Temperature Forecasting

DATS 6313: Time Series and Analysis

Fall 2023

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Ву

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Objective

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Objective

- To create a model to forecast temperature based on the features present in the dataset i.e.,
 sensor data.
- To perform Time Series Analysis on the selected dataset.
- To evaluate model performance based on various parameters



Data Description

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Data Description

- The Occupation dataset consists of contains data collected from an office room over a period of
 7 days.
- The dataset was collected by using several sensors.
- 9752 observations and 7 numerical features.
- Features include time, temperature, humidity, light intensity, CO2 levels, humid- ity ratio, and occupancy.

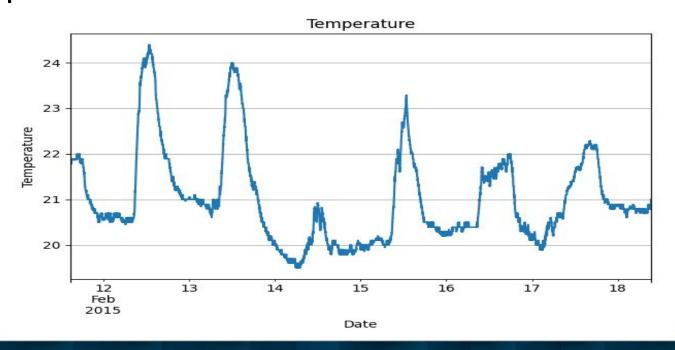


Sample observations from dataset

Occupancy	1	HumidityRatio	1	C02	1	Light	1	Humidity	1	Temperature	1		date
	-+		+		-+-		+-		-+		+		
1	. 1	0.00502101	1	1029.67	1	437.333	1	31.1333	1	21.76	1	11 14:48:00	2015-02-11
1	1	0.00500858	1	1000	1	437.333	1	31	Ĩ	21.79	1	11 14:49:00	2015-02-11
1	1	0.00502157	1	1003.75	1	434	1	31.1225	1	21.7675	1	11 14:50:00	2015-02-11
1	1	0.00502157	1	1009.5	1	439	1	31.1225	1	21.7675	1	11 14:51:00	2015-02-11
1	1	0.0050303	1	1005.67	1	437.333	1	31.1333	1	21.79	E	11 14:52:00	2015-02-11

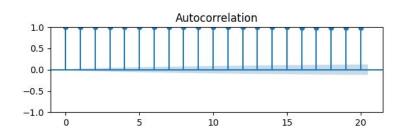


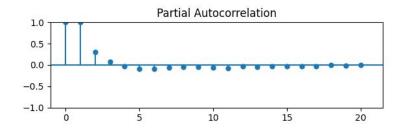
Temperature over time

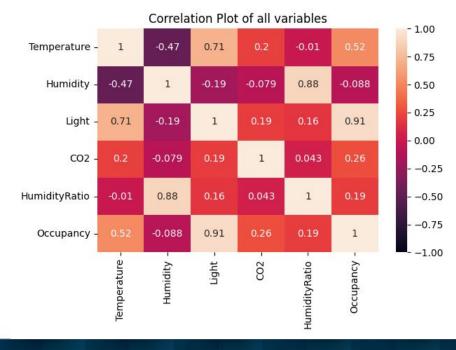




ACF/PACF and Correlation plot







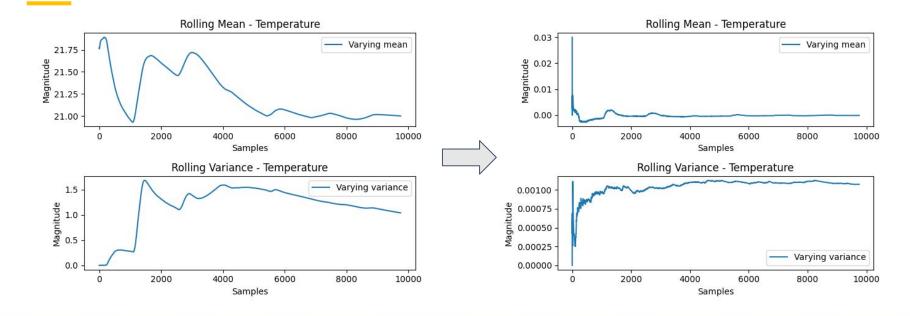


Stationarity

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Rolling Mean and Variance





ADF and KPSS Test Results

ADF Statistic: -9.684629

p-value: 0.000000

Critical Values:

