

# 1 Tuned parameters

Table 1: Candidate models for  $\text{NH}_3\text{N}$  forecasting<sup>1</sup>.

Machine learning techniques	Model names
Ensemble learning	RF
Deep learning	CNN
Deep learning	DNN
Deep learning	RNN
Deep learning	GRU
Deep learning	LSTM

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<sup>1</sup>All the hyper-parameters are set to be the same. Hidden layer = 10, output layer = 3, learning rate = 5e-05, epoch = 100, experiment times = 3, and scheduler is used for regularization (patience=10, factor=0.5).

Table 2: Configurations for NH<sub>3</sub>N forecasting.

Parameter	Values	Pre-processing methods	Parameters
Input	24 hours	SG 1	span=5
Output	3 hours	SG 2	span=7
Train	12/23/21 to 1/09/22	SG 3	span=9
Valid	1/10/22 to 1/15/22	EWMA 1	span=2
Test	1/16/22 to 1/22/22	EWMA 2	span=3
		EWMA 3	span=4
		OR <sup>2</sup>	-

<sup>2</sup>Three days were identified as outliers and removed from the training dataset.

## 2 Reuslt 1 (Exp-1)

### 2.1 test and val loss comparison in Jan

- First time showing the results in decending order of test loss.
- LSTM and GRU have lower test loss than RNN, DNN, and RF.
- The lowest test loss of  $\text{NH}_3\text{N}$  forecasting approach has higher validation loss than several approaches.

Table 3: Evaluation of each baseline approach for  $\text{NH}_3\text{N}$  forecasting.

Rank	Model-Dataset	Test loss*	valid loss
1	GRU-sg7	$0.0383 \pm 0.0007$	$1.2508 \pm 0.0458$
2	GRU-sg5	$0.0385 \pm 0.0001$	$1.2644 \pm 0.0081$
3	LSTM-ew3	$0.0388 \pm 0.0006$	<b><math>1.0796 \pm 0.0112(1)</math></b>
4	LSTM-sg7	$0.0388 \pm 0.0003$	$1.1804 \pm 0.0296$
5	LSTM-sg5	$0.0388 \pm 0.0003$	$1.2346 \pm 0.0520$
6	GRU-ew2	$0.0389 \pm 0.0004$	$1.1891 \pm 0.0307$
7	GRU-ew4	$0.0391 \pm 0.0004$	$1.2390 \pm 0.0557$
8	LSTM-ew2	$0.0392 \pm 0.0006$	<b><math>1.0969 \pm 0.0159(2)</math></b>
9	GRU-ew3	$0.0392 \pm 0.0002$	$1.2199 \pm 0.0137$
10	LSTM-ew4	$0.0395 \pm 0.0010$	<b><math>1.1219 \pm 0.0079(3)</math></b>
11	GRU-sg9	$0.0396 \pm 0.0003$	$1.3097 \pm 0.0175$
12	LSTM-or	$0.0398 \pm 0.0003$	$1.2612 \pm 0.0269$
13	LSTM-obs	$0.0405 \pm 0.0004$	$1.2366 \pm 0.0150$
14	GRU-or	$0.0405 \pm 0.0002$	$1.3993 \pm 0.0532$
15	LSTM-sg9	$0.0410 \pm 0.0005$	$1.3076 \pm 0.0214$
16	GRU-obs	$0.0414 \pm 0.0005$	$1.3638 \pm 0.0359$
17	RNN-sg5	$0.0415 \pm 0.0001$	$1.5088 \pm 0.0336$
18	RNN-ew2	$0.0421 \pm 0.0007$	$1.5425 \pm 0.0566$
19	RNN-sg7	$0.0423 \pm 0.0008$	$1.6267 \pm 0.0065$
20	RNN-ew4	$0.0432 \pm 0.0003$	$1.5992 \pm 0.0300$

## 2.2 Test loss in Oct and val

- Result 1 (baseline performance in October)

Table 4: Model evaluations of each forecasting approach.

Rank	Model-Dataset	Test loss*	valid loss
1	LSTM-ew3	0.0158	1.0796
2	LSTM-ew2	0.0161	1.0969
3	LSTM-ew4	0.0163	1.1219
4	LSTM-sg5	0.0166	1.2346
5	GRU-ew3	0.0167	1.2199
6	GRU-ew4	0.0169	1.2390
7	GRU-ew2	0.0170	1.1891
8	GRU-sg9	0.0174	1.3097
9	LSTM-obs	0.0175	1.2366
10	LSTM-or	0.0177	1.2612
11	GRU-sg5	0.0178	1.2644
12	GRU-sg7	0.0180	1.2508
13	LSTM-sg7	0.0180	1.1804
14	GRU-or	0.0187	1.3993
15	LSTM-sg9	0.0188	1.3076
16	GRU-obs	0.0189	1.3638
17	RNN-ew4	0.0190	1.5992
18	RNN-ew2	0.0191	1.5425
19	RNN-ew3	0.0193	1.6041
20	RNN-sg5	0.0195	1.5088

### 2.3 Point out the top forecasting approach of the test loss didn't have the lowest validation loss.

- Test dataset from 1/16 to 1/22 performed differently on the same forecasting approach compared to validation loss.

