

2013 (23)

[74-51]

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2012/10/22



2012/8/26

Preparing a dynamic model for water filtering process in Mosul city

Abstract

In this research the scientific dynamic process is studied concerning water filtering in Mosul city through employing the input and output variables represented by some tests which were performed on raw water before the filtering process, to be treated later through the numerous filtering stages.

The tests involved: the electrical conduction, turbidity, water PH, and water temperature. The same tests were conducted after the filtering process to guarantee that water is good for human consumption and to guarantee the validity of these tests as well and also to ensure that these tests meet the Iraqi Standard specifications before adding the chlorine. Four models were constructed through this study concerning the dynamic filtering process of the transfer functions with a single input for the four tests. And then models were built for the four transfer functions as input multiple series before filtering. Each of the four tests represented the output series by itself and consequently four models of transfer functions were obtained with multiple inputs and a single output variable in order to observe the range of impact for the output variable with the multiple input variables and using these models in Forecasting and then comparing the single input models and the multiple input models by means of using the standards of Forecasting control accuracy. The results showed that the electrical conduction model and the multiple input PH value were better than the results of the single input and the turbidity model of single input was better in comparison with the results of the multiple input. In addition to that, results showed that the temperature model for the single and the multiple input are similar.

: -1

(ARIMA)

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(Multivariate Time Series

ARIMA

Models)

(Multivariate Regression)

(Transfer Function Model). (شعراوي, 2005) (فاندل

(1983, (الحيالي، 2012) .

(2011)

(1988 (الحيالي، 2012))

Concept of a Transfer Function :

-2

Y_t

X_t

(Makridakis et al., 1983) (الحيالي، 2012) .

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A General Form of Transfer Function Model

$$Y_t \quad X_t$$

:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Y_t &= \frac{\omega(B)}{\delta(B)} X_t + \frac{\theta(B)}{\phi(B)} a_t \\ \text{or } Y_t &= \frac{\omega(B)}{\delta(B)} X_t + N_t \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$\omega(B) = (\omega_0 + \omega_1 B + \omega_2 B^2 + \dots + \omega_{s-1} B^{s-1}) B^b \quad (1-a)$$

$$\delta(B) = 1 - \delta_1 B - \delta_2 B^2 - \dots - \delta_r B^r \quad (1-b)$$

$$\phi(B) = 1 - \phi_1 B - \phi_2 B^2 - \dots - \phi_p B^p \quad (1-c)$$

$$\theta(B) = 1 - \theta_1 B - \theta_2 B^2 - \dots - \theta_q B^q \quad (1-d)$$

(Box $\omega(B)$ and Jenkins, 1976)

$$\omega(B) = (\omega_0 - \omega_1 B - \omega_2 B^2 - \dots - \omega_s B^s) B^b$$

ω

Box and X_t Y_t $\omega_s B^s$ Jenkins

$$\omega_{s-1} B^{s-1} \quad (1)$$

Corner Table Method

$$v(B) = \omega(B) \quad \delta(B) = 1 \quad v(B)$$

:

$$Y_t = v(B) X_t + N_t \quad (2)$$

$$v(B) = v_0 + v_1 B + v_2 B^2 + \dots \quad (2-a)$$

$$\delta(B) \neq 1$$

.(1)

$$\omega(B)/\delta(B)$$

(Liu,2006)(Liu and Hudak,1992-1994) $\omega(B)/\delta(B)$.

(الحيالي، 2012)

Multi-Input

Single-Input Models

j

Models

$$Y_t = \frac{\omega_1(B)}{\delta_1(B)} X_{1t} + \frac{\omega_2(B)}{\delta_2(B)} X_{2t} + \dots + \frac{\omega_j(B)}{\delta_j(B)} X_{jt} + \frac{\theta(B)}{\phi(B)} a_t \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\omega_j(B)}{\delta_j(B)}$$

:

(1)

$$Y_t = v_1(B)X_{1t} + v_2(B)X_{2t} + \dots + v_j(B)X_{jt} + N_t \quad (4)$$

(الحيالي، 2012) (Liu,2006) (Wei,2006) (Liu and Hudak,1992-1994).