1%: -3.431023

5%: -2.861838

10%: -2.566928

Results of KPSS Test:

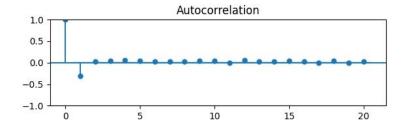
Test Statistic		0.082141
p-value		0.100000
Lags Used		32.000000
Critical Value	(10%)	0.347000
Critical Value	(5%)	0.463000
Critical Value	(2.5%)	0.574000
Critical Value	(1%)	0.739000

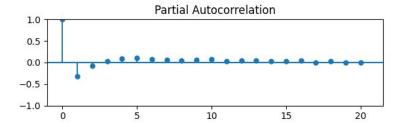
According to ADF test p-value is less than 0.05, hence the time series is Stationary.

According to KPSS Test p-value is greater than 0.05, hence the time series is Stationary.



ACF/PACF plot of Stationary Data





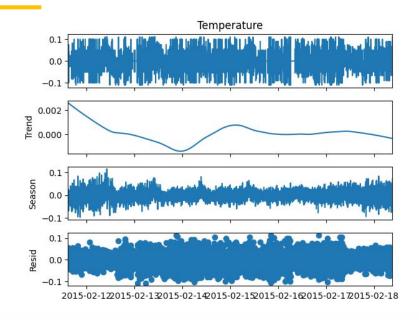
We can observe from the ACF/PACF plot that differenced data is now stationary.



Time Series Decomposition

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Time Series Decomposition



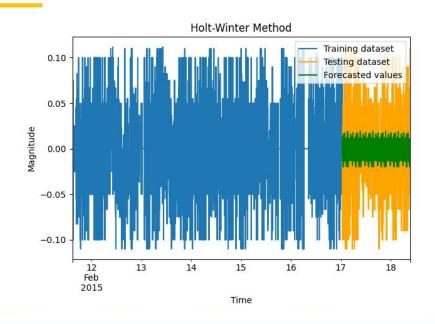
- The strength for this data is 0.0012 or 0.12% which is very low.
- The strength of this is 0.4107 or 41.07% which is significant.



Holt-Winters Method

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Holt-Winters Method



• Q-Value: 957.818 (Critical: 36.19)

Mean of residual error: 0

MSE of residual error: 0.001

• Mean of forecast error: 0.002

MSE of forecast error: 0.001

• Variance of residual errors versus

forecast errors: 1.13

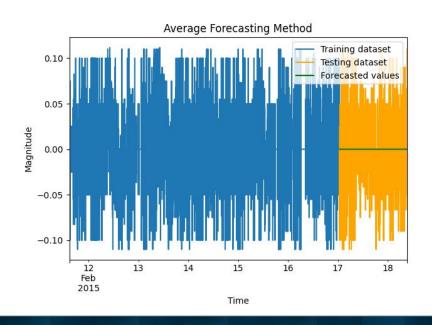




Base Models

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Average Method



• Q-Value: 968.28 (Critical: 36.19)

Mean of residual error: 0

MSE of residual error: 0.001

Mean of forecast error: 0.004

MSE of forecast error: 0.001

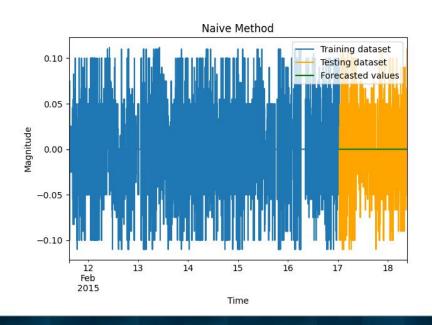
Variance of residual errors versus

forecast errors: 1.14





Naive Method



• Q-Value: 957.818 (Critical: 36.19)

