

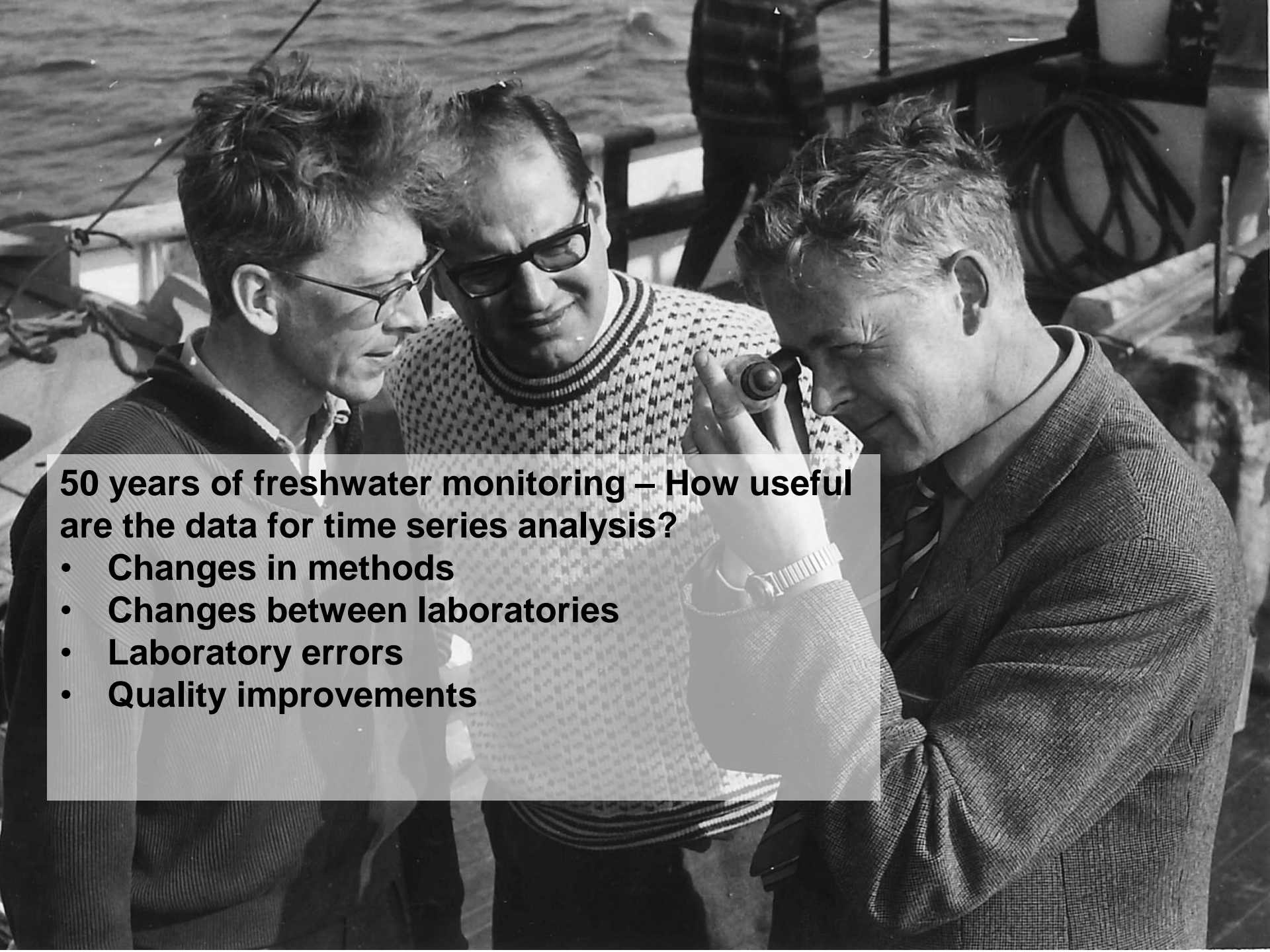


Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

A statistical method for detecting artefacts in time series

Claudia von Brömsen, Jens Fölster, Martyn Futter, Kerstin McEwan

Department of Energy and Technology and Department of Aquatic Sciences and Assessment,
SLU