(Impulse Response Function) :

-4

$$v(B)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Y_t &= (v_0 + v_1 B + v_2 B^2 + \dots + v_k B^k) X_t \\ Y_t &= v_0 X_t + v_1 X_{t-1} + v_2 X_{t-2} + \dots + v_k X_{t-k} \end{aligned} \right\} \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

$$B^k X_t = X_{t-k} \quad \text{Backshift Operator} \quad (B) \quad (6)$$

:

(5)

$$Y_t = v(B) X_t \quad (6)$$

$$v_0, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k \quad v(B) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v_k B^k$$

(LTF Weights)

(Impulse Response Weights)

X_t

Y_t

X_t

v_0 (Delay Time)

v_1

v_2

.....

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |v_k| < \infty$$

$k < 0$ $v_k = 0$ (Causal)

(Wei,2006) .

. (Liu and Hudak,1997-2002) (الحيالي، 2012) .

Cross-Correlation Function :

-5

ARIMA

$$r_{XY}(k) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n+k} (X_{t-k} - \bar{X})(Y_t - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^n (X_t - \bar{X})^2} \sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^n (Y_t - \bar{Y})^2}} \quad k \leq 0 \quad (7-a)$$

$$r_{XY}(k) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n-k} (X_t - \bar{X})(Y_{t+k} - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^n (X_t - \bar{X})^2} \sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^n (Y_t - \bar{Y})^2}} \quad k \geq 0 \quad (7-b)$$

(Makridakis et al.,1983) (Yaffee and McGee,1999) (الحيالي، 2012)

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Preparation of the input and output series

Transfer Function Weights Estimation :

Linear Transfer (LTF) :

Liu and) (Liu and Hanssens,1982)

Function
(Hudak,1985

$$v(B) \quad \omega(B)/\delta(B)$$

(2)

$$\hat{\beta} \quad \text{(OLS)}$$

$$\therefore \hat{\beta} = (X'X)^{-1} X'Y$$

:
(8)

ARMA

Determination ARMA Model for the Disturbance Series

$v(B)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} N_t &= Y_t - v(B)X_t \\ \therefore N_t &= Y_t - v_0 X_t - v_1 X_{t-1} - v_2 X_{t-2} - \dots - v_k X_{t-k} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

$$N_t = Y_t - \sum_{j=1}^k v_j(B)X_{jt} \quad (10)$$

k

$v(B)$

$$a_t$$

$$\phi(B)N_t = \theta(B) a_t \tag{11}$$

BIC AIC

(Liu,2006)(Wei,2006) (Makridakis et al.,1983).

-2

Estimation the Parameters of Transfer Function Models

(1)

$$\underline{\theta}=[\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_q]' \quad \underline{\omega}=[\omega_0, \omega_1, \dots, \omega_{s-1}]', \underline{\delta}=[\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_r]', \underline{\phi}=[\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_p]',$$

(1)

$$\delta(B)\phi(B)Y_t = \phi(B)\omega(B)X_{t-b} + \delta(B)\theta(B)a_t \tag{12}$$

$$c(B)Y_t = d(B)X_{t-b} + e(B)a_t \tag{13}$$

$$a_t \quad (\theta_i, \phi_k, \omega_j, \delta_i) \quad (e_k, d_j, c_i)$$

$$\sigma_a^2$$

Conditional Likelihood Function

$$L(\delta, \omega, \phi, \theta, \sigma_a^2 | b, X, Y, X_0, Y_0, a_0) = (2\pi\sigma_a^2)^{-n/2} \exp[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_a^2} \sum_{t=1}^n a_t^2] \tag{14}$$

(Liu,2006). a_t X_0, Y_0, a_0

(2012، الحياي) (Abraham and Ledolter,2005)(Wei,2006)

