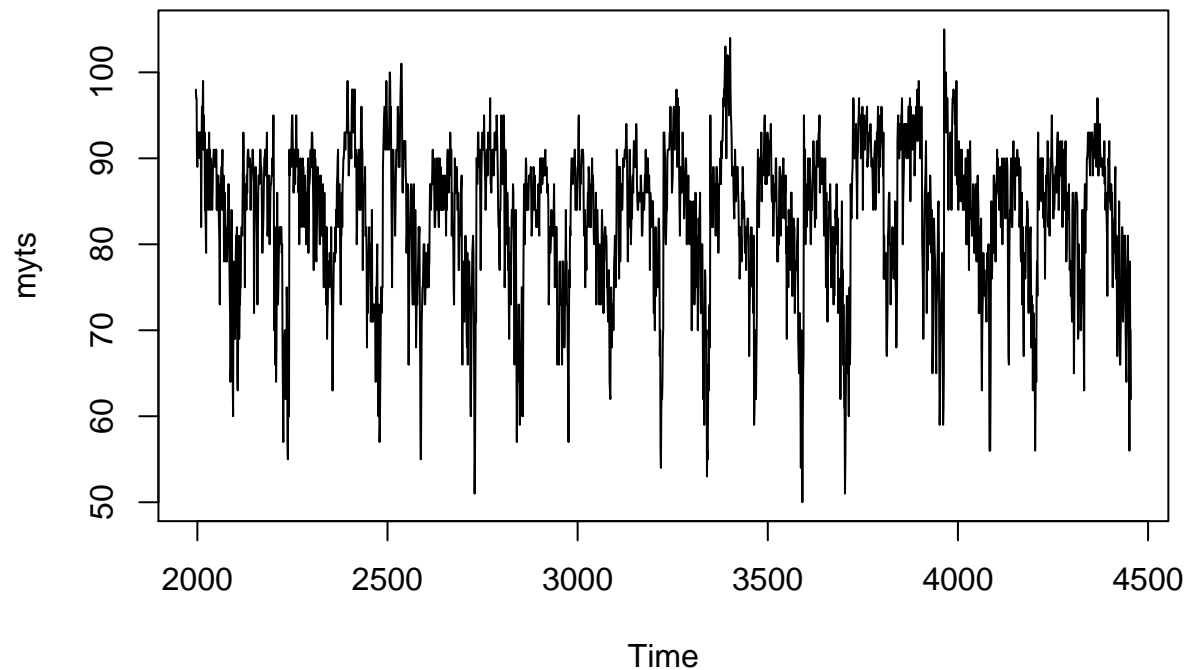
```
## Package 'qcc' version 2.7
```

```
## Type 'citation("qcc")' for citing this R package in publications.
```

```
# Reading the data
data <- read.table("temps.txt", stringsAsFactors = FALSE, header = TRUE)
head(data)
```

```
##      DAY X1996 X1997 X1998 X1999 X2000 X2001 X2002 X2003 X2004 X2005 X2006 X2007
## 1 1-Jul   98    86    91    84    89    84    90    73    82    91    93    95
## 2 2-Jul   97    90    88    82    91    87    90    81    81    89    93    85
## 3 3-Jul   97    93    91    87    93    87    87    87    86    86    93    82
## 4 4-Jul   90    91    91    88    95    84    89    86    88    86    91    86
## 5 5-Jul   89    84    91    90    96    86    93    80    90    89    90    88
## 6 6-Jul   93    84    89    91    96    87    93    84    90    82    81    87
##      X2008 X2009 X2010 X2011 X2012 X2013 X2014 X2015
## 1      85    95    87    92   105    82    90    85
## 2      87    90    84    94    93    85    93    87
## 3      91    89    83    95    99    76    87    79
## 4      90    91    85    92    98    77    84    85
## 5      88    80    88    90   100    83    86    84
## 6      82    87    89    90    98    83    87    84
```

```
# Create matrix without day column
temps = matrix(data[,2:ncol(data)])
# Create a vector of this data
temps_vec <- as.vector(unlist(temps))
# Turn the vector into a time series object and view plot
myts <- ts(temps_vec, start=1996, frequency=1)
plot(myts)
```