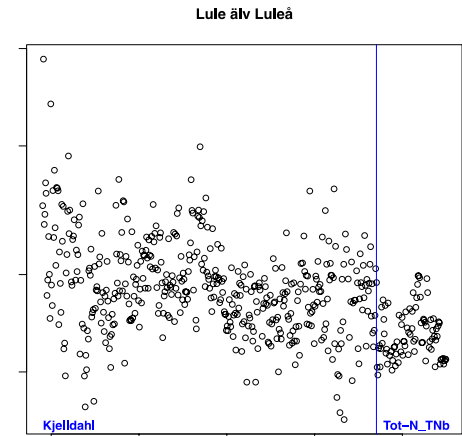
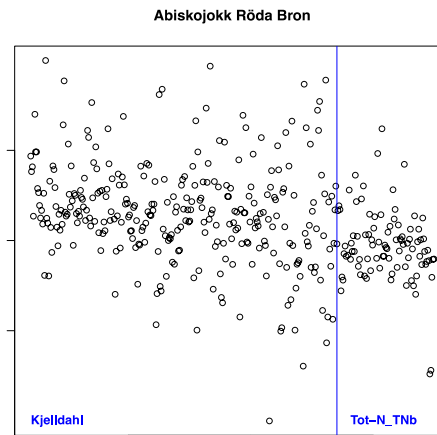
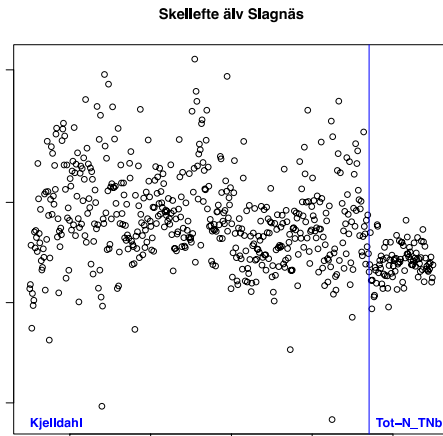


50 years of freshwater monitoring – How useful are the data for time series analysis?

