## 1 Tuned parameters

Table 1: Candidate models for  $\mathrm{NH_3N}$  forecasting  $^1$ .

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;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
		$OR^2$	<u>-</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.
- ullet The lowest test loss of NH $_3$ N forecasting approach has higher validation loss than several approaches.

Table 3: Evaluation of each baseline approach for  $\mathrm{NH_3N}$  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	$0.0388 \pm\! 0.0006$	$1.0796 \pm 0.0112(1)$
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	$0.0392 \pm \! 0.0006$	$1.0969 \pm 0.0159(2)$
9	GRU-ew3	$0.0392 \pm\! 0.0002$	$1.2199 \pm 0.0137$
10	LSTM-ew4	$0.0395 \pm\! 0.0010$	$1.1219 \pm 0.0079(3)$
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	$0.0423 \pm\! 0.0008$	$1.6267\ \pm0.0065$
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  $\mathrm{NH_{3}N}$  val/test loss from 1/16 to 1/22.

GRU	Test loss*	Val loss	LSTM	Test loss*	Val loss
sg7	$0.0383 \pm 0.0007$	$1.2508 \pm 0.0458$	ew3	$0.0388 \pm 0.0006$	<b>1.0796±0.0112</b> (1)
sg5	$0.0385 \pm 0.0001$	$1.2644 \pm 0.0081$	sg7	$0.0388 \pm 0.0003$	1.1804±0.0296
ew2	$0.0389 \pm 0.0004$	1.1891±0.0307(1)	sg5	$0.0388 \pm 0.0003$	$1.2346 \pm 0.0520$
ew4	$0.0391 \pm 0.0004$	1.2390±0.0557(3)	ew2	$0.0392 \pm 0.0006$	1.0969±0.0159(2)
ew3	$0.0392 \pm 0.0002$	1.2199±0.0137(2)	ew4	$0.0395 \pm 0.0010$	1.1219±0.0079(3)
sg9	$0.0396 \pm 0.0003$	1.3097±0.0175	or	$0.0398 \pm 0.0003$	1.2612±0.0269
or	$0.0405 \pm 0.0002$	$1.3993 \pm 0.0532$	obs	$0.0405 \pm 0.0004$	$1.2366 \pm 0.0150$
obs	$0.0414 \pm 0.0005$	$1.3638 \pm 0.0359$	sg9	$0.0410\pm0.0005$	$1.3076 \pm 0.0214$

# 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  $NH_3N$  from 10/10 to 10/16.

		1.0796±0.0112(1)
ew4 0.0169±0.0001 <b>1.2390±0.0557</b> (3) ew2 0.0	$0161\pm0.0000$ 1	1.0969±0.0159(2)
ew2 0.0170±0.0004 <b>1.1891±0.0307</b> (1) ew4 0.0	0163±0.0003 1	1.1219±0.0079(3)
sg9 0.0174±0.0002 1.3097±0.0175 sg5 0.0	0166±0.0001 1	1.2346±0.0520
sg5 0.0178±0.0004 1.2644±0.0081 obs 0.0	0175±0.0001 1	$1.2366 \pm 0.0150$
	0177±0.0002	1.2612±0.0269
or 0.0187±0.0002 1.3993±0.0532 sg7 0.0	0180±0.0002 1	1.1804±0.0296
obs 0.0189±0.0002 1.3638±0.0359 sg9 0.0	0188±0.0002 1	$1.3076\pm0.0214$

#### 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;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	$0.0161\pm0.0000$	ew2	$0.0150\pm0.0003$	6.83%
ew4	$0.0163 \pm 0.0003$	ew4	$0.0152\pm0.0002$	6.75%
sg5	$0.0166 \pm 0.0001$	sg7	$0.0155 \pm 0.0003$	13.89%
obs	$0.0175 \pm 0.0001$	sg5	$0.0156 \pm 0.0001$	11.86%
or	$0.0177 \pm 0.0002$	or	$0.0156 \pm 0.0002$	6.02%
sg7	$0.0180 \pm 0.0002$	sg9	$0.0160\pm0.0005$	14.89%
sg9	$0.0188 \pm 0.0002$	obs	$0.0164 \pm 0.0003$	6.29%

<sup>&</sup>lt;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	0.7515±0.0310(3)
2	LSTM-ew3	$0.0138 \pm 0.0001$	$0.7547 \pm 0.0057$
3	LSTM-ew2	$0.0138 \pm 0.0001$	$0.8011 \pm 0.0131$
4	GRU-ew3	$0.0140\pm0.0003$	$0.8068 \pm 0.0070$
5	GRU-ew2	$0.0142 \pm 0.0001$	$0.8330 \pm 0.0104$
6	LSTM-sg9	$0.0143 \pm 0.0005$	<b>0.7137±0.0216</b> (1)
7	GRU-ew4	$0.0143 \pm 0.0001$	$0.7694 \pm 0.0071$
8	RNN-ew3	$0.0144 \pm 0.0002$	$0.8492 \pm 0.0371$
9	RNN-sg9	$0.0147 \pm 0.0003$	$0.8363 \pm 0.0125$
10	RNN-ew4	$0.0147 \pm 0.0001$	$0.8476 \pm 0.0238$
11	LSTM-obs	$0.0148 \pm 0.0003$	$0.9744 \pm 0.0124$
12	GRU-obs	$0.0149 \pm 0.0003$	$0.9927 \pm 0.0076$
13	RNN-ew2	$0.0150\pm0.0002$	$0.9083 \pm 0.0202$
14	GRU-sg9	$0.0151\pm0.0001$	$0.7575 \pm 0.0253$
15	RNN-sg7	$0.0158 \pm 0.0001$	$0.8755 \pm 0.0249$
16	RNN-sg5	$0.0158 \pm 0.0001$	$0.8846 \pm 0.0180$
17	GRU-sg7	$0.0159\pm0.0005$	$0.7791 \pm 0.0152$
18	GRU-sg5	$0.0160\pm0.0004$	$0.8080 \pm 0.0210$
19	RNN-obs	$0.0160\pm0.0001$	$1.0623 \pm 0.0394$
20	LSTM-sg7	$0.0161\pm0.0003$	<b>0.7439±0.0364</b> (2)

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	$0.0138 \pm 0.0001$	ew2	$0.0132 \pm 0.0004$	4.35%
ew2	$0.0138 \pm 0.0001$	ew3	$0.0134 \pm 0.0004$	2.90%
sg9	$0.0143 \pm 0.0005$	ew4	$0.0135 \pm 0.0003$	0.74%
obs	$0.0148 \pm 0.0003$	obs	$0.0135 \pm 0.0001$	8.78%
sg7	$0.0161 \pm 0.0003$	sg7	$0.0143 \pm 0.0003$	11.18%
sg5	$0.0168 \pm 0.0005$	sg5	$0.0144 \pm 0.0002$	14.29%

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

### 5 Conclusion

Table 11: Influence of pre-processing method on  $\rm NH_3N$  and colour forecasting models trained with LSTM.

Rank	$\mathrm{NH_3N}$	$NH_3N + pos^7$	Colour	Colour + pos
1	ew3	ew3	ew4	sg9
2	ew2	ew2	ew3	ew2
3	ew4	ew4	ew2	ew3
4	sg5	sg7	sg9	ew4
5	obs	sg5	obs	obs
6	or	or	sg7	sg7
7	sg7	sg9	sg5	sg5
8	sg9	obs		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Postional encoding.