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Diagnostic Checking of Transfer Function Model

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(2012، الحياي) (Mills,2011)(Wei,2006). $2(n-k)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

Forecasting :

-4

ARIMA

Y_t

Y_t

Y_t

$Y_t X_t$

(فاندل, 1983). X_t

(error component)

e_t

(2012، الحياي)

:(Mean Absolute Errors) MAE

-1

$$MAE = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n |Y_t - \hat{Y}_t|}{n}$$

(15)

n

MAPE

-2

(Mean Absolute Percentage Error) :

$$MAPE = \left(\sum_{t=1}^n \frac{|Y_t - \hat{Y}_t|}{Y_t} / n \right) * 100 \quad (16)$$

$Y_t \neq 0$

. (Liu, 2006) (2005)

: -7

(Turbidity)

(Electrical Conductivity)

(Tempreture)

(PH -Value)

()

()

EC

EC

RW

TW

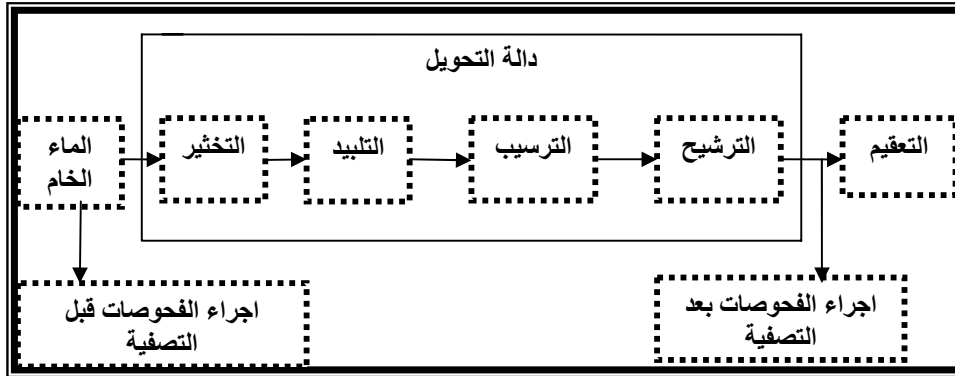
.NTU

TEMP

PH

(1)

: (2002)

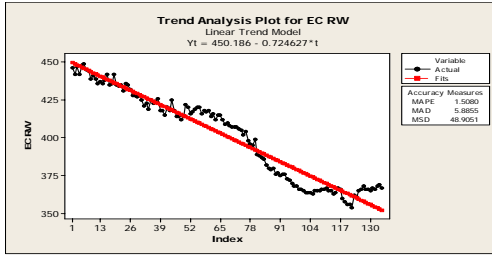


:(1)

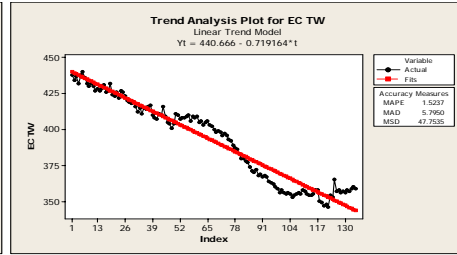
(الحيالي، 2012).

Liu	،(SCA)	(Statistical System)
130		Box-Jenkins
(Out of Sample)	5	

:
(5) (4) (3) (2)



(A)

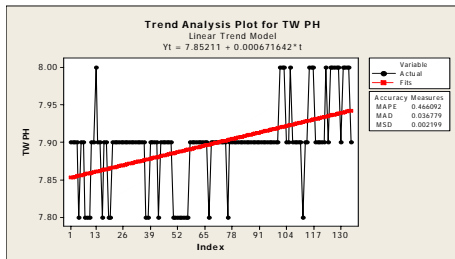


(B)