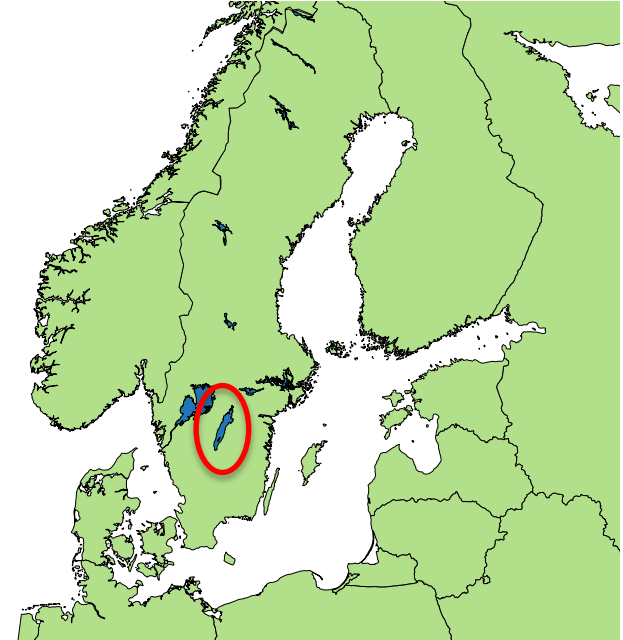
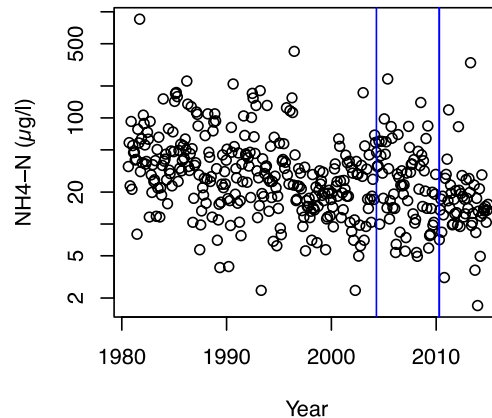
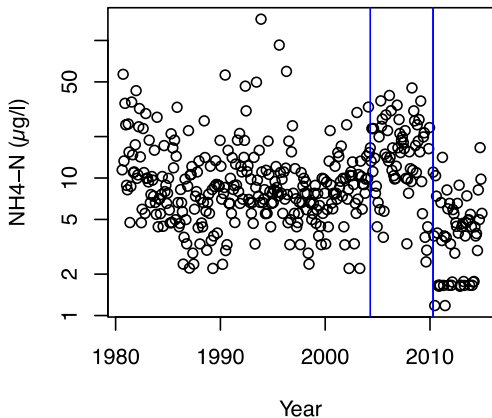
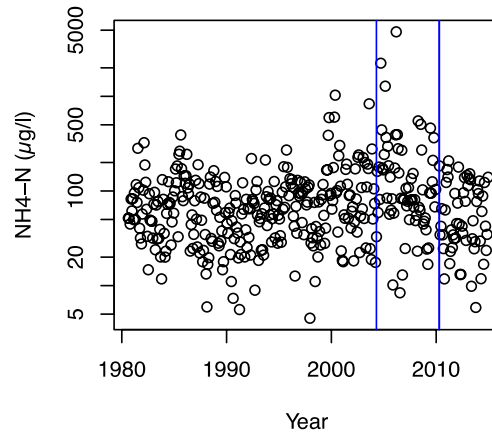
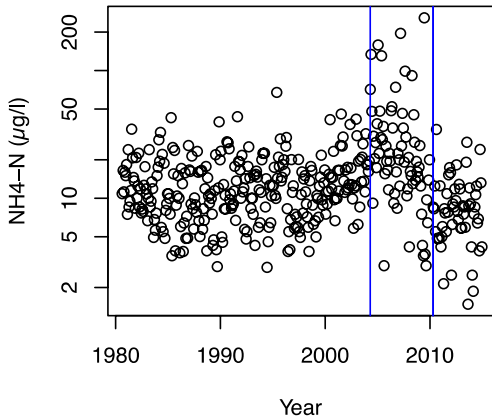
- **Changes in methods**
- **Changes between laboratories**
- **Laboratory errors**
- **Quality improvements**

Change in method for Tot-N

- $\text{Tot-N} = \text{Kj-N} + \text{NO}_3$
- $\text{Tot-N} = \text{TN}_b$



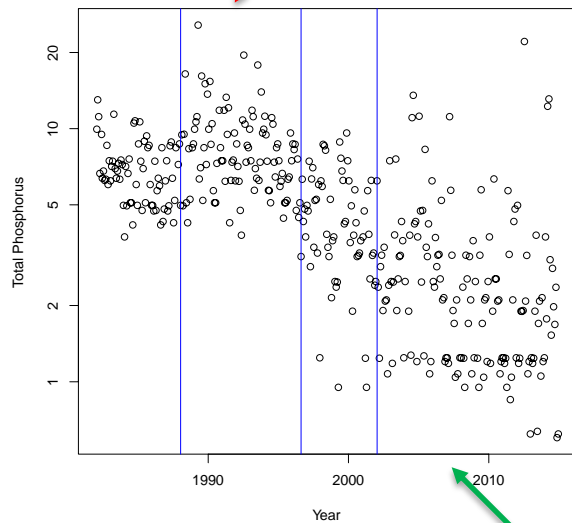
Change in laboratories in rivers discharging into lake Vättern