Table 5: Comparison of  $\text{NH}_3\text{N}$  val/test loss from 1/16 to 1/22.

GRU	Test loss*	Val loss	LSTM	Test loss*	Val loss
sg7	0.0383±0.0007	1.2508±0.0458	ew3	0.0388±0.0006	<b>1.0796±0.0112</b> (1)
sg5	0.0385±0.0001	1.2644±0.0081	sg7	0.0388±0.0003	1.1804±0.0296
ew2	0.0389±0.0004	<b>1.1891±0.0307</b> (1)	sg5	0.0388±0.0003	1.2346±0.0520
ew4	0.0391±0.0004	<b>1.2390±0.0557</b> (3)	ew2	0.0392±0.0006	<b>1.0969±0.0159</b> (2)
ew3	0.0392±0.0002	<b>1.2199±0.0137</b> (2)	ew4	0.0395±0.0010	<b>1.1219±0.0079</b> (3)
sg9	0.0396±0.0003	1.3097±0.0175	or	0.0398±0.0003	1.2612±0.0269
or	0.0405±0.0002	1.3993±0.0532	obs	0.0405±0.0004	1.2366±0.0150
obs	0.0414±0.0005	1.3638±0.0359	sg9	0.0410±0.0005	1.3076±0.0214

## 2.4 Test dataset from 10/10 to 10/16 performed similar on the same forecasting approach compared to validation loss.

Table 6: Val/test loss of  $\text{NH}_3\text{N}$  from 10/10 to 10/16.

GRU	Test loss	Val loss	LSTM	Test loss	Val loss
ew3	0.0167±0.0000	<b>1.2199±0.0137(2)</b>	ew3	0.0158±0.0004	<b>1.0796±0.0112(1)</b>
ew4	0.0169±0.0001	<b>1.2390±0.0557(3)</b>	ew2	0.0161±0.0000	<b>1.0969±0.0159(2)</b>
ew2	0.0170±0.0004	<b>1.1891±0.0307(1)</b>	ew4	0.0163±0.0003	<b>1.1219±0.0079(3)</b>
sg9	0.0174±0.0002	1.3097±0.0175	sg5	0.0166±0.0001	1.2346±0.0520
sg5	0.0178±0.0004	1.2644±0.0081	obs	0.0175±0.0001	1.2366±0.0150
sg7	0.0180±0.0005	1.2508±0.0458	or	0.0177±0.0002	1.2612±0.0269
or	0.0187±0.0002	1.3993±0.0532	sg7	0.0180±0.0002	1.1804±0.0296
obs	0.0189±0.0002	1.3638±0.0359	sg9	0.0188±0.0002	1.3076±0.0214

## 2.5 The influence of each pre-processing method on model training is different.

Table 7: Evaluation of pre-processing methods on LSTM and GRU.

Rank	GRU <sup>3</sup>	LSTM <sup>3</sup>	GRU <sup>4</sup>	LSTM <sup>4</sup>
1	sg7	ew3	ew3	ew3
2	sg5	sg7	ew4	ew2
3	ew2	sg5	ew2	ew4
4	ew4	ew2	sg9	sg5
5	ew3	ew4	sg5	obs
6	sg9	or	sg7	or
7	or	obs	or	sg7
8	obs	sg9	obs	sg9

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<sup>3</sup>Test loss from 1/16 to 1/22

<sup>4</sup>Number 3 stands for the number of features.

### 3 Result 2 (Exp-2)

Table 8: Evaluation of LSTM trained with positional encoding.

LSTM	Test loss	LSTM-3 <sup>5</sup>	Test loss	Improvement
ew3	0.0158±0.0004	ew3	0.0149±0.0001	5.70%
ew2	0.0161±0.0000	ew2	0.0150±0.0003	6.83%
ew4	0.0163±0.0003	ew4	0.0152±0.0002	6.75%
sg5	0.0166±0.0001	sg7	0.0155±0.0003	13.89%
obs	0.0175±0.0001	sg5	0.0156±0.0001	11.86%
or	0.0177±0.0002	or	0.0156±0.0002	6.02%
sg7	0.0180±0.0002	sg9	0.0160±0.0005	14.89%
sg9	0.0188±0.0002	obs	0.0164±0.0003	6.29%

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<sup>5</sup>Number 3 stands for the number of features.



