

Ataskaita už 2022 doktorantūros metus

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Vadovas: Prof. habil. dr. Leonidas Sakalauskas

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2022 kovo 24 d.

Disertacijos tema:

Fraktalinio Brauno Lauko tyrimas ir taikymas daugiamatčių duomenų modeliavime

Vadovas:

Prof. habil. dr. Leonidas Sakalauskas

Pradžios pabaigos metai:

2019-2023

Disertacijos rengimo planas

Studijų metai	Egzaminai		Dalyvavimas konferencijose		Publikacijos		
	Planas	Įvykdyta	Planas	Įvykdyta	Planas	Įvykdyta	Būklė ⁴
I (2019/2020)	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
II (2020/2021)	2	2	1	1	1	1	Įteikta
III (2021/2022)	-	-	1	2	0	2	Išsiųsta
IV (2022/2023)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Iš viso:	4	4	2	4	2	1	-

Disertacijos rengimo planas

Einamieji studijų metai (III: 2021/2022).

Dalyvavimas konferencijose		
Planas	Įvykdyta	Konferencijos tipas
<i>Joint ICTP-IUGG Workshop on Data Assimilation and Inverse Problems in Geophysical Sciences.</i> Trieste, Italija. 18-29 Spalis, 2021.	Neringa Urbonaitė, Leonidas Sakalauskas <i>Investigation of Fractional Brownian Vector Fields.</i>	Tarptautinė
<i>International Symposium on Applied Geoinformatics ISAG2021.</i> Ryga, Latvija. 2-3 Gruodis, 2021.	Neringa Urbonaitė, Leonidas Sakalauskas <i>Multivariate Data Modeling: Methods and Challenges.</i>	Tarptautinė

Disertacijos rengimo planas

Publikacijos

Publikacijos			
Planas	Ivykdyta	Būklė	Publikacijos tipas
Applied Mathematics and Computation	Neringa Urbonaite, Leonidas Sakalauskas; A fractional kriging method for multicriteria data modeling	<u>išsiusta</u>	<u>turi cituojamumo rodiklį</u>
Baltic Journal of Modern Computing (BJMC)	Neringa Urbonaite, Leonidas Sakalauskas; Advances in Spatial Data Modeling: A Review	<u>išsiusta</u>	<u>be cituojamumo rodiklio. CA</u>

Disertacijos uždaviniai

Tyrimo objektas: Fraktalinis vektorinis Brauno laukas

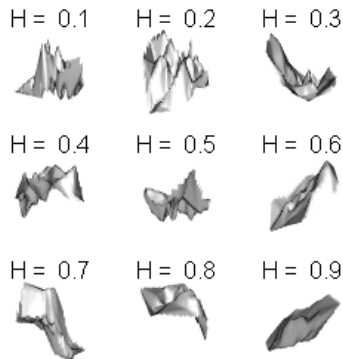
Tikslas: Skirtų daugiamačiams duomenims ir jų sąsajoms vertinti, generuoti, prognozuoti, taikyti, algoritmų kūrimas, remiantis Fraktalinio vektorinio Brauno lauko modeliu, kai yra stebėjimų trūkumas.

Uždaviniai:

- 1 Sukurti FVBL'o modelį;
- 2 Sudaryti FVBL'o realizacijų generavimo algoritmą;
- 3 Sudaryti FVBL'o vertinimo algoritmą taikant didžiausio tikėtinumą metodą (DT) ir palyginti jį su variogramos (V) metodu;
- 4 Sudaryti metodą daugiamačių duomenų ekstrapoliavimui taikant FVBL'o modelį;
- 5 Pritaikyti sukurtą metodą praktiniams uždaviniams.

Choleckio metodas

Examples of fractional Brownian field surfaces were generated by applying the FBvf simulation method and choosing different values of the Hurst parameter, e.g. $H = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8,$ or $0.9,$ as depicted in Pav 1.



Fraktalinis vektorinis Brauno laukas

Definition

An FBvf with a Hurst parameter, $H \in [0, 1]$, is a spatial process based on the Gaussian distribution and distances between the points of observation,

$Z = (z^1, z^2, \dots, z^K)$, $z^i = z(x^i)$, $1 \leq i, j \leq K$, $A = [A_{i,j}]_{i,j=1}^K$ and calculated between X as a set of vector pairs:

$$A = ((x^i - x^j) \cdot (x^i - x^j))^H. \quad (1)$$

Now, consider the column vector of ones, $\mathbf{1}_i = 1$,
 $a = ((x^i - x^0) \cdot (x^i - x^0))^H$:

$$F = \mathbf{1}a^\top + a\mathbf{1}^\top - A \quad (2)$$

FvBI generavimas

In this work, we aim to indicate the importance and benefits of distance matrix A . Hence, we present expressions of recursive algorithm. To obtain values Z^1 and Z^2 the algorithm starts with indicated x^1 and x^2 .