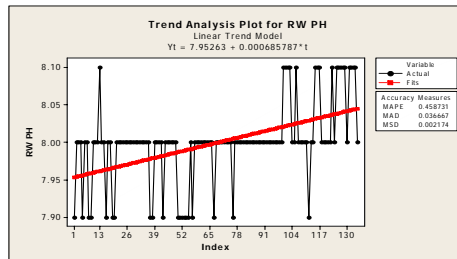
:A EC

:(2)

:B



(A)



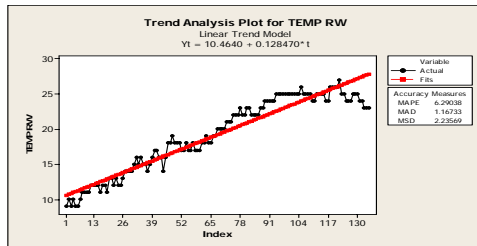
(B)

:A PH

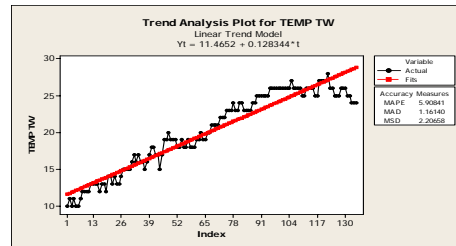
:(3)

PH

:B



(A)

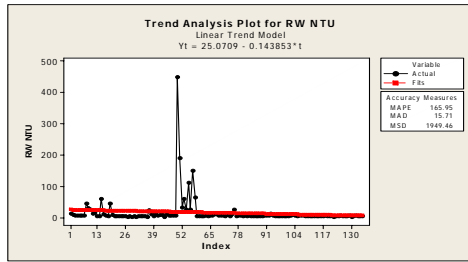


(B)

:A TEMP

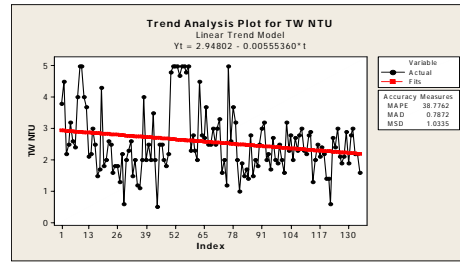
:(4)

:B



(A)

:A NTU



(B)

:B

:(5)

Log

Y_t

$$Y_t = CY + v(B)X_t + N_t, \quad N_t = \frac{\theta}{\phi} a_t \quad (17)$$

X_t

Y_t

CY

: YMODEL Y_t
 TSMODEL YMODEL. MODEL IS @
 Y(1) = CY + (0,1,2,3,4)X(1) + (1)/(1)NOISE.
 (v₀-v₄)

(Liu,1992-

ARMA(1,1)

.(2012، الحيايي) 1994)

YMODEL
 ARMA

$$\delta(B) = 1$$

:

$$.(Liu,1992-1994) \nu(B) = \omega(B)$$

ESTIM YMODEL. SPAN IS 1,130.OUTPUT LEVEL(BRIEF).
THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS IS BASED ON TIME SPAN 1 THRU 130

PARAMETER LABEL	VARIABLE NAME	NUM./DENOM.	FACTOR	ORDER	CONS-TRRAINT	VALUE	STD ERROR	T VALUE
1	X	NUM.	1	0	NONE	.9974	.0230	43.28
2	Y	MA	1	1	NONE	.8318	.0539	15.45
EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS . .						129		
RESIDUAL STANDARD ERROR.						0.330214E-02		

:

ESTIM YMODEL. SPAN IS 1,130.OUTPUT LEVEL(BRIEF).
THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS IS BASED ON TIME SPAN 1 THRU 130

PARAMETER LABEL	VARIABLE NAME	NUM./DENOM.	FACTOR	ORDER	CONS-TRRAINT	VALUE	STD ERROR	T VALUE
1	X	NUM.	1	0	NONE	.8940	.0374	23.93
2	Y	MA	1	1	NONE	.5431	.0745	7.29
EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS . .						129		
RESIDUAL STANDARD ERROR.						0.247814E-02		