## 4 Result 3 (Exp-3)

### 4.1 Colour in baseline performance

Table 9: Evaluation of each baseline approach for colour forecasting.

Rank	Model-Dataset	Test loss*	valid loss
1	LSTM-ew4	0.0136±0.0003	<b>0.7515±0.0310(3)</b>
2	LSTM-ew3	0.0138±0.0001	0.7547±0.0057
3	LSTM-ew2	0.0138±0.0001	0.8011±0.0131
4	GRU-ew3	0.0140±0.0003	0.8068±0.0070
5	GRU-ew2	0.0142±0.0001	0.8330±0.0104
6	LSTM-sg9	0.0143±0.0005	<b>0.7137±0.0216(1)</b>
7	GRU-ew4	0.0143±0.0001	0.7694±0.0071
8	RNN-ew3	0.0144±0.0002	0.8492±0.0371
9	RNN-sg9	0.0147±0.0003	0.8363±0.0125
10	RNN-ew4	0.0147±0.0001	0.8476±0.0238
11	LSTM-obs	0.0148±0.0003	0.9744±0.0124
12	GRU-obs	0.0149±0.0003	0.9927±0.0076
13	RNN-ew2	0.0150±0.0002	0.9083±0.0202
14	GRU-sg9	0.0151±0.0001	0.7575±0.0253
15	RNN-sg7	0.0158±0.0001	0.8755±0.0249
16	RNN-sg5	0.0158±0.0001	0.8846±0.0180
17	GRU-sg7	0.0159±0.0005	0.7791±0.0152
18	GRU-sg5	0.0160±0.0004	0.8080±0.0210
19	RNN-obs	0.0160±0.0001	1.0623±0.0394
20	LSTM-sg7	0.0161±0.0003	<b>0.7439±0.0364(2)</b>

Table 10: Evaluation of LSTM trained with positional encoding.

LSTM	Test loss	LSTM-3 <sup>6</sup>	Test loss	Improvement
ew4	0.0136±0.0003	sg9	0.0120±0.0007	16.08%
ew3	0.0138±0.0001	ew2	0.0132±0.0004	4.35%
ew2	0.0138±0.0001	ew3	0.0134±0.0004	2.90%
sg9	0.0143±0.0005	ew4	0.0135±0.0003	0.74%
obs	0.0148±0.0003	obs	0.0135±0.0001	8.78%
sg7	0.0161±0.0003	sg7	0.0143±0.0003	11.18%
sg5	0.0168±0.0005	sg5	0.0144±0.0002	14.29%

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<sup>6</sup>Number 3 stands for the number of features.

## 5 Conclusion

Table 11: Influence of pre-processing method on  $\text{NH}_3\text{N}$  and colour forecasting models trained with LSTM.

Rank	$\text{NH}_3\text{N}$	$\text{NH}_3\text{N} + \text{pos}^7$	Colour	Colour + pos
1	<b>ew3</b>	<b>ew3</b>	<b>ew4</b>	sg9
2	<b>ew2</b>	<b>ew2</b>	<b>ew3</b>	<b>ew2</b>
3	<b>ew4</b>	<b>ew4</b>	<b>ew2</b>	<b>ew3</b>
4	sg5	sg7	sg9	<b>ew4</b>
5	obs	sg5	obs	obs
6	or	or	sg7	sg7
7	sg7	sg9	sg5	sg5
8	sg9	obs		

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<sup>7</sup>Postional encoding.

Table 12: Evaluation of multivariate models in forecasting colour.

Rank	Model-Dataset	Test loss	Improvement
1	LSTM-cw3	0.0132±0.0001	<b>4.35%</b>
2	LSTM-cw4	0.0135±0.0002	<b>2.17%</b>
3	LSTM-cw2	0.0139±0.0002	<b>7.95%</b>
4	GRU-cw4	0.0140±0.0001	<b>2.10%</b>
5	GRU-cw3	0.0142±0.0003	-1.43%
6	GRU-cw2	0.0143±0.0002	-0.70%
7	GRU-sg9	0.0145±0.0002	<b>8.81%</b>
8	LSTM-sg9	0.0146±0.0001	-2.10%
9	RNN-cw4	0.0147±0.0002	<b>0.00%</b>
10	RNN-cw3	0.0149±0.0001	<b>0.00%</b>
11	GRU-obs	0.0149±0.0002	-3.47%
12	RNN-sg9	0.0151±0.0002	-0.67%
13	RNN-cw2	0.0151±0.0002	-2.72%
14	LSTM-obs	0.0152±0.0001	-11.76%
15	LSTM-sg7	0.0154±0.0007	<b>4.35%</b>
16	GRU-sg5	0.0158±0.0004	<b>1.25%</b>
17	RNN-sg7	0.0159±0.0005	-7.43%
18	LSTM-sg5	0.0159±0.0006	<b>0.62%</b>
19	RNN-obs	0.0159±0.0002	-0.63%
20	RNN-sg5	0.0163±0.0003	-3.16%

Table 13: Evaluation of multivariate models in forecasting  $\text{NH}_3\text{N}$ .