Mean of residual error: 0

MSE of residual error: 0.003

Mean of forecast error: 0.004

MSE of forecast error: 0.001

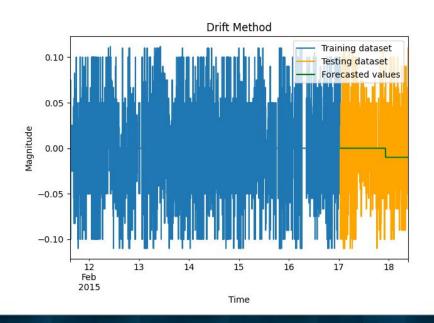
Variance of residual errors versus

forecast errors: 2.98





Drift Method



• Q-Value: 957.818 (Critical: 36.19)

Mean of residual error: 0

MSE of residual error: 0.003

Mean of forecast error: 0.004

MSE of forecast error: 0.001

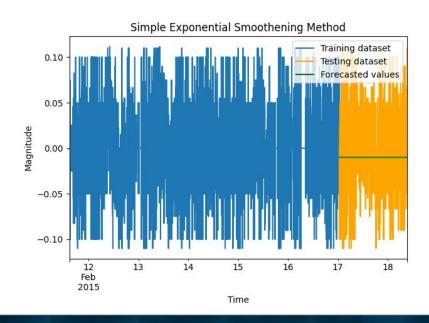
Variance of residual errors versus

forecast errors: 1.72





SES Method



• Q-Value: 957.818 (Critical: 36.19)

Mean of residual error: 0

MSE of residual error: 0.002

Mean of forecast error: 0.002

• MSE of forecast error: 0.010

• Variance of residual errors versus

forecast errors: 1.13





Base Model Comparison

Model		Q-Value	Critical-Value	White-Residual	1	m_res	1	mse_res	var_res	ا ا	m_pred	1	mse_pred	1	var_pred
Average	1	968.24	36.1909	No	1	-0.0002	1	0.0011	0.0011		0.0004	1	0.001	1	0.001
Naive	l	3282.9	36.1909	l No	1	0	1	0.0029	0.0029		0.0004	1	0.001	1	0.001
Drift	I	3270.29	36.1909	l No	1	0.0002	1	0.0029	0.0029		0.0038	1	0.001	1	0.001
SES	I	1854.69	36.1909	l No	1	-0	1	0.0017	0.0017	1	0.0104	1	0.0011	I	0.001



Multiple Linear Regression

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Feature Selection

We performed feature selection in three ways.

- Backward Stepwise Regression: Using this method, the initial OLS model did not have any feature whose p-value is less than 0.05. Therefore, no features were dropped.
- Variance Inflation Factor: Using VIF method the highest VIF score was observed for Humidity feature. But removing Humidity, degrades the OLS performance. Therefore, no features were dropped.
- Principal Component Analysis: Using PCA method, we received 4 components and executed
 OLS model on those 4 components.