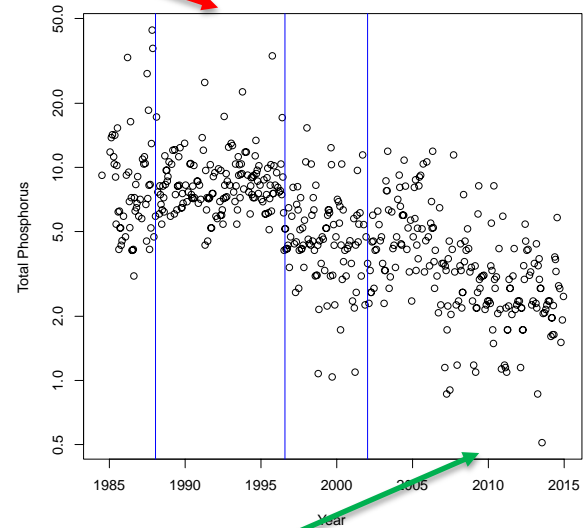
Malfunction and tool replacement of Tot-P analysis

Malfunction

Aviskojokk Röda Bron



Laxtjärnbäcken



New Autoanalyser

Can we test if there is a shift in a time serie?

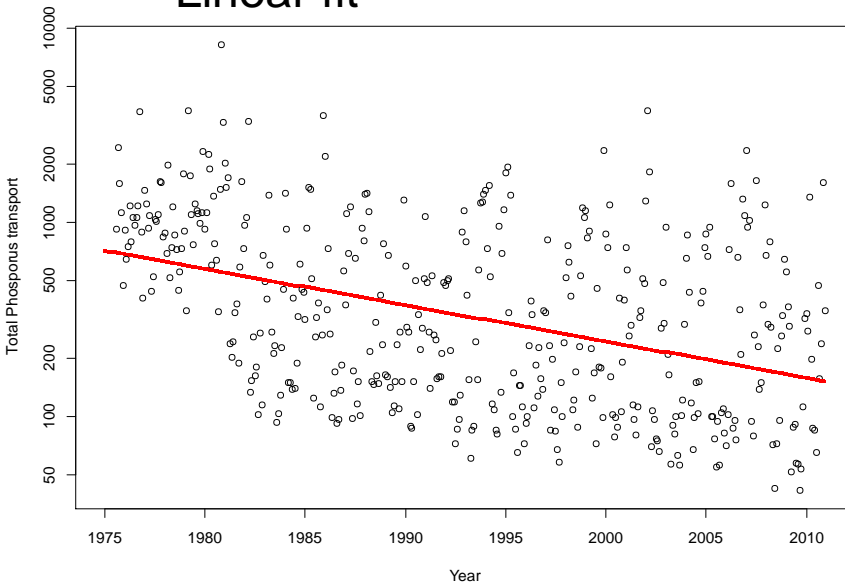
- GAM-model (Generalized Additive Models)
 - Simultaeously identification of shifts, trends and seasonal variation.

Why use Generalized Additive Models (GAMs)

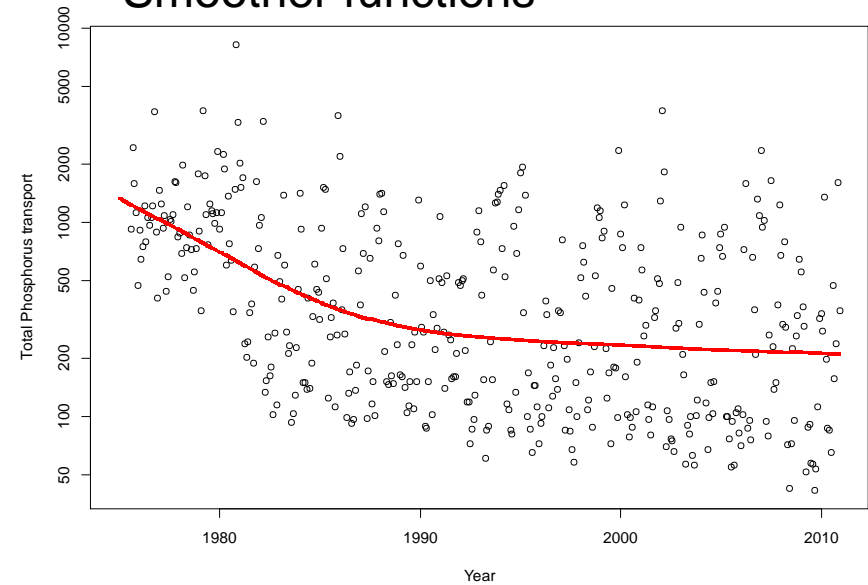
- Smooth functions can be used such as local linear regression (loess) or splines.
 - We do not need to determine the functional form of the relationship in beforehand (e.g. linear or exponential)
- We have most of the possibilities we have with GLMs, GLiMs, and GLMM, e.g. we can
 - include categorical predictors and interactions and
 - use other distributions than normal for the response
 - use mixed approaches to include autocorrelation estimates or hierarchical sampling structures