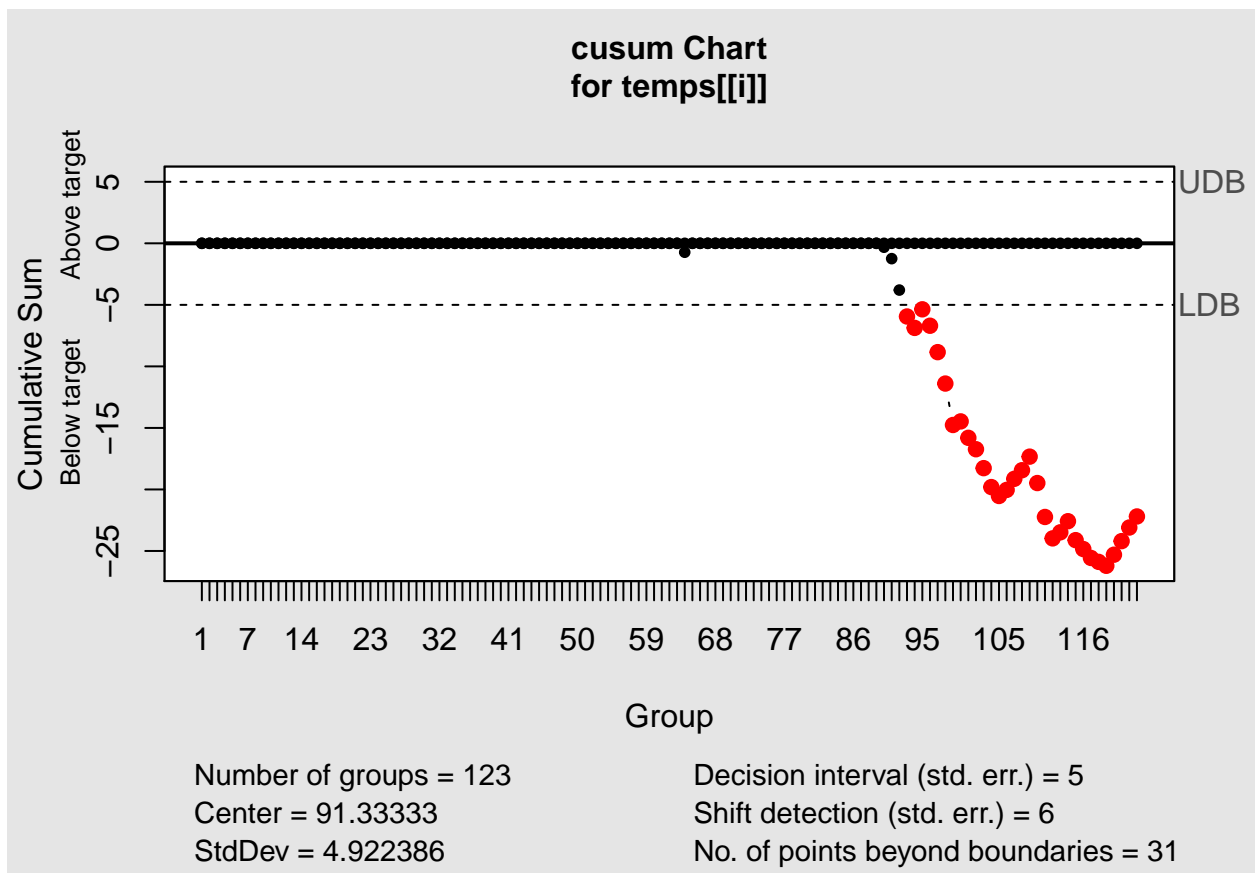


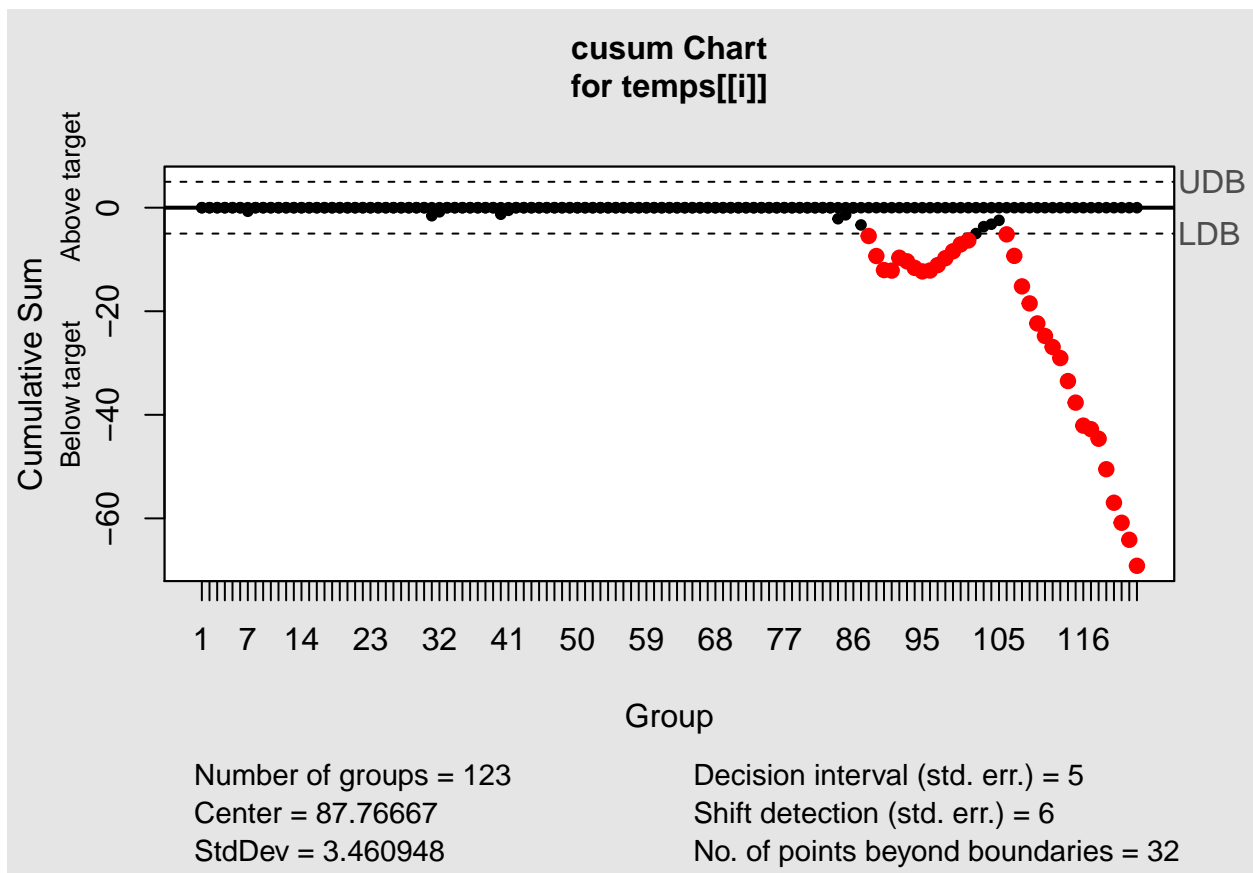
```
# Determine the summer mean and standard deviation value we want to use
# We just used the month of July as a base average summer temperature with no change
avg_summer <- rep(0,nrow(temps))
sd_summer <- rep(0,nrow(temps))
for (i in 1:nrow(temps)){
  avg_summer[i] <- mean(temps[[i]][1:30])
  sd_summer[i] <- sd(temps[[i]][1:30])
}

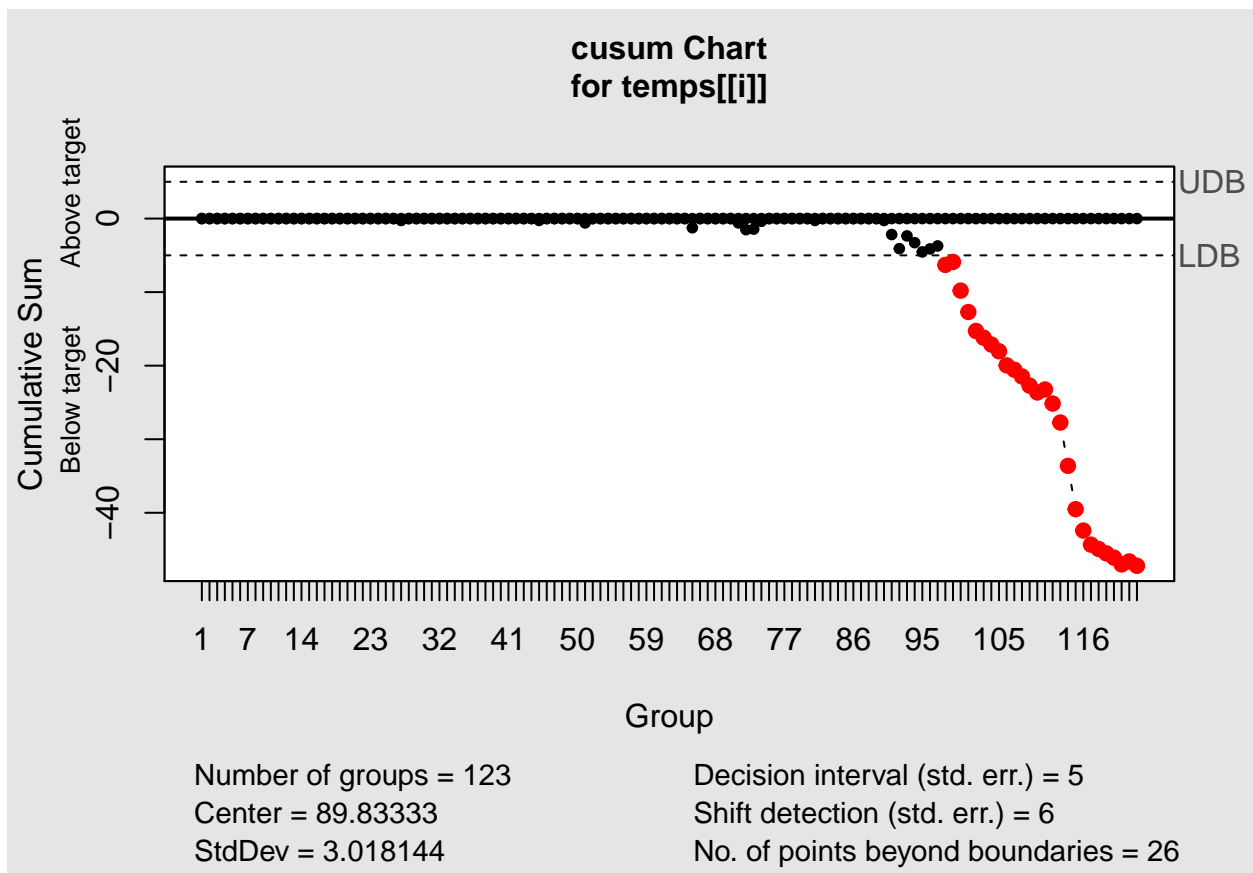
# Use the cusum function
CUSUMmodels <- vector(mode="list", length=nrow(temps))
CUSUMviolations <- vector(mode="list", length=nrow(temps))
```

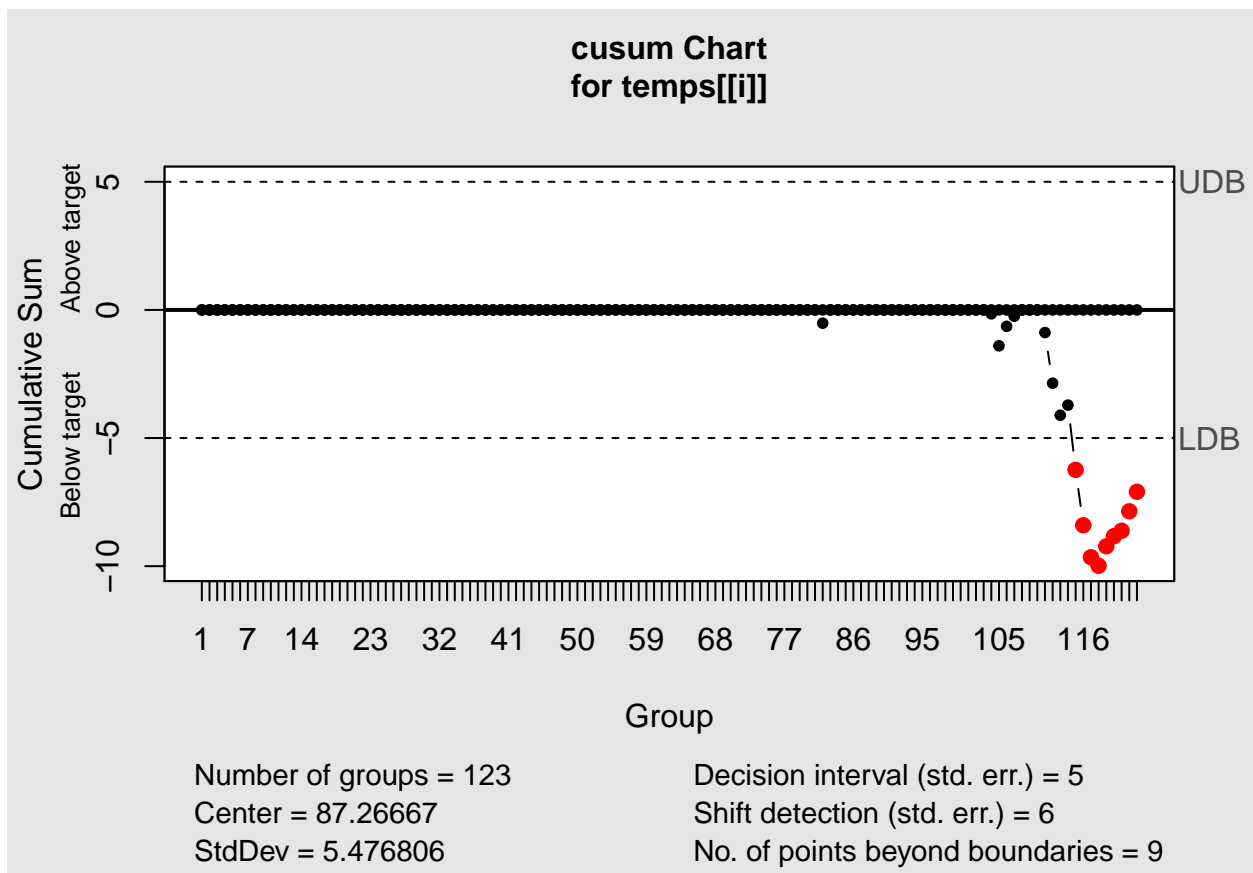
Loop through each year and run the CUSUM function center is the “target” summer temperature each year
 std.dev is the standard deviation of the summer temperature each year set decision.interval as the upper
 and lower bound in standard deviations/errors from 0 change set se.shift as the amount of shift to detect
 (which corresponds to 2°C in terms of standard deviations/errors)

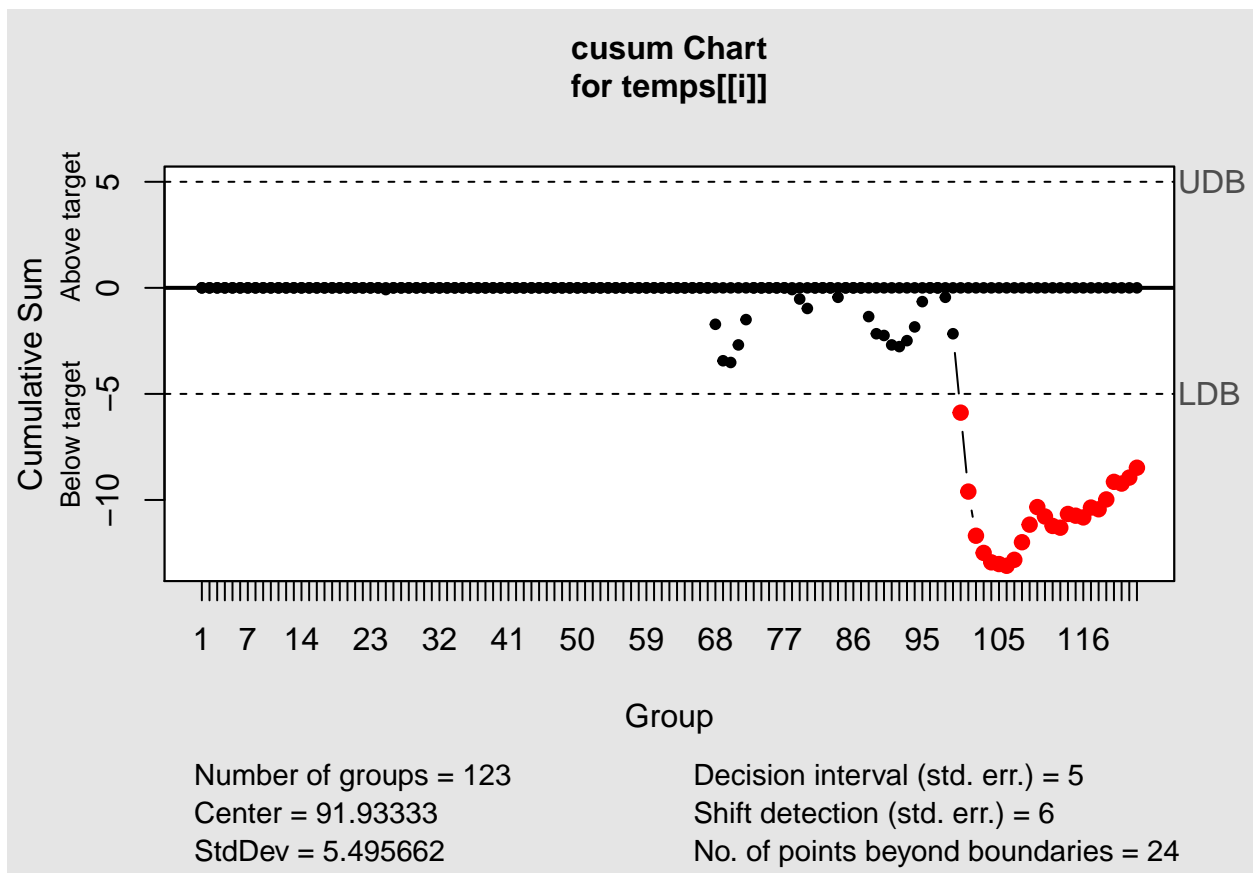
```
DI = 5 #out of control when past 5 standard deviations/errors
SS = 6 #equals 6/2 = 3 standard deviations/errors shift
for (i in 1:nrow(temps)){
  CUSUMmodels[[i]] <- cusum(temps[[i]], center=avg_summer[i], std.dev = sd_summer[i], decision.interval=
  CUSUMviolations[[i]] <- CUSUMmodels[[i]]$violations$lower
}
```