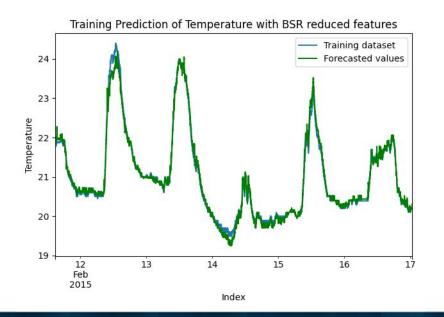


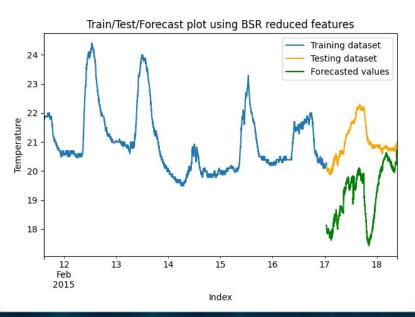
Model results from Feature Selection

+		-+		4		-+			+	-+		-+			+			-+
I				_	R2	56.5											oss-val	
		-+		4		-+			+	-+		-+			+			- [
- [0)	All	1	0.9911	-1	0.991	1	-13196.3	1	-13154.5	1		0	I		0.7615	1
-1	1	. 1	BSR	1	0.9911	1	0.991	1	-13196.3	1	-13154.5	-1		0	1		0.7615	1
-1	2	2	VIF	1	0.9911	1	0.991	1	-13196.3	1	-13154.5	1		0	1		0.7615	1
-1	3	1	PCA	1	0.9429	1	0.9429	9	1296.01	1	1330.82	1		0	1		-5.2516	1
+		-+		4		-+			+	+		-+			+			-+
+		-+-		+			+				+	+		+		+		-+
		1	Model	1	Q-Value		Critical-Value	V	White-Residual		mse_res	I	var_res	1	mse_pred	I	var_pred	1
- 1		-+-		+			+				+	+-		+		+		-
1	0	1	All	1	34490		36.1909	1	lo		0.0108	1	0.0108	1	4.0355	I	0.7771	1
I	1	1	BSR	1	34490		36.1909	١	lo		0.0108	1	0.0108	1	4.0355	I	0.7771	1
1	2	1	VIF	1	34490		36.1909	1	lo		0.0108	1	0.0108	1	4.0355	I	0.7771	1
I	3	l	PCA		74914.9		36.1909	١	lo		0.069	1	0.069	1	1.2287	Ī	1.2287	1
+		-+-		+			+				+	+-		+		+		-+



Plots for results using features from BSR







ARMA

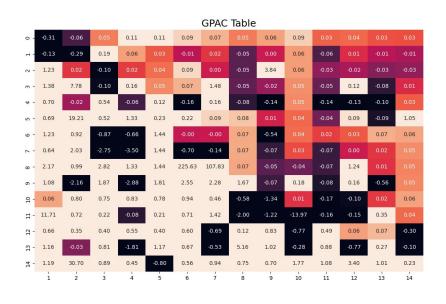
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Order Determination using GPAC

Using GPAC table we can observe four order or AR and MA.

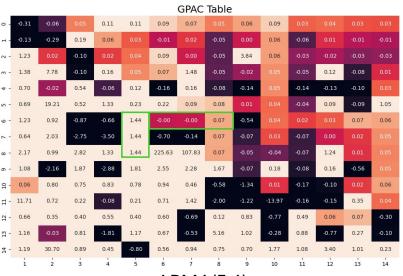
- ARMA (5, 6)
- ARMA (8, 1)
- ARMA (10, 2)
- ARMA (11, 7)

We then perform time series forecasting for the data using these three order.

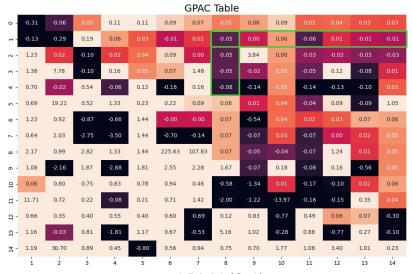




ARMA order from GPAC



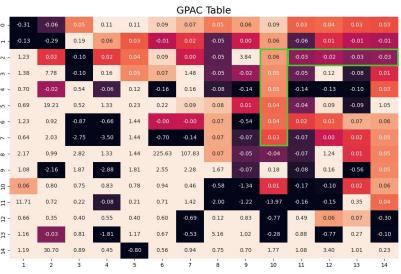




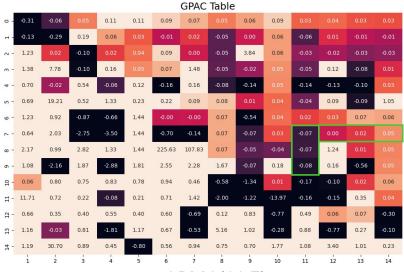
ARMA(8,1)