:

ESTIM YMODEL. SPAN IS 1,130.OUTPUT LEVEL(BRIEF).
THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS IS BASED ON TIME SPAN 1 THRU 130

PARAMETER LABEL	VARIABLE NAME	NUM./DENOM.	FACTOR	ORDER	CONS-TRRAINT	VALUE	STD ERROR	T VALUE
1	X	NUM.	1	0	NONE	.9309	.0046	202.80
2	Y	MA	1	1	NONE	.8358	.0491	17.03
EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS . .						129		
RESIDUAL STANDARD ERROR.						0.372018E-02		

:

ESTIM YMODEL. SPAN IS 1,130.OUTPUT LEVEL(BRIEF).
THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS IS BASED ON TIME SPAN 1 THRU 130

PARAMETER LABEL	VARIABLE NAME	NUM./DENOM.	FACTOR	ORDER	CONS-TRRAINT	VALUE	STD ERROR	T VALUE
1	X	NUM.	1	0	NONE	.3182	.0357	8.92
2	Y	MA	1	1	NONE	.8671	.0429	20.21
EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS . .						129		
RESIDUAL STANDARD ERROR.						0.318811E+00		

VARIABLE

PARAMETER LABEL

NUM./DENOM

NAME

CONSTRAINT, (B)

ORDER,

STD ERROR,

VALUE,

(NONE)

.T

T VALUE

:

$(1-B) Y_t = 0.9974(1-B) X_t + (1 - 0.8318B)a_t$	
$(1-B) Y_t = 0.8940(1-B) X_t + (1 - 0.5431B)a_t$	
$(1-B) Y_t = 0.9309(1-B) X_t + (1 - 0.8358B)a_t$	
$(1-B) Y_t = 0.3182(1-B) X_t + (1 - 0.8671B)a_t$	

.

-

:

$$Y_t = CY + V_{11}(B)X_{1t} + V_{21}(B)X_{2t} + V_{31}(B)X_{3t} + V_{41}(B)X_{4t} + N_t \quad (18)$$

```
TSMODEL YMODEL. MODEL IS @
Yt = CY + (0,1,2,3,4)X1t(1) + (0,1,2,3,4)X2t(1) + @
(0,1,2,3,4)X3t(1) + (0,1,2,3,4)X4t(1) + (1)/(1)NOISE.
```

:

-1

THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS IS BASED ON TIME SPAN 1 THRU 130

PARAMETER LABEL	VARIABLE NAME	NUM./DENOM.	FACTOR	ORDER	CONS-TRRAINT	VALUE	STD ERROR	T VALUE
1	X1	NUM.	1	0	NONE	.7548	.0530	14.23
2	X1	NUM.	1	2	NONE	.1385	.0518	2.67
3	X2	NUM.	1	3	NONE	-.0009	.0005	-2.03
4	X3	NUM.	1	3	NONE	-.1669	.0575	-2.90
5	X4	NUM.	1	0	NONE	-.0437	.0083	-5.27
6	X4	NUM.	1	2	NONE	.0139	.0067	2.07
7	Y	MA	1	1	NONE	.6731	.0739	9.11

EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS 126
RESIDUAL STANDARD ERROR. 0.333283E-02

-2

ESTIM YMODEL. SPAN IS 1,130.OUTPUT LEVEL(BRIEF).
THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS IS BASED ON TIME SPAN 1 THRU 130

PARAMETER LABEL	VARIABLE NAME	NUM./ DENOM.	FACTOR	ORDER	CONS- TRRAINT	VALUE	STD ERROR	T VALUE
1	X3	NUM.	1	0	NONE	.9929	.0302	32.87
2	X4	NUM.	1	2	NONE	-.0011	.0003	-3.20
3	Y	MA	1	1	NONE	1.0278	.0029	357.58
EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS . .					127			
RESIDUAL STANDARD ERROR.						0.191474E-02		