Rank	Model-Dataset	Test loss	Improvement
1	LSTM-ew3	$0.0379 \pm 0.0009$	<b>3.32%</b>
2	LSTM-sg7	$0.0379 \pm 0.0004$	<b>4.77%</b>
3	LSTM-ew4	$0.0380 \pm 0.0003$	<b>2.06%</b>
4	GRU-ew3	$0.0386 \pm 0.0004$	<b>1.53%</b>
5	LSTM-sg5	$0.0387 \pm 0.0004$	<b>4.44%</b>
6	LSTM-ew2	$0.0389 \pm 0.0004$	<b>1.77%</b>
7	GRU-sg7	$0.0390 \pm 0.0009$	-1.30%
8	GRU-sg5	$0.0392 \pm 0.0008$	<b>3.21%</b>
9	GRU-ew4	$0.0394 \pm 0.0004$	-0.77%
10	GRU-sg9	$0.0400 \pm 0.0010$	-4.44%
11	GRU-ew2	$0.0402 \pm 0.0012$	-3.34%
12	LSTM-sg9	$0.0409 \pm 0.0006$	-5.41%
13	LSTM-obs	$0.0411 \pm 0.0007$	-4.05%
14	RNN-sg5	$0.0413 \pm 0.0009$	<b>0.48%</b>
15	RNN-sg7	$0.0417 \pm 0.0007$	<b>1.42%</b>
16	GRU-obs	$0.0420 \pm 0.0006$	-1.45%
17	RNN-ew2	$0.0424 \pm 0.0006$	-9.28%
18	RNN-ew3	$0.0426 \pm 0.0003$	-3.90%
19	RNN-ew4	$0.0427 \pm 0.0005$	-1.43%
20	RNN-obs	$0.0437 \pm 0.0012$	-1.16%

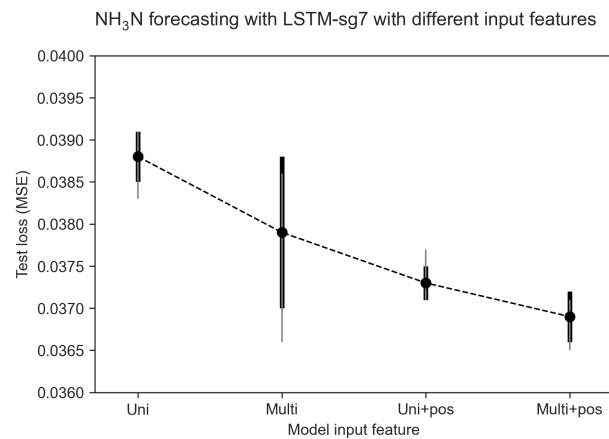


Figure 1: Ammonia forecasting models trained with different input features. Univariate represents training model with  $\text{NH}_3\text{N}$  only, and multivariate represents training with both  $\text{NH}_3\text{N}$  and colour. Pos represents positional encoding, which composed of sine and cosine of hours.

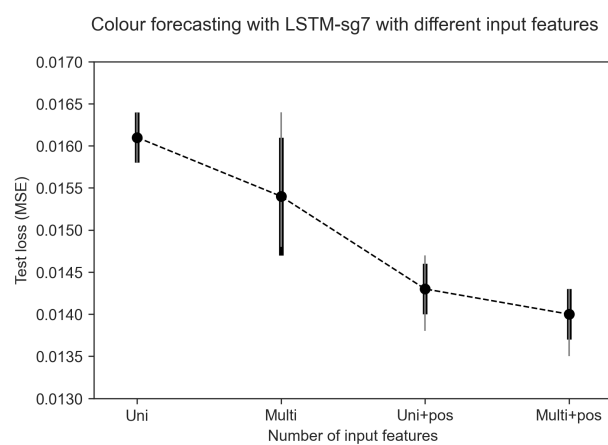


Figure 2: Colour forecasting models trained with different input features. Univariate represents training model with colour only, and multivariate represents training with both  $\text{NH}_3\text{N}$  and colour. Pos represents positional encoding, which composed of sine and cosine of hours.