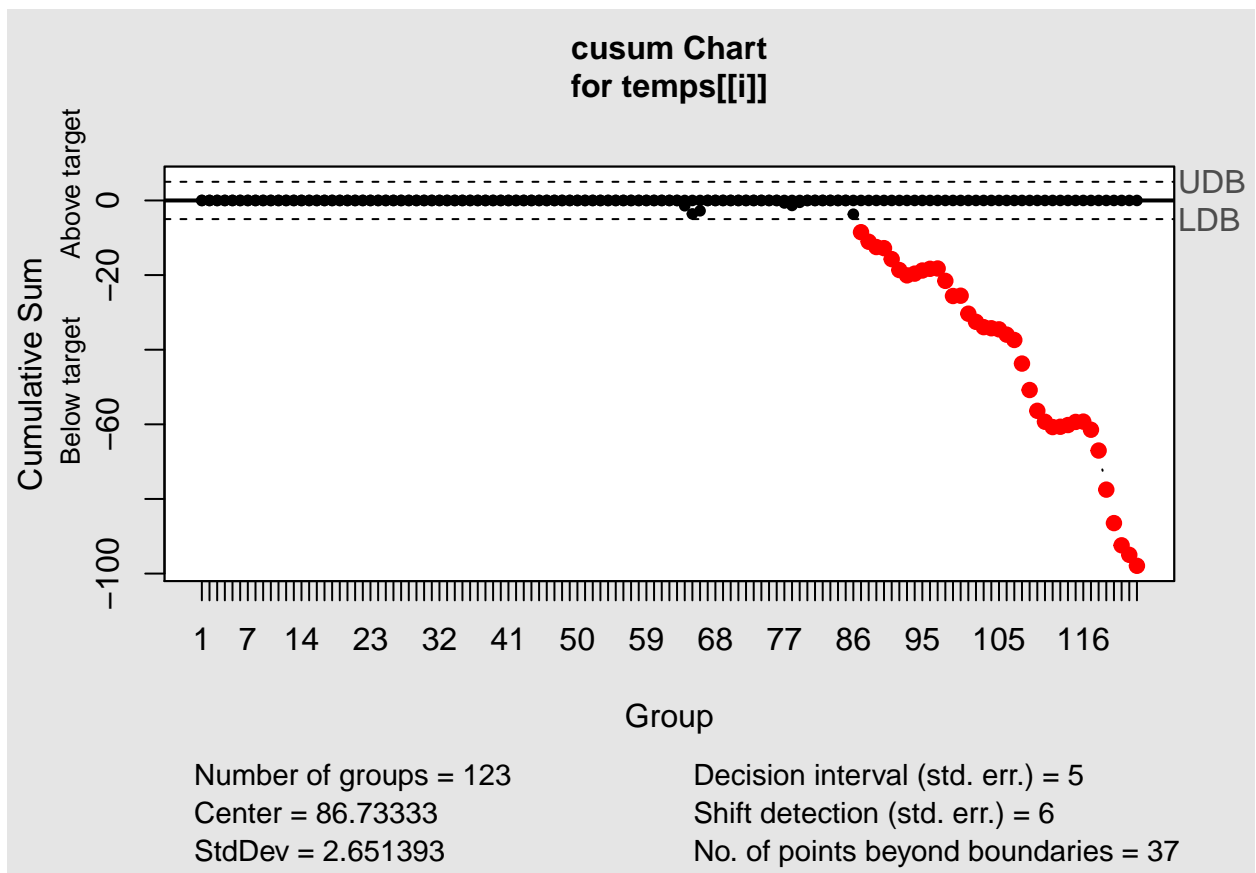


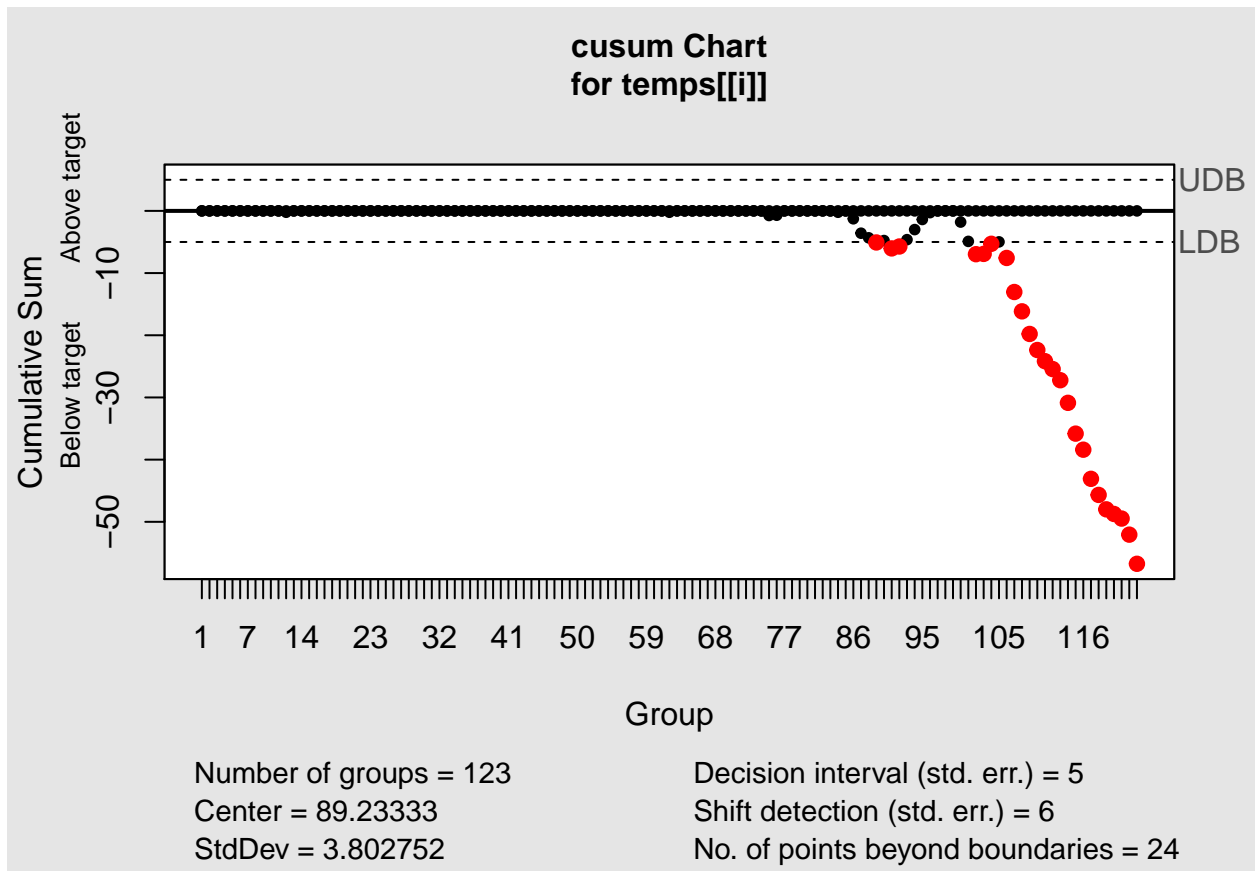


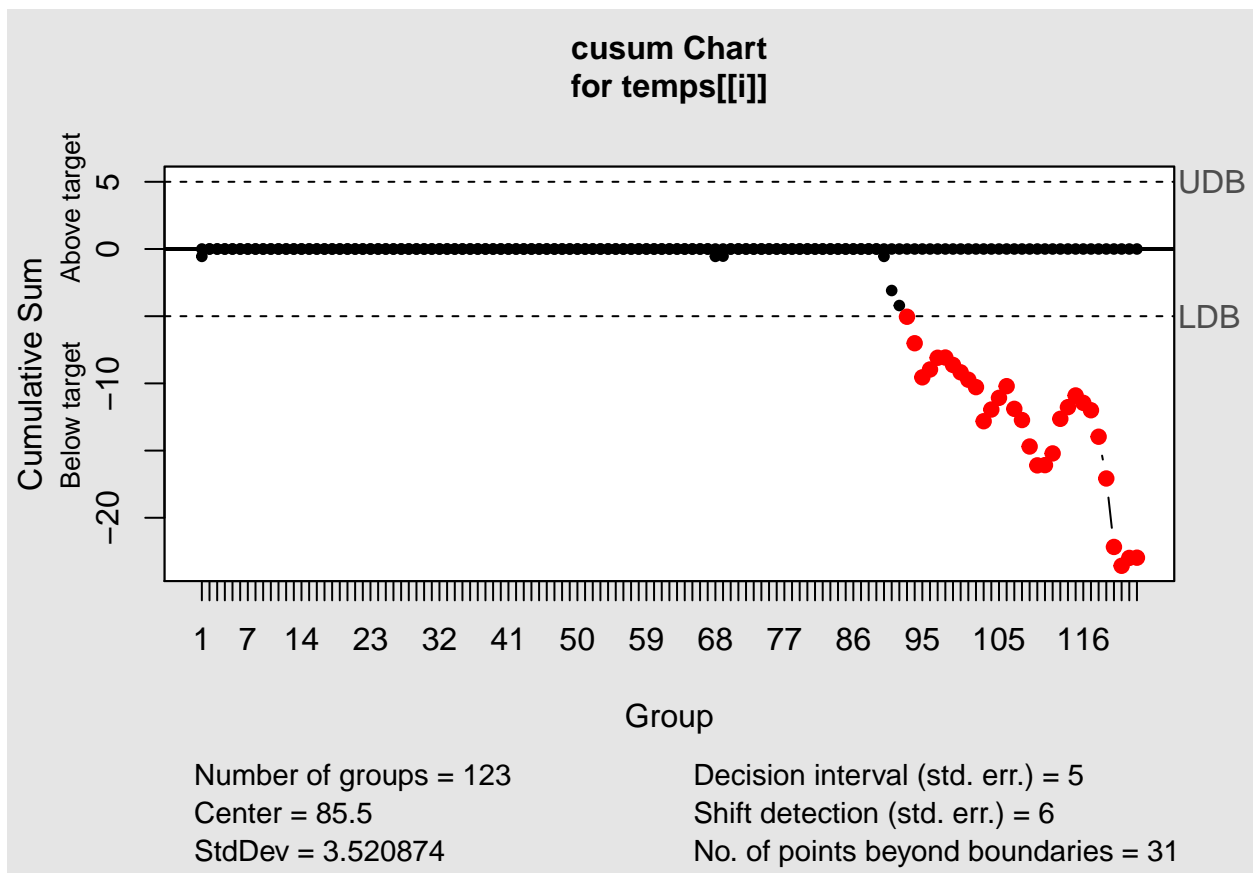


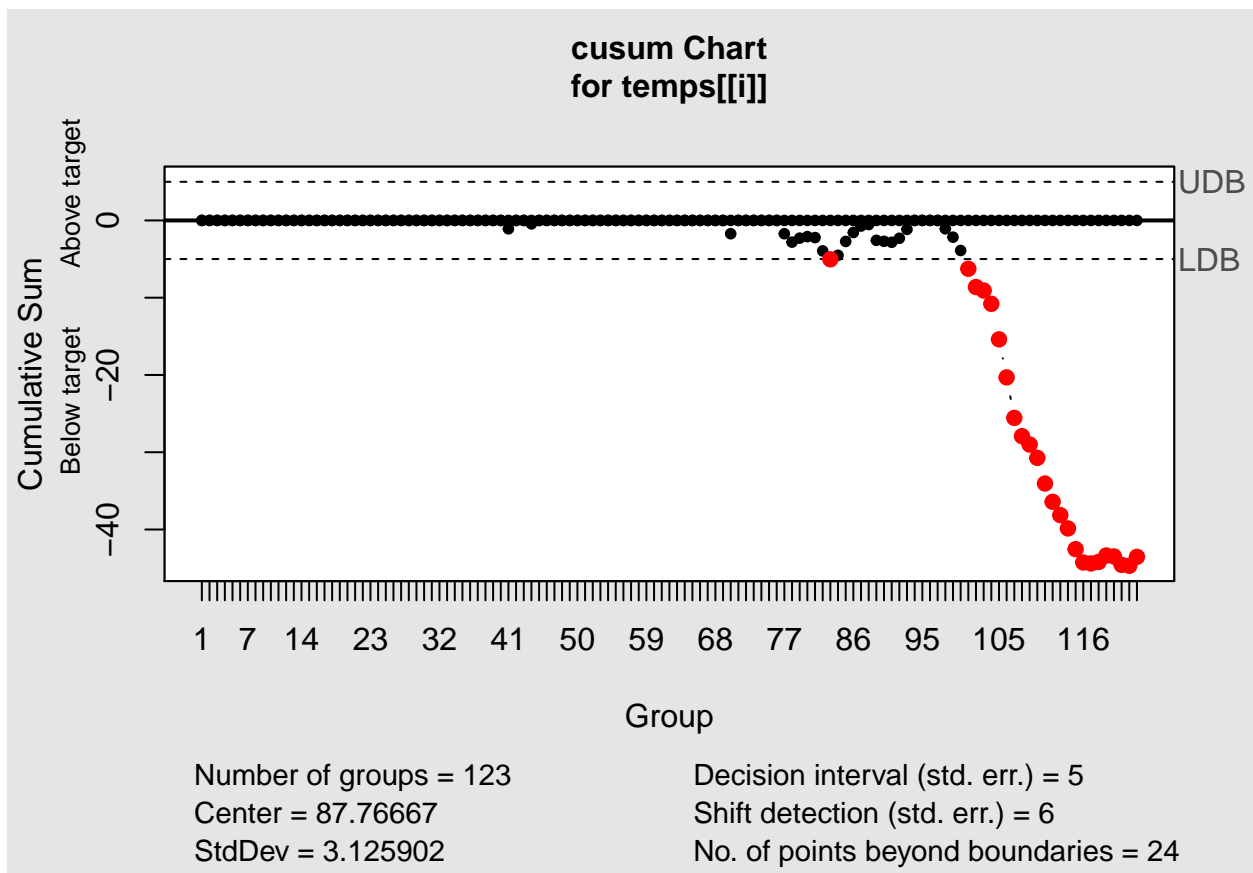


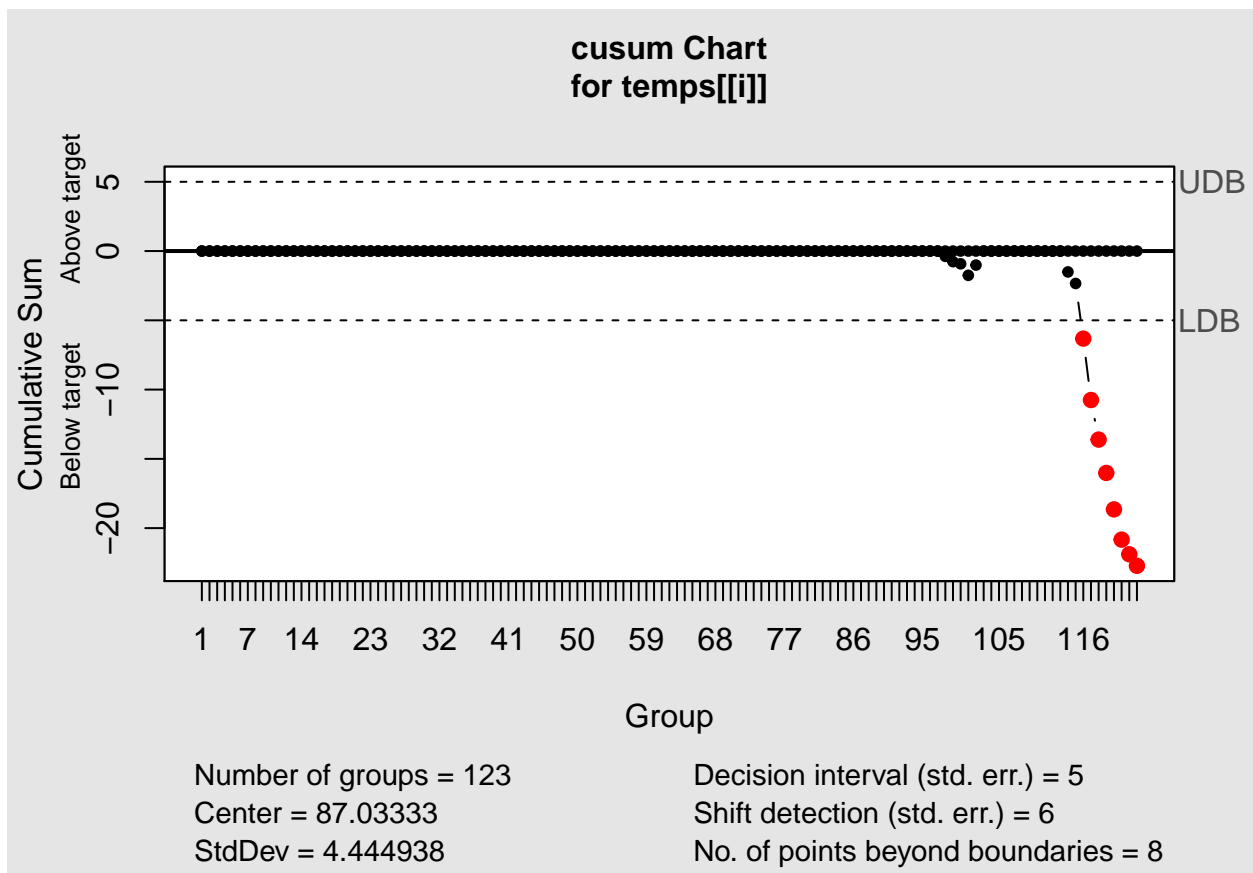


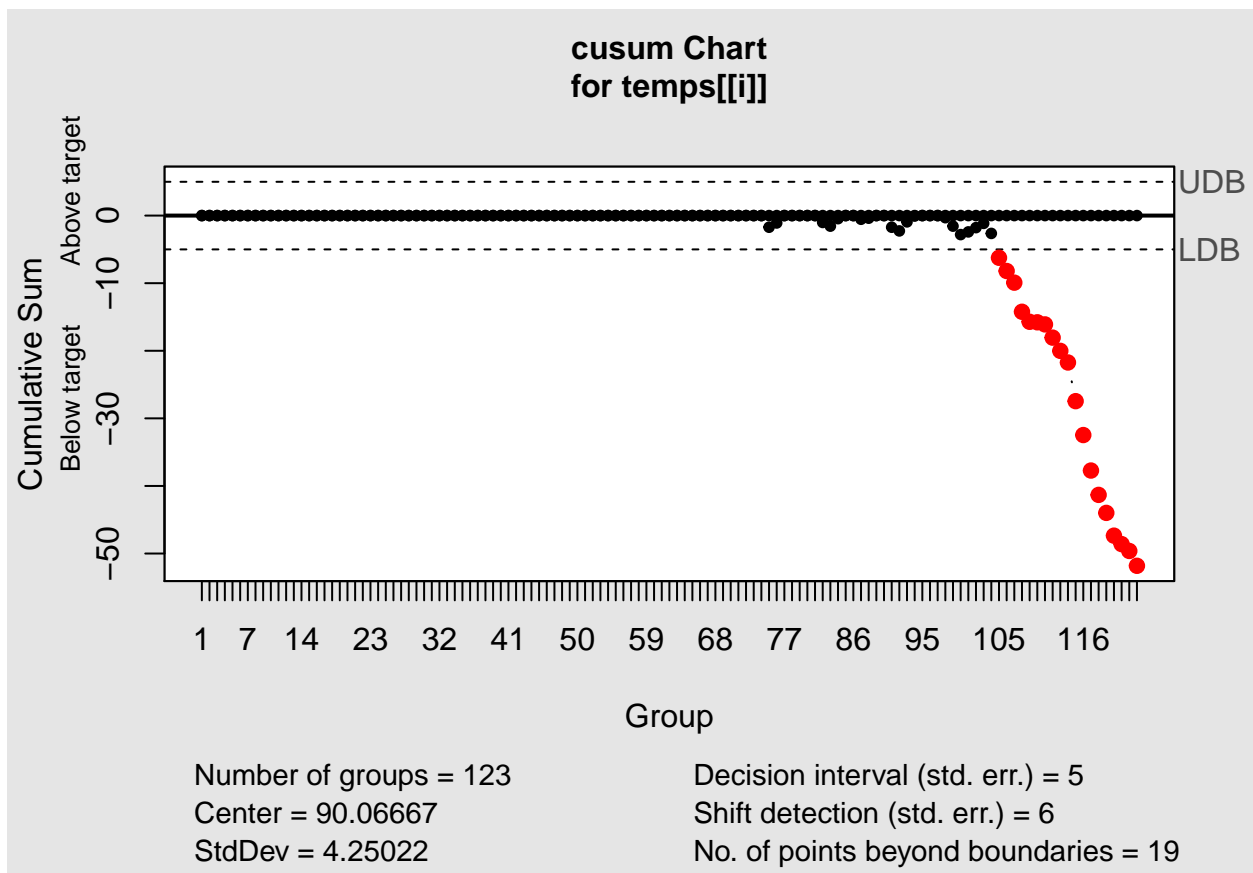


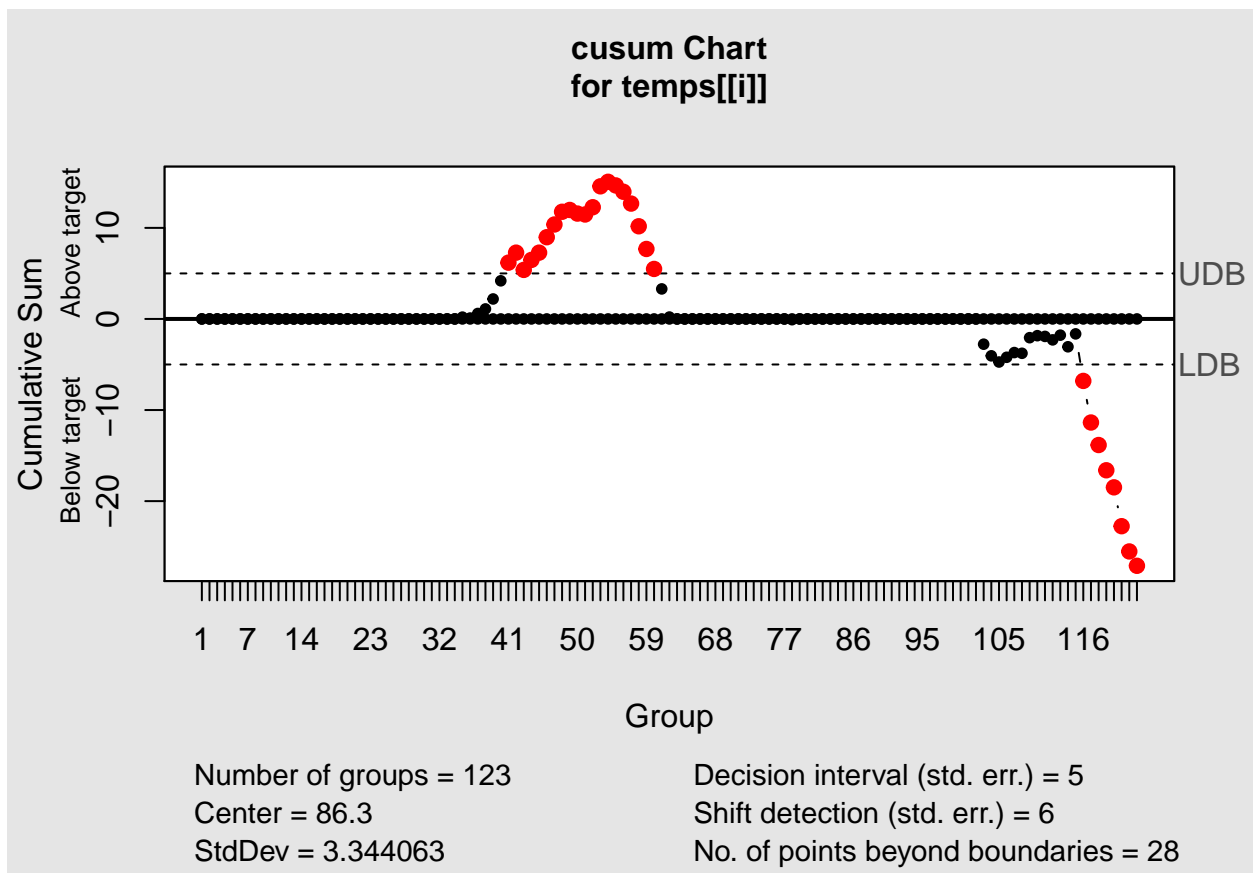


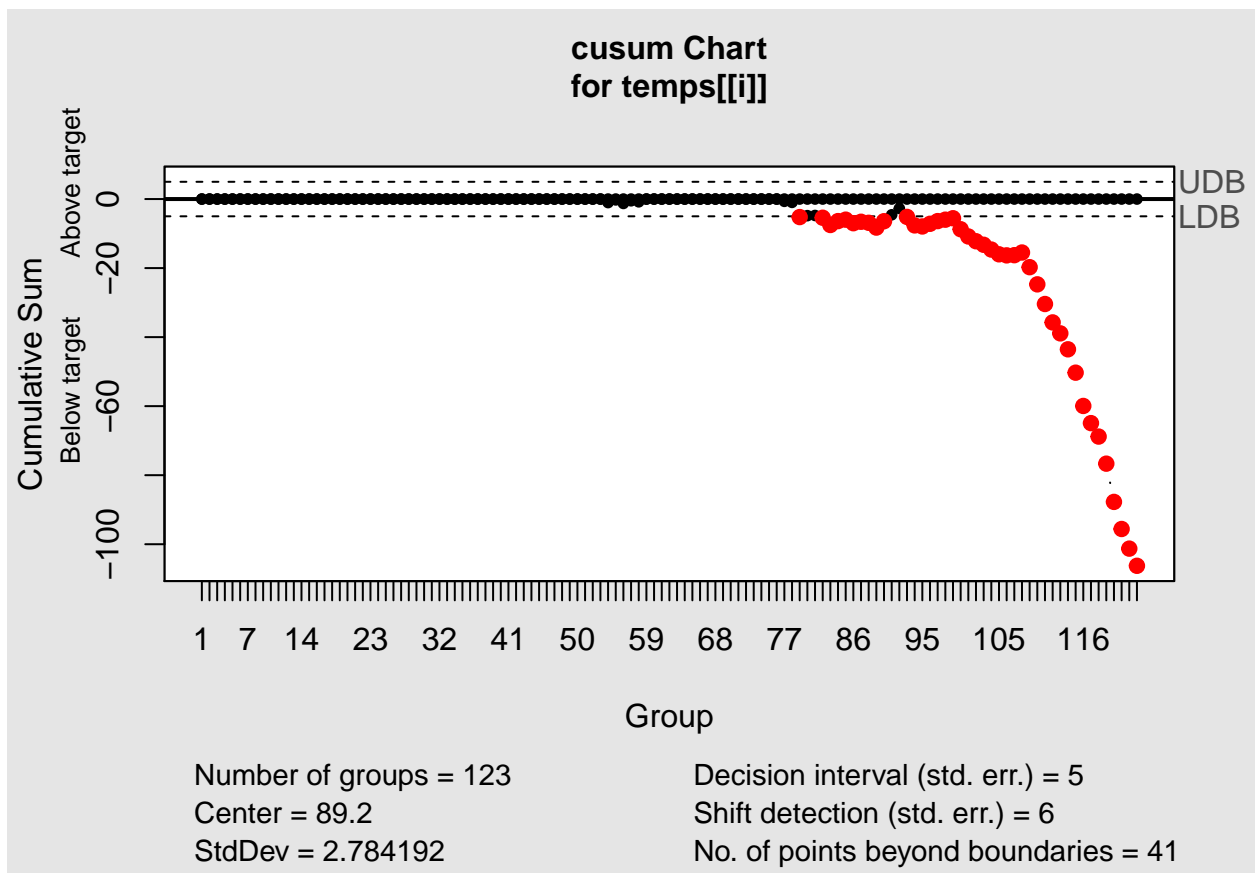


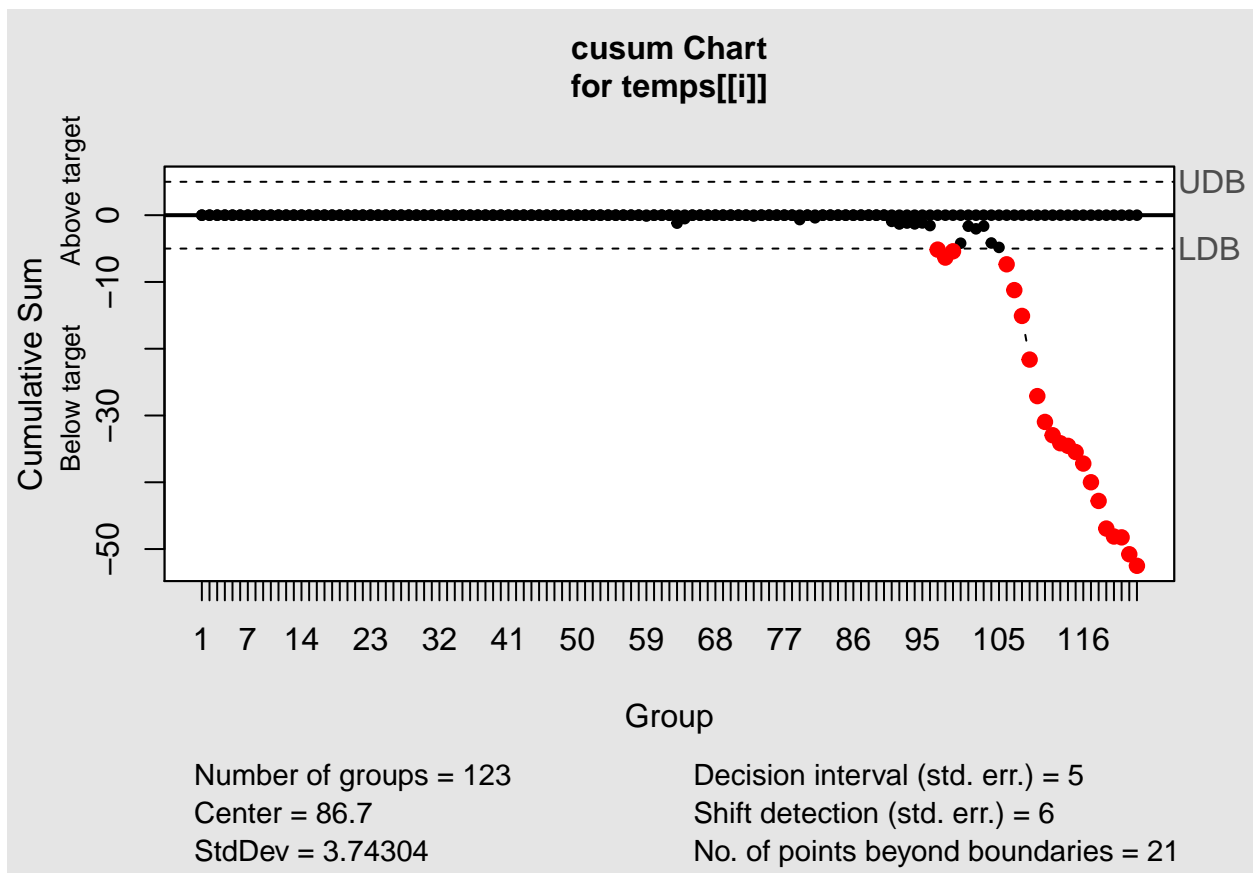


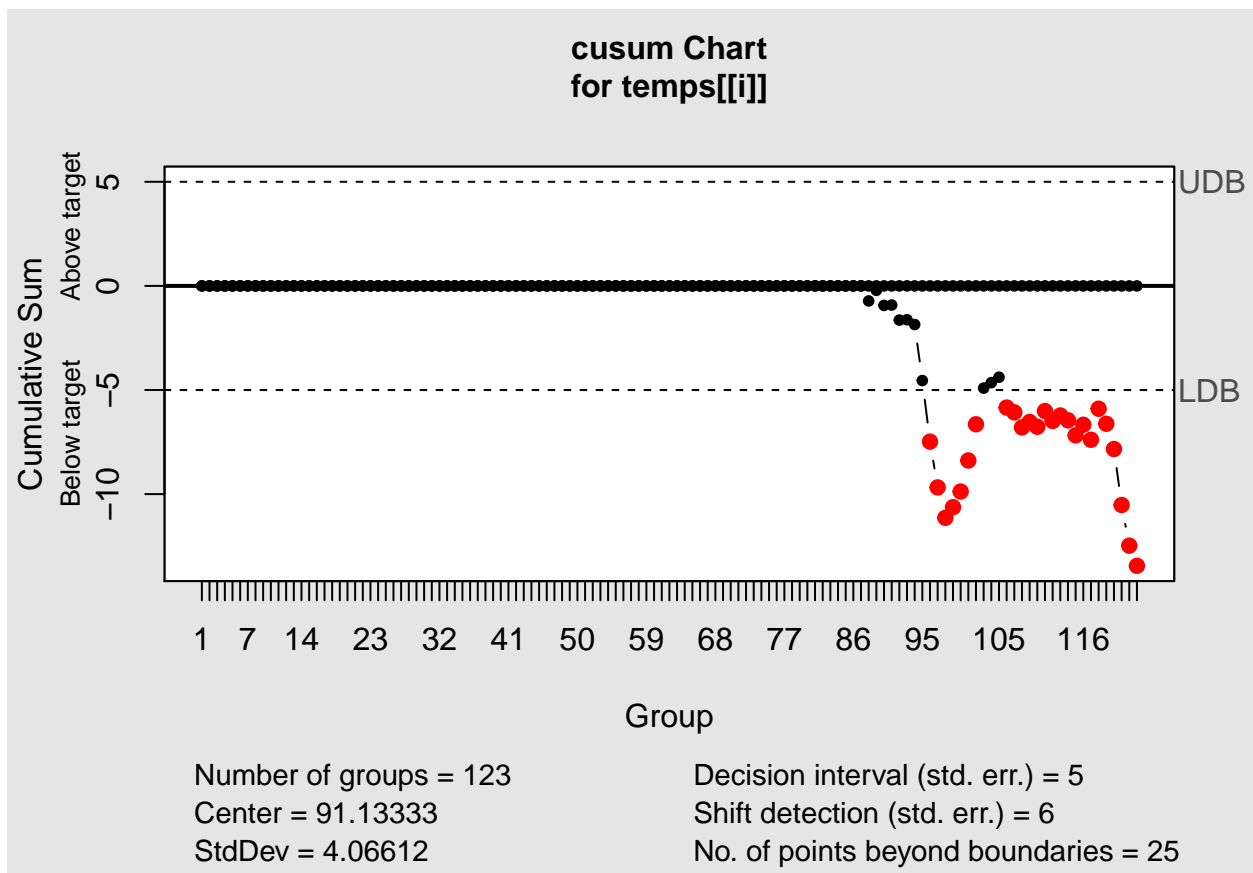


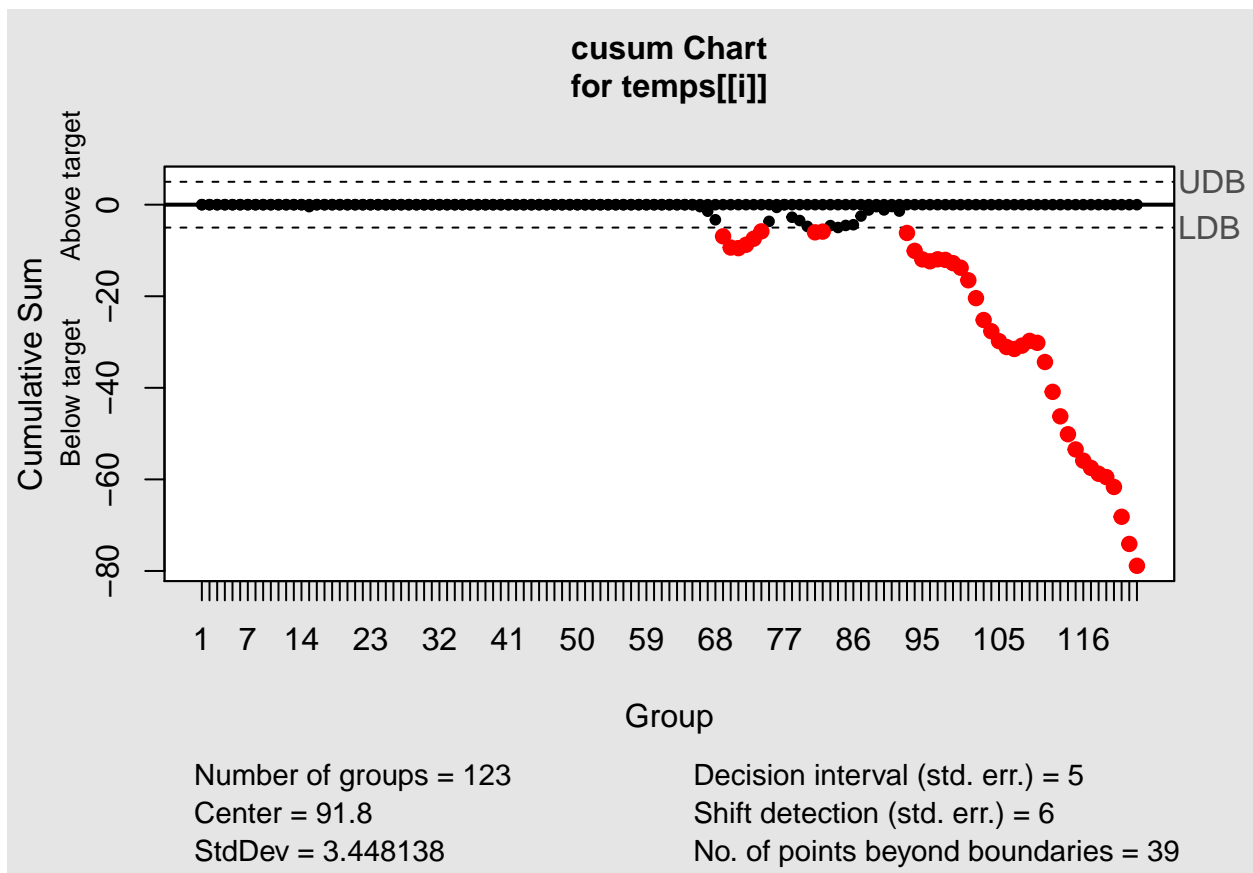