Smooother functions

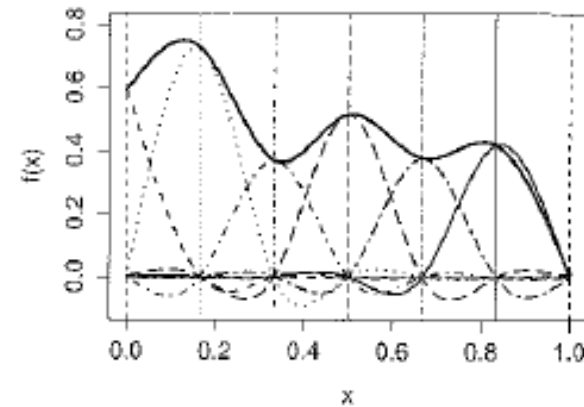
Linear fit



Smoother functions



Smooth function:
A combination of many curve functions

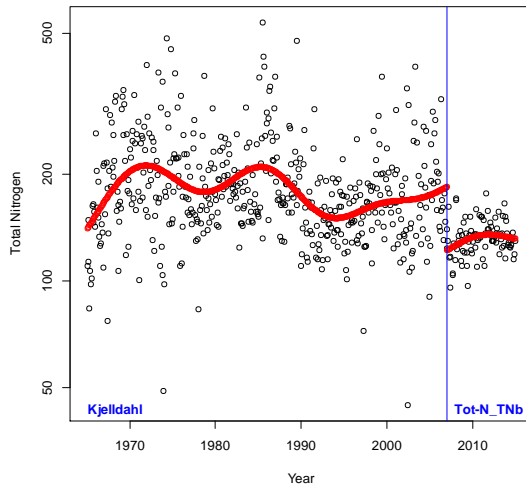


Change in method for Tot-N

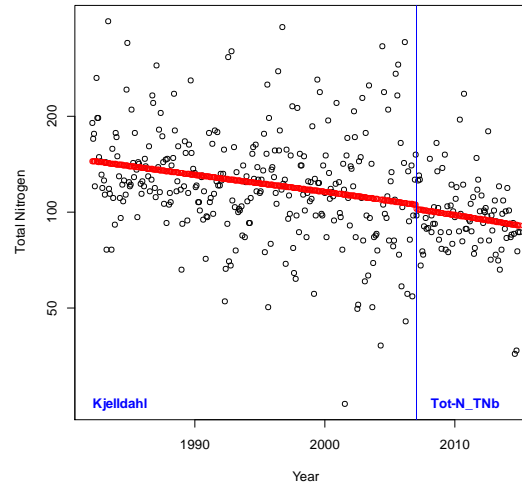
Sign. shift