-3

ESTIM YMODEL. SPAN IS 1,130.OUTPUT LEVEL(BRIEF).
THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS IS BASED ON TIME SPAN 1 THRU 130

PARAMETER LABEL	VARIABLE NAME	NUM./ DENOM.	FACTOR	ORDER	CONS- TRRAINT	VALUE	STD ERROR	T VALUE
1	X4	NUM.	1	0	NONE	.9309	.0046	202.80
2	Y	MA	1	1	NONE	.8358	.0491	17.03
EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS . .					129			
RESIDUAL STANDARD ERROR.						0.372018E-02		

-4

ESTIM YMODEL. SPAN IS 1,130.OUTPUT LEVEL(BRIEF).
THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS IS BASED ON TIME SPAN 1 THRU 130

PARAMETER LABEL	VARIABLE NAME	NUM./ DENOM.	FACTOR	ORDER	CONS- TRRAINT	VALUE	STD ERROR	T VALUE
1	X2	NUM.	1	0	NONE	.3215	.0347	9.25
2	X4	NUM.	1	3	NONE	-.4072	.2014	-2.02
3	Y	MA	1	1	NONE	.9041	.0420	21.54
EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS . .					126			
RESIDUAL STANDARD ERROR.						0.313843E+00		

:

$(1-B) Y_t = 0.7548(1-B) X_{1t} + 0.1385(1-B) X_{1(t-2)} - 0.0009(1-B) X_{2(t-3)} - 0.1669(1-B) X_{3(t-3)} - 0.0437(1-B) X_{4t} + 0.0139(1-B) X_{4(t-2)} + (1 - 0.6731B)a_t$	
$(1-B) Y_t = 0.9929(1-B) X_{3t} - 0.0011(1-B) X_{4(t-2)} + (1 - 1.0278B)a_t$	
$(1-B) Y_t = 0.9309(1-B) X_{4t} + (1 - 0.8358B)a_t$	
$(1-B) Y_t = 0.3215(1-B) X_{2t} - 0.4072(1-B) X_{4(t-3)} + (1 - 0.9041B)a_t$	

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(Residuals)

(Cross-Correlation)

(5)

(2)

(1)

(4)

(3)

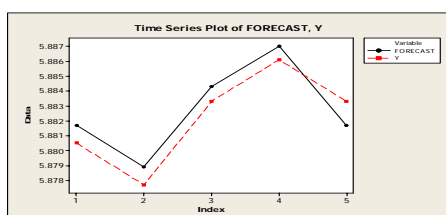
(5)

: (1)

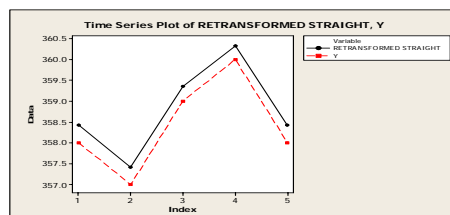
TIME	FORECAST	STD.ERROR	RETRANSFORMED STRAIGHT	POST SAMPLE	FORECAST	STD.ERROR	RETRANSFORMED STRAIGHT	POST SAMPLE
131	5.8817	0.0033	358.418	358	2.0788	0.0025	7.99487	8
132	5.8789	0.0033	357.416	357	2.0788	0.0027	7.99487	8
133	5.8843	0.0034	359.351	359	2.0788	0.0030	7.99487	8
134	5.8870	0.0034	360.323	360	2.0788	0.0032	7.99487	8
135	5.8817	0.0035	358.418	358	2.0676	0.0034	7.90583	7.9
131	3.2200	0.0037	25.0281	25	0.7233	0.3188	2.06122	2.8
132	3.2200	0.0038	25.0281	25	0.8294	0.3216	2.29194	3.0
133	3.1803	0.0038	24.0540	24	0.8017	0.3244	2.22933	2.2
134	3.1803	0.0039	24.0540	24	0.7583	0.3271	2.13464	2.2
135	3.1803	0.0039	24.0540	24	0.7233	0.3299	2.06122	1.6