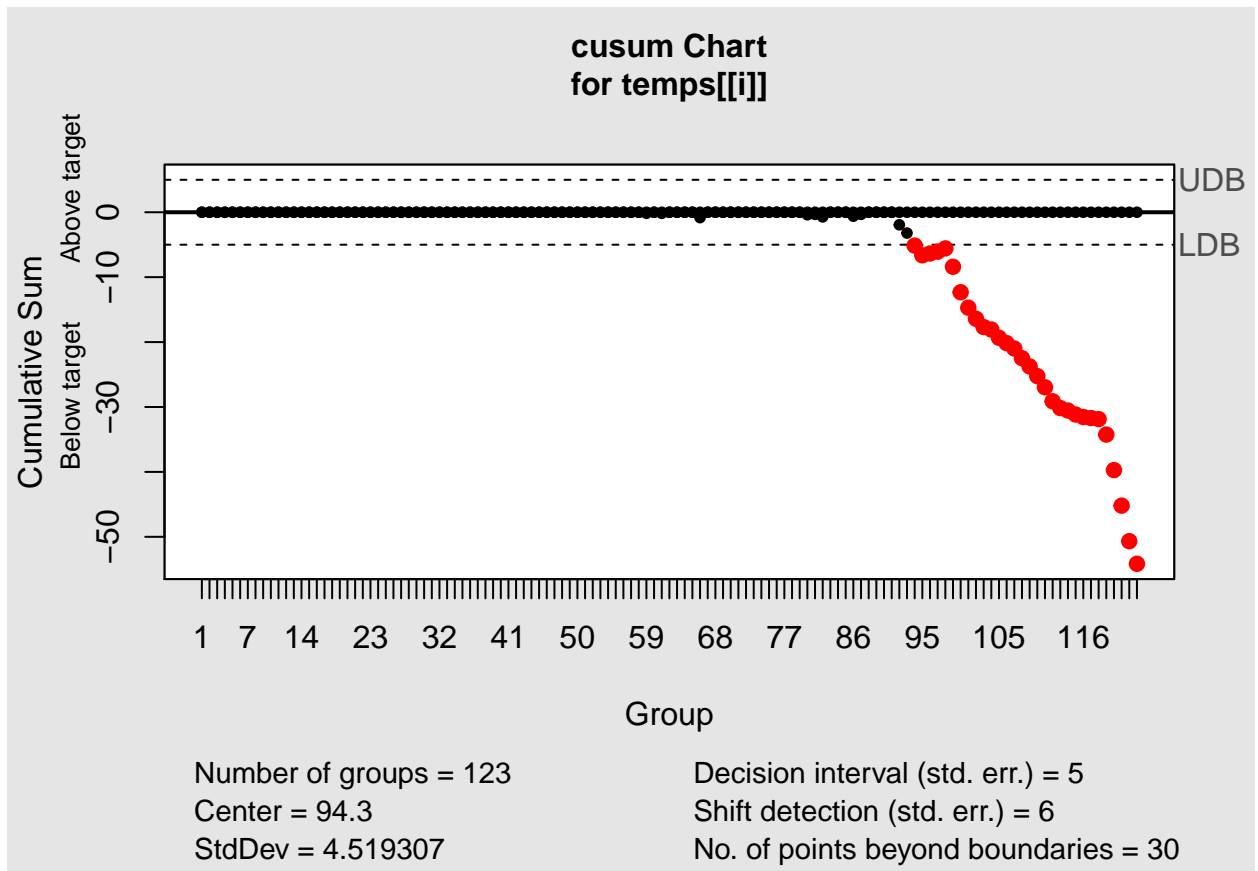


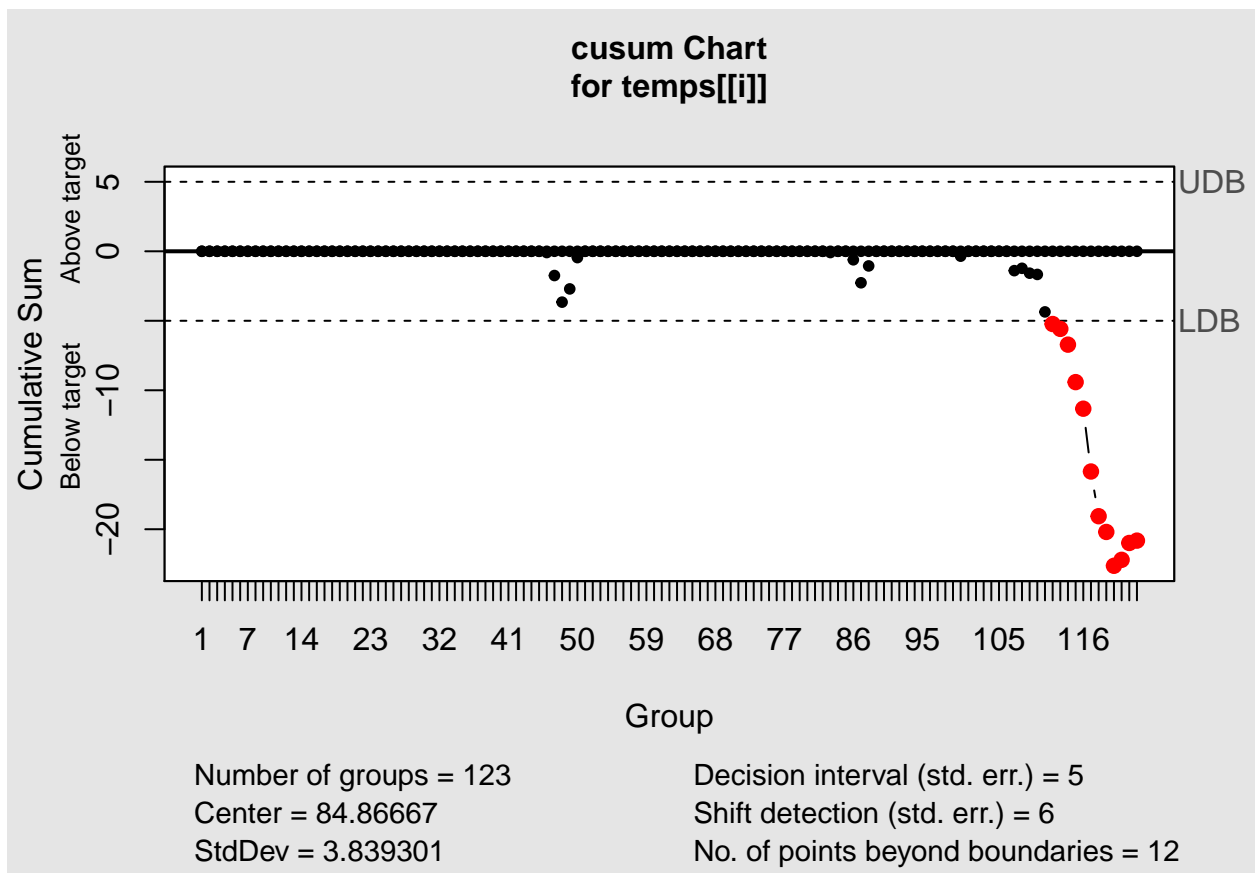


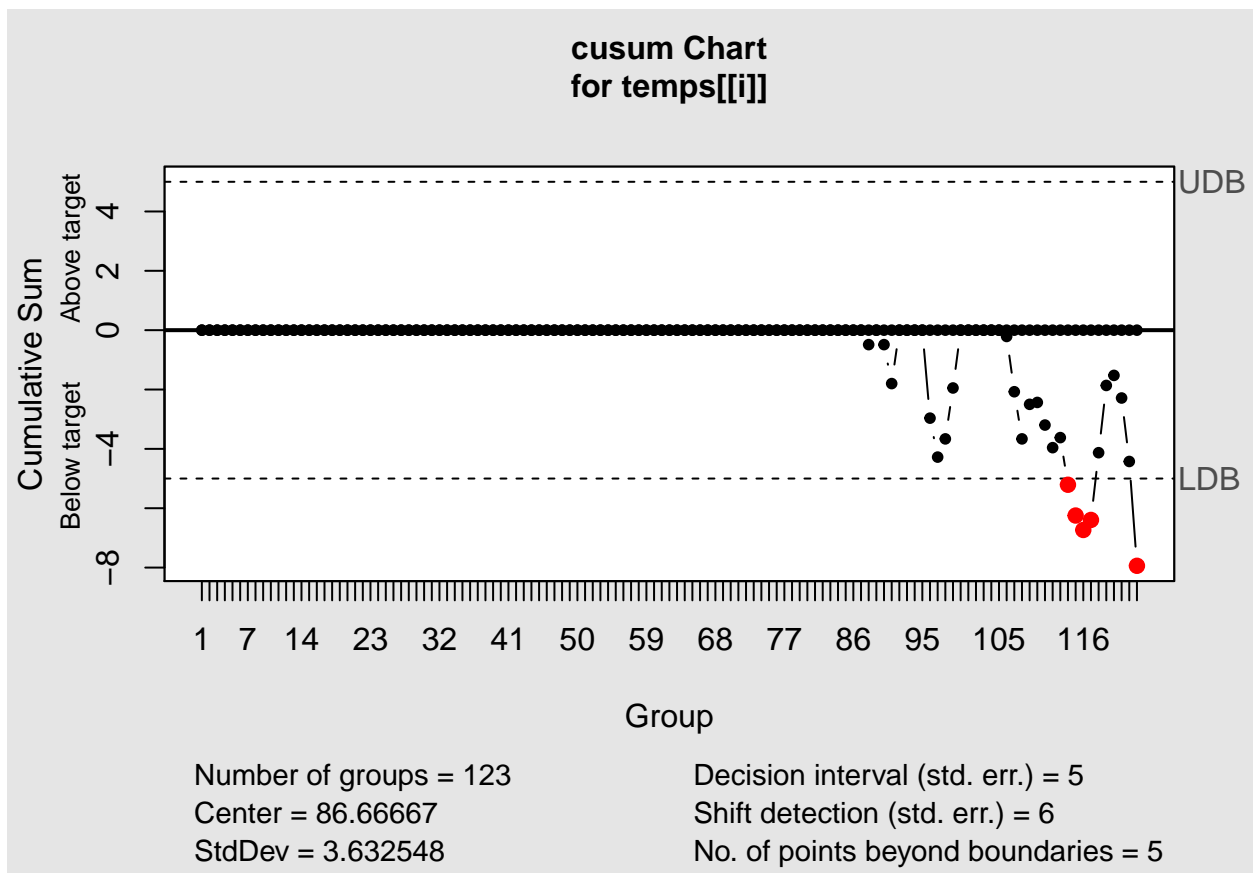


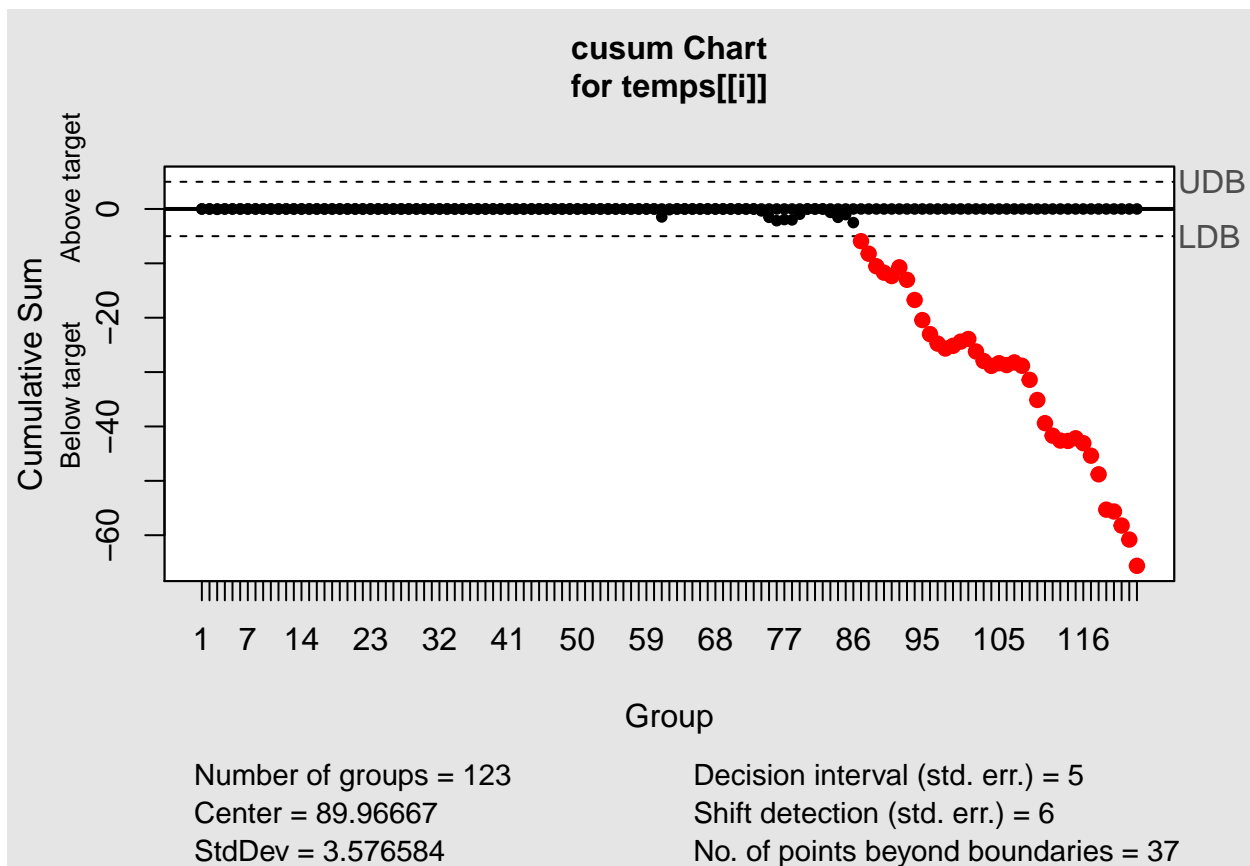










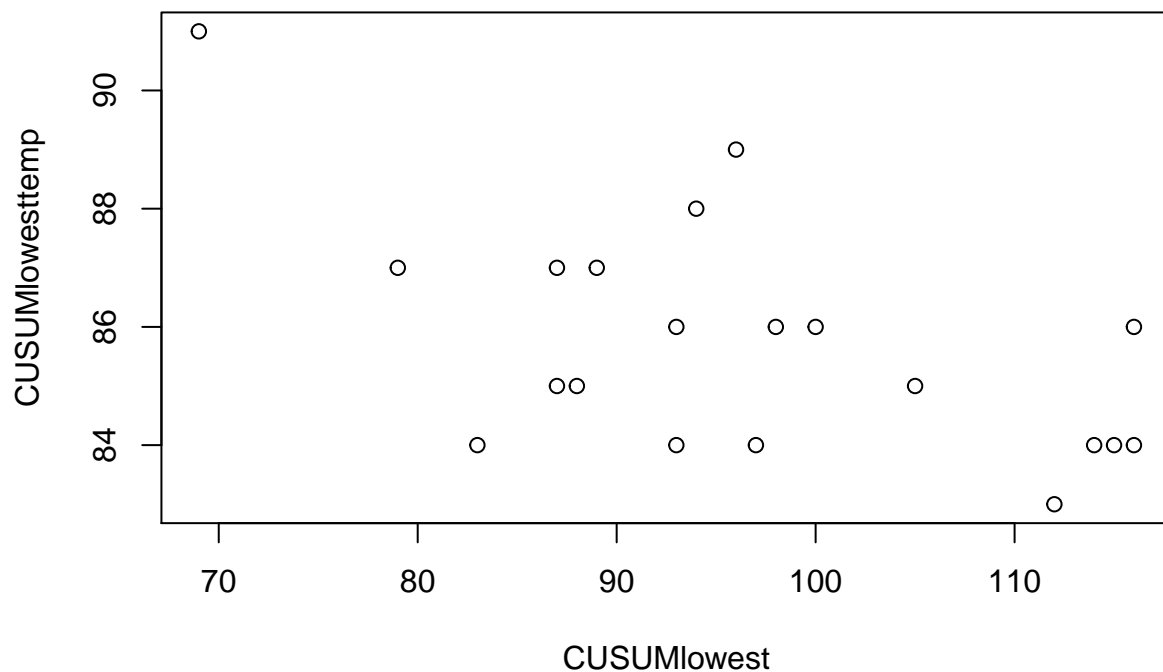


#concerned with the lower violations since significant drops in temperature indicates transfer from summer to winter

```
CUSUMlowest <- rep(0, nrow(temps))
CUSUMlowesttemp <- rep(0, nrow(temps))
for (i in 1:nrow(temps)){
