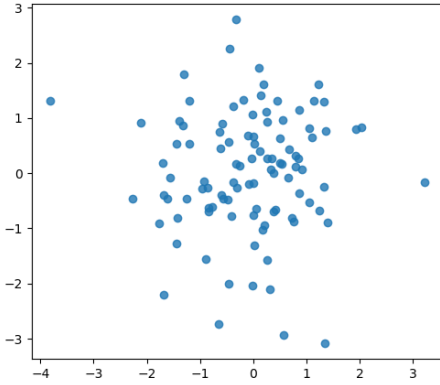


Simulated Data

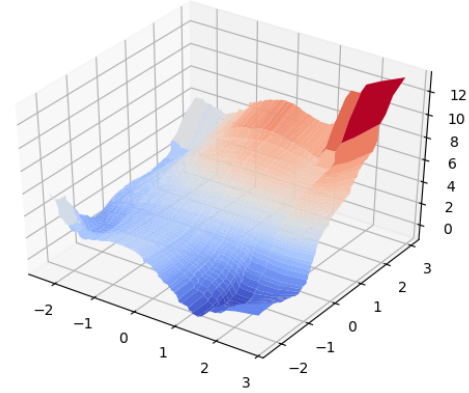
First generate data from a spatial gaussian process with 100 locations, we sample spatial locations (x, y) iid from standard normal, and assume the pollutant z follow below Gaussian Process:

$$z(x, y) \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(f(x, y), \sigma^2 = 0.1)$$

$$f(x, y) = 0.2x + 0.5y + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \sin(x) + \cos(x)$$



(a) Sampled spatial location for monitoring sites (standardized)



(b) Average pollutant surface over space (standardized)

We then generate prediction for $z(x, y)$ from 5 base GP models, with covariance structure:

1. Linear,
2. Polynomial, degree 3
3. Gaussian RBF, with ARD
4. Matérn $\frac{5}{2}$, with ARD
5. MLP, with ARD.

Equivalent to a 2-layer network with Gaussian CDF activation function and infinite hidden units:

$$k(x, y) = \sigma^2 \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin \left(\frac{\sigma_w^2 x^\top y + \sigma_b^2}{\sqrt{\sigma_w^2 x^\top x + \sigma_b^2 + 1} \sqrt{\sigma_w^2 y^\top y + \sigma_b^2 + 1}} \right)$$

The out-of-sample MSE for 5 models are 4.846, 2.094, 2.011, 1.989, 1.981 respectively.

Model

Given data $\{(x_i, y_i), z_i\}_{i=1}^n$ and $b \in \{1, \dots, B\}$ base models, the spatial-temporal ensemble model can be expressed in terms of below probabilistic program.

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \sum_{b=1}^B w_b(x, y) * z_b(x, y) \\ \mathbf{w} &= \text{softmax}(\mathbf{w}') \quad \text{where } \mathbf{w} = \{w_b\}_{b=1}^B, \mathbf{w}' = \{w'_b\}_{b=1}^B \\ w'_b(x, y) &\sim \mathcal{GP}(0, k_{\theta}(x, y) + \sigma^2), \quad \theta \sim P() \\ z_b(x, y) &\sim \mathcal{GP}(\hat{z}_b(x, y), \text{cov}(z_b)(x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

Notice that the distribution of z'_b s are fixed *a priori* (already learned from pre-processing step), and inference is performed for \mathbf{w}_b along.

This model will be implemented in pymc3 language.

Timeline

1. (March. Week 3-4)
Initial implementation.
2. (March. Week 4 - April. Week 1)
Initial experiment on simulated data. Investigating:
 - (a) Sensitivity to model and kernel specification
 - (b) Whether improved performance for overall ensemble, how it is tighed to the property of the base models. More specifically:
 - i. Variance among model prediction
 - ii. Number and bias of models (few strong model with good prediction for different aspect of the data, or large collection of weak models)
 - (c) Identifiability of individual weights
3. (April. Week 2-3)
More realistic experiment, gradually increase complexity of data-generation mechanism toward (using the mean-surface from QD or Itai's prediction)
4. (April. Week 4) Start experiment on real data