Skellefte älv Slagnäs



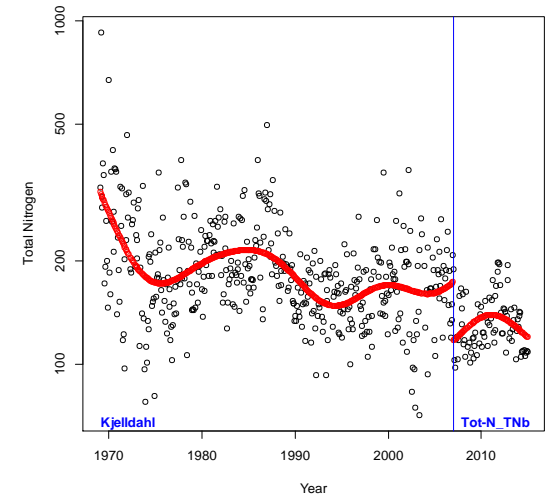
Abiskojokk Röda Bron



Sign. shift



Lule älv Luleå

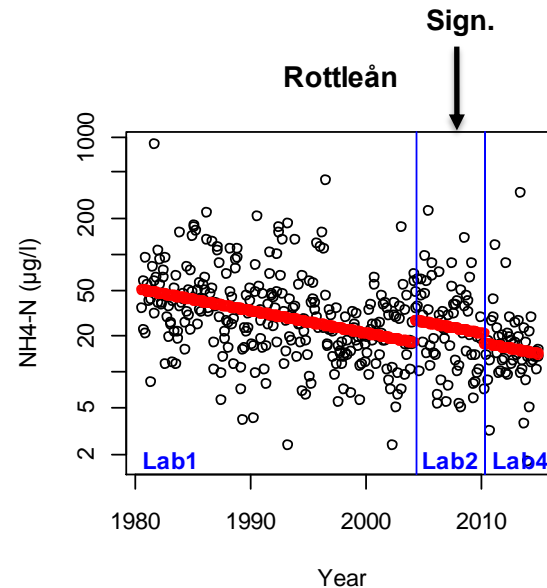
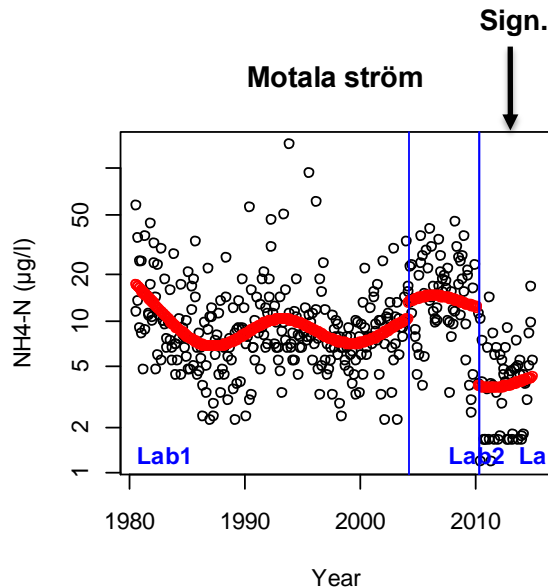
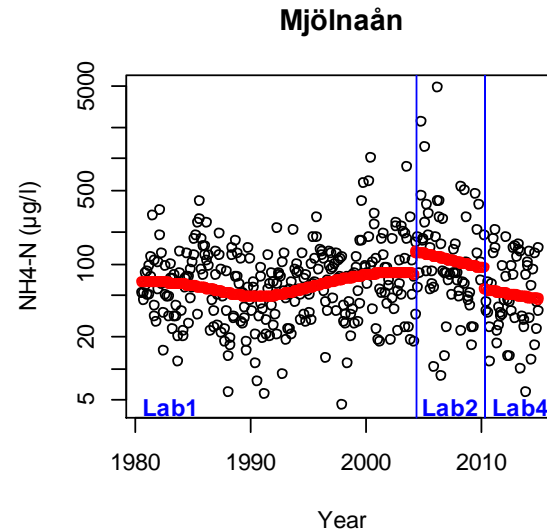
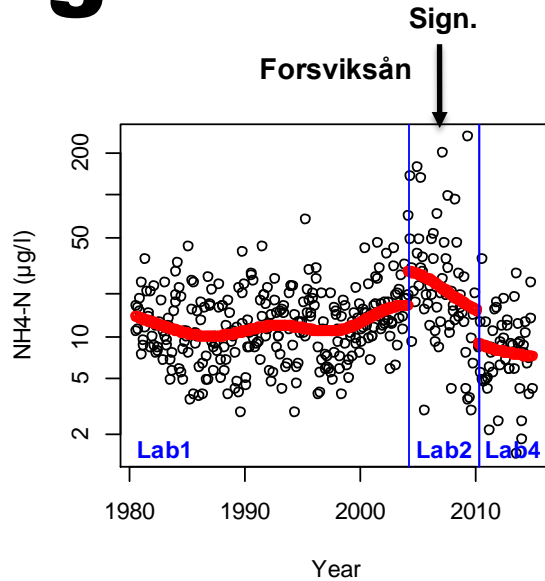