  CUSUMlowest[i] <- min(CUSUMviolations[[i]])
  CUSUMlowesttemp[i] <- as.integer(mean(temps[[i]][1:CUSUMlowest[i]]))
}
```

#From the plot, an expected trend of a decrease in temperature as the day number get larger

```
plot(CUSUMlowest, CUSUMlowesttemp)
```

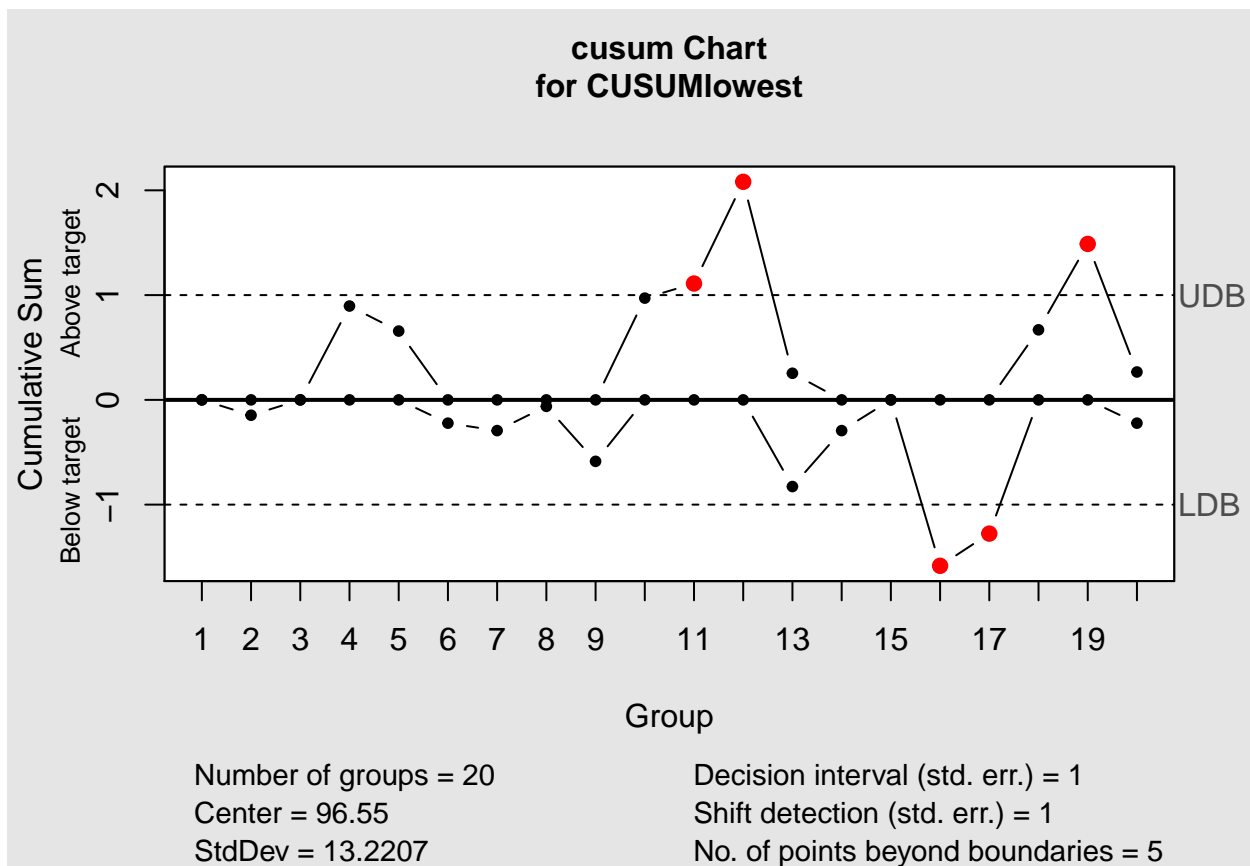


Take the unofficial end of summer day and temperature data and use CUSUM analysis to determine if the unofficial end of summer days and summer climate are changing