ARMA order from GPAC (continued)



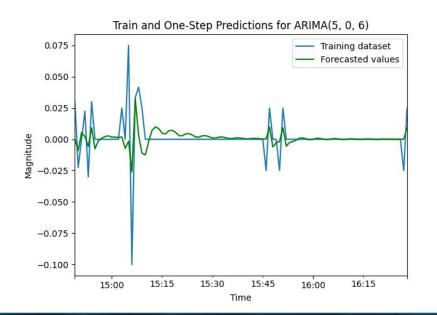
ARMA(10,2)

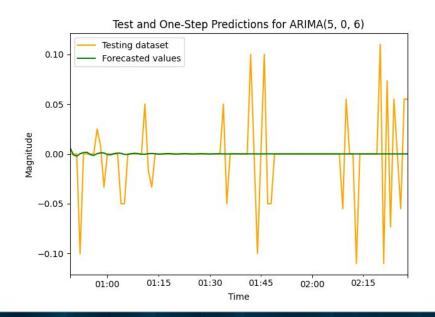


ARMA(11,7)



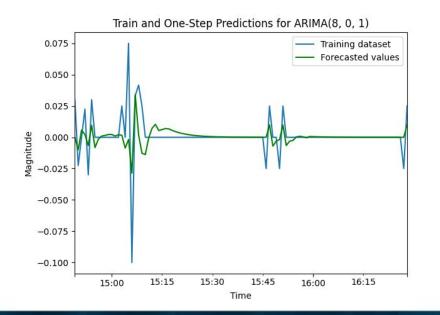
ARMA (5,6)

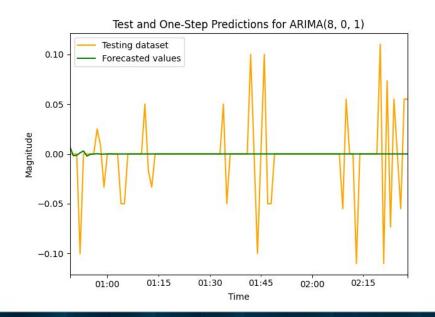






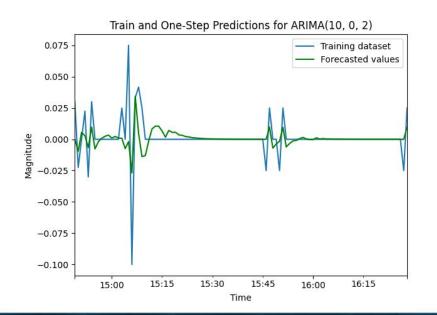
ARMA (8,1)

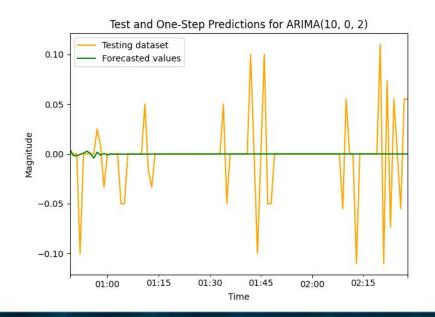






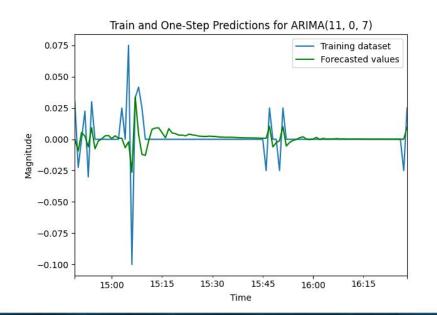
ARMA (10,2)