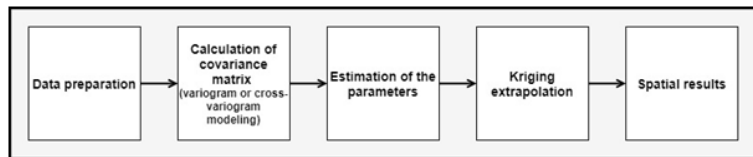
$$Z^1 = \beta_{chol} \cdot \zeta^1 \cdot 2^{0.5-H} \cdot ((x^1 - x^2)^T \cdot (x^1 - x^2))^{\frac{H}{2}},$$

$$Z^2 = Z^1 \cdot (1 - 2^{2H-1}) + \beta_{chol} \cdot \zeta^2 \cdot \sqrt{1 - (2^{0.5-H} - 2^{H-0.5})^2} \\ \cdot 2^{1-2H} \cdot ((x^1 - x^2)^T \cdot (x^1 - x^2))^{\frac{H}{2}}.$$

Generalized expression of the recursive algorithm is the following and properties of kernel matrix:

$$Z^i = \hat{z}_A(x^i) + \beta_{chol} \cdot \zeta^i \cdot \beta_A(x^i). \quad (3)$$

Krigingas



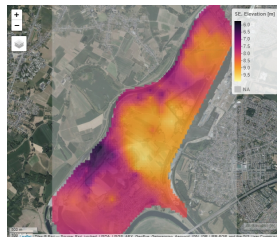
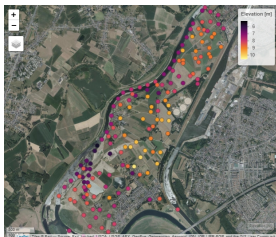
Suppose that the set of FBvf values $Z = (z^1, z^2, \dots, z^K)$, $z^i \in \mathfrak{R}^m$, $m \geq 1$ is measured at the mutually distinctive points $X = (x^1, x^2, \dots, x^K)$, $x^i \in \mathfrak{R}^d$, $d \geq 1$, $1 \leq i \leq K$, $b = ((x^i - x) \cdot (x^i - x))^H$. Then, predictions via kriging are obtained:

$$\hat{z}_F(x) = Z^\top \cdot F^{-1} \cdot \left(f + \mathbf{1} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{1}^\top \cdot F^{-1} \cdot f}{\mathbf{1}^\top \cdot F^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{1}} \right), \quad (4)$$

$$\hat{z}_A(x) = Z^\top \cdot A^{-1} \cdot \left(b + \mathbf{1} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{1}^\top \cdot A^{-1} \cdot b}{\mathbf{1}^\top \cdot A^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{1}} \right), \quad (5)$$

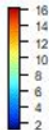
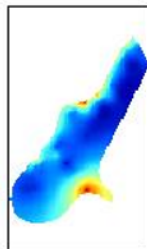
Interpolacija

- Process of predicting values at unknown locations using values at known location;
- Transforms measurements of a continuous phenomenon into continuous surface;
- Interpolation predicts within region; Extrapolation predicts outside region;

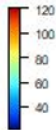
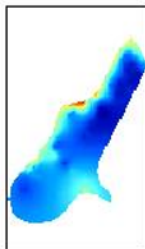


Interpolacija

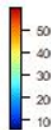
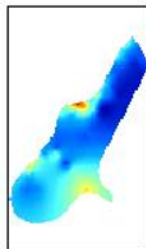
Cadmium (ppm)



Copper (ppm)



Lead (ppm)

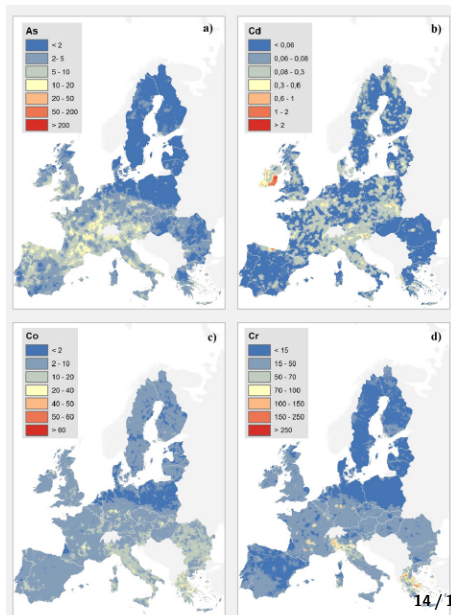


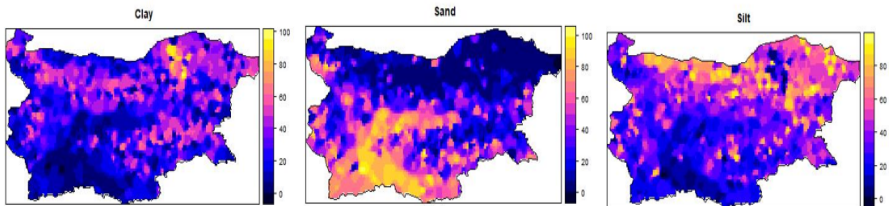