```
# Determine the mean and standard deviation value, here used the averages of the CUSUMlowest and CUSUMhighest
avg_day <- mean(CUSUMlowest)
sd_day <- sd(CUSUMlowest)
avg_temp <- mean(CUSUMlowesttemp)
sd_temp <- sd(CUSUMlowesttemp)

# Run the CUSUM function on unofficial end of summer day
DI = 1 #out of control when past 1 standard deviations/errors
SS = 1 #equals 1/2 = 1/2 standard deviations/errors shift

CUSUMmodel_day <- cusum(CUSUMlowest, center=avg_day, std.dev = sd_day, decision.interval=DI, se.shift=SS)
```



```
CUSUMviolations_day <- CUSUMmodel_day$violations
```

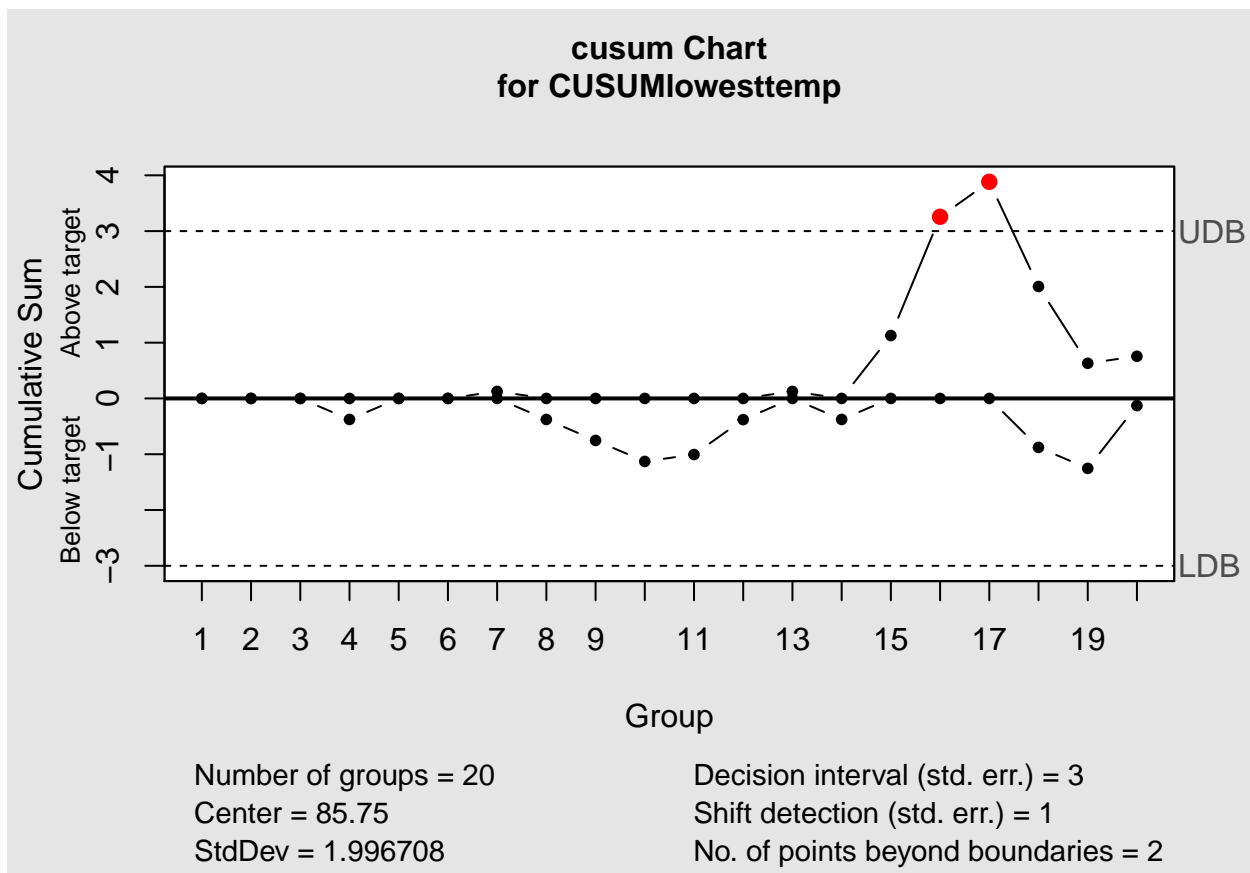
#There are a few years where the unofficial end of summer changed significantly from the mean day

Run the CUSUM function on unofficial end of summer day average summer temperature (summer climate)

```
DI = 3 #out of control when past 3 standard deviations/errors = about 6 degrees
```

```
SS = 1 #equals 1/2 = 1/2 standard deviations/errors shift = about 1 degree
```

```
CUSUMmodel_temp <- cusum(CUSUMlowesttemp, center=avg_temp, std.dev = sd_temp, decision.interval=DI, se.
```

```
CUSUMviolations_temp <- CUSUMmodel_temp$violations
```

#There are a few years where the summer climate drops significantly from the mean summer climate
#These years align with the years where the unofficial end of summer day also change significantly (year)