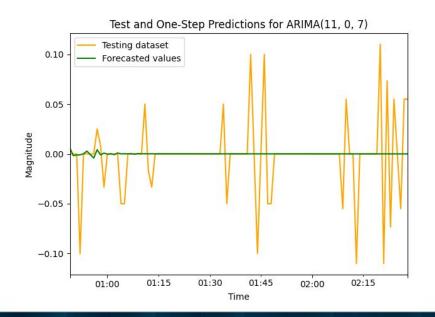






ARMA (11,7)







Model Results

		Q-Value	Critical-Value		m_res	mse_res	var_res	m_pred	mse_pred	var_pred
(5, 0, 6)		35.3081	36.1909		-0.0001	0.0009	0.0009	0.0004	0.001	0.001
(8, 0, 1)	1	40.5755	36.1909	No	-0.0001	0.0009	0.0009	0.0004	0.001	0.001
(10, 0, 2)	17.8974	36.1909	Yes	-0.0001	0.0009	0.0009	0.0004	0.001	0.001
(11, 0, 7)	21.3006	36.1909	Yes	-0.0001	0.0009	0.0009	0.0004	0.001	0.001



Final Model Selection

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Model Comparison

Method	Q-Value	Improvement
Naive Method	3282.90	-
Drift Method	3270.29	0.38%
SES Method	1854.69	43.53%
Average Method	968.24	47.72%
Holt-Winter's Method	957.81	1.09%
ARMA (8,0)	40.58	95.76%
ARMA (5,6)	35.31	13.02%
ARMA (11,7)	21.30	39.85%
ARMA (10,2)	17.89	15.92%

ARMA(10, 2) exhibit the lowest Q value amongst all models indicating a comparable goodness of fit, with the residuals following a white noise pattern.

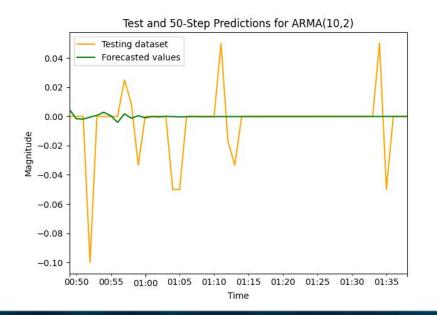
We can consider the Multiple Linear Regression model as the model explains 99% of the variance in the data, suggesting a good fit.

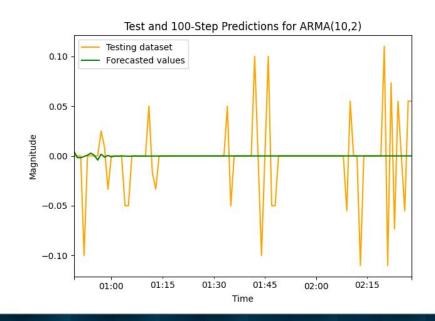


H-step ahead Prediction

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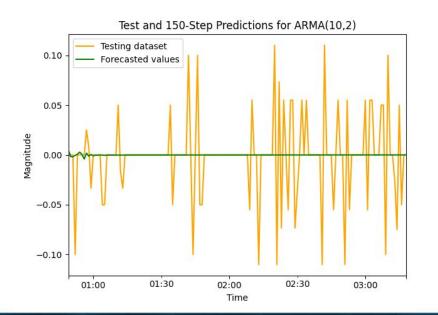
50-step and 100-step Prediction

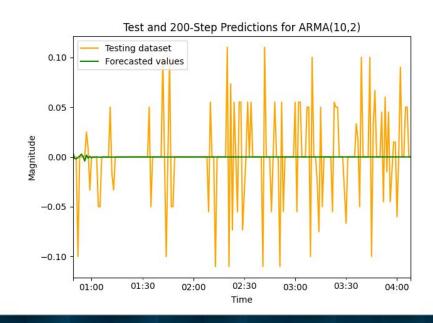






150-step and 200-step Prediction







Thank You

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