131	5.8810	0.0033	358.167	358	2.0790	0.0019	7.99727	8
132	5.8782	0.0035	357.166	357	2.0790	0.0019	7.99727	8
133	5.8861	0.0037	359.999	359	2.0790	0.0019	7.99727	8
134	5.8864	0.0038	360.107	360	2.0790	0.0019	7.99727	8
135	5.8822	0.0040	358.597	359	2.0666	0.0019	7.89792	7.9
131	3.2200	0.0037	25.0281	25	0.7127	0.3138	2.03949	2.8
132	3.2200	0.0038	25.0281	25	0.8198	0.3153	2.27005	3.0
133	3.1803	0.0038	24.0540	24	0.7918	0.3167	2.20737	2.2
134	3.1803	0.0039	24.0540	24	0.7647	0.3181	2.14835	2.2
135	3.1803	0.0039	24.0540	24	0.7293	0.3196	2.07363	1.6

(6) (7)

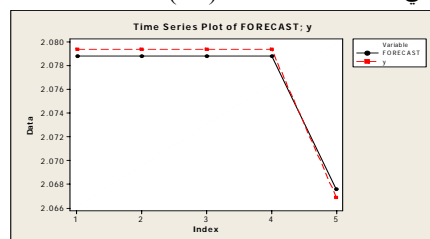


(A1)

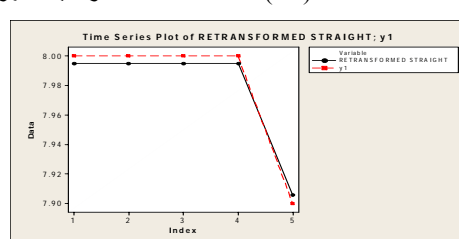


(B1)

التوصيل الكهربائي

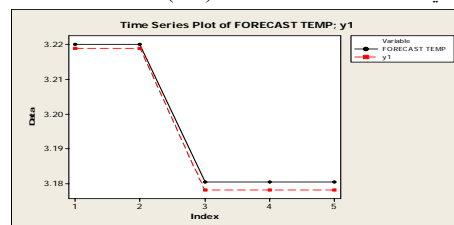


(A2)

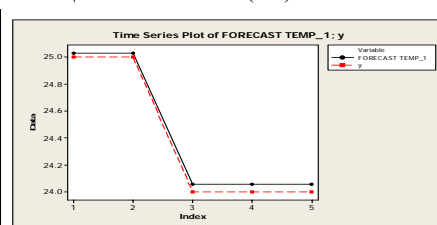


(B2)

الرقم الهيدروجيني

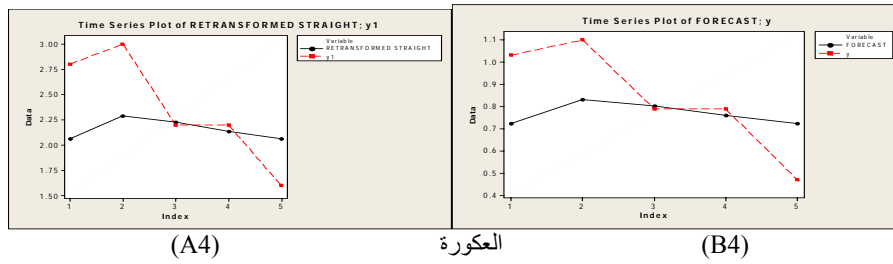


(A3)