Variance: 0,094 0,036

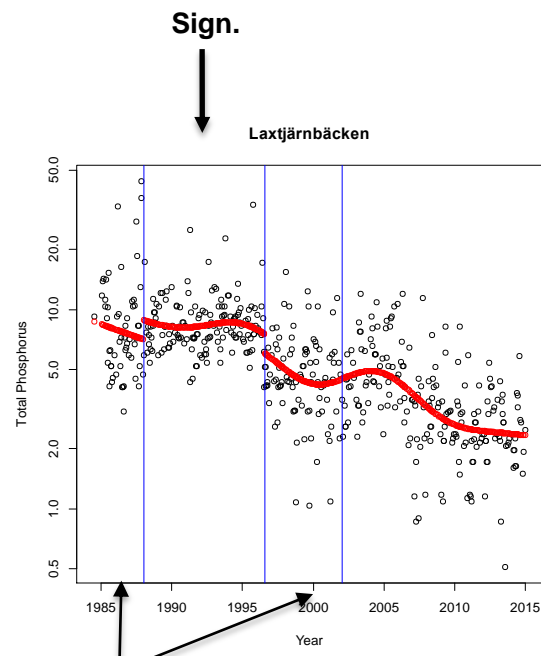
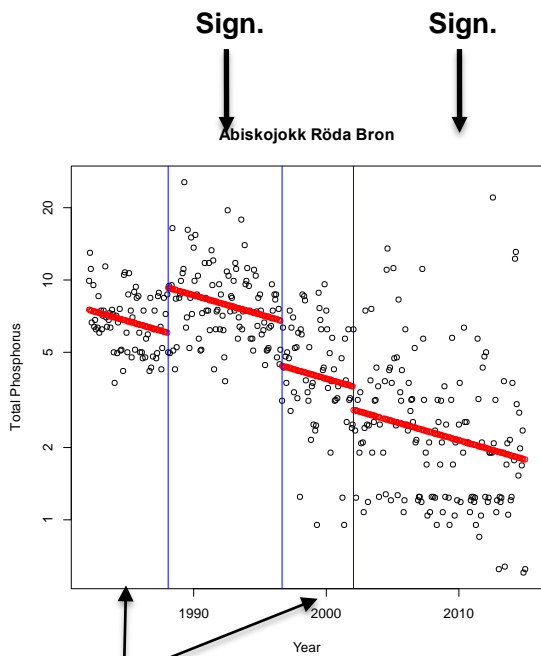
 0,398 0,276

 0,086 0,050

Change between laboratories



Malfunction and equipment replacement of Tot-P analysis



Variance: 0,163 0,149 0,269

0,280 0,165 0,25

Conclusions

- GAM can be used to exclude suspected shifts
- Interactions between several shifts and trends can give ambiguous results
- The magnitude of a shift is difficult to estimate when there is a trend

How to deal with significant shifts

- Estimate the shift from a large number of time series facing the same shift
- Estimate shift by comparing time series from the same site (or close sites) from different labs.
- Estimate shift from overlapping time series
- Test for stability of the trend by simulations