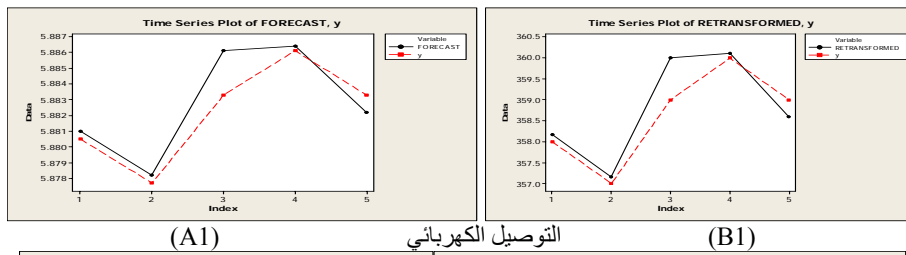


(B3)

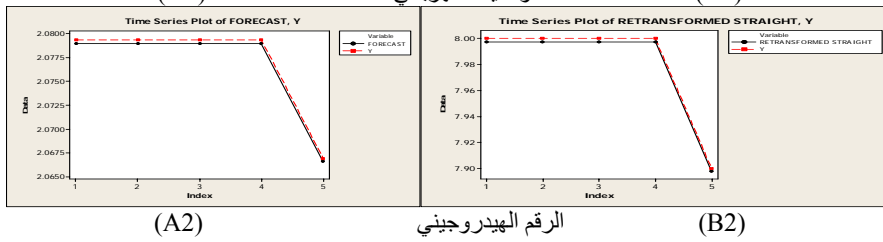
درجة الحرارة



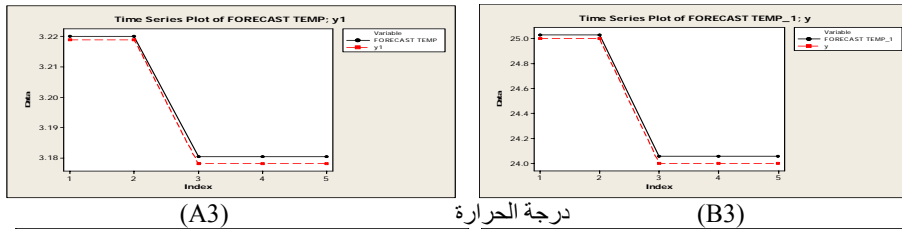
:B :A (6)



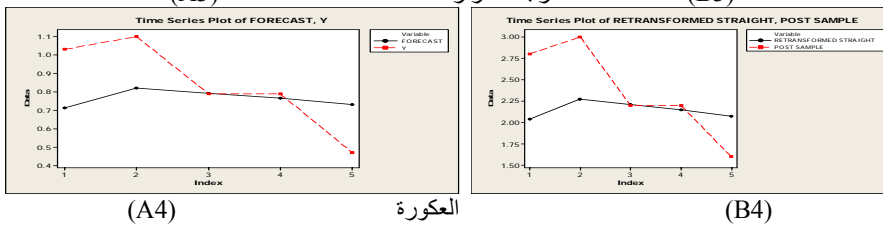
التوصيل الكهربائي



الرقم الهيدروجيني



درجة الحرارة



:B :A (7)

-

وقد أعتمد على المعايير الإحصائية MAE MAPE

(2)

(3)

(2)

MAPE		MAE		
0.0176791**	0.0200612	0.00104*	0.00118	
0.01829196**	0.029857	0.00038*	0.00062	
0.552036	0.552036	0.00176	0.00176	
22.9528	22.7302**	0.17642	0.17444*	

(3)

MAPE		MAE		
0.1026796**	0.107508	0.3684*	0.3852	
0.04057**	0.0660594	0.00324034*	0.00527	
0.17996	0.17996	0.04364	0.04364	
16.75546	16.62349**	0.404622	0.40055*	

(3) (2)

[71]

2013 (23)

Conclusions and discusstion

-8

:

-1

-2

MA(1)

-3

MA(1)

(Faraway and Chatfield,1998)

-4

MA(1)

-5

:

-1

MA(1)

-2

MA(1)

-3

)

(

-4

:

	":(2012)	-1
	"	"
"	":(2005)	-2
"	":(2002)	-3
" -	":(1983)	-4
(1992)		
	":(2011)	-5
-	"	
"	":(1988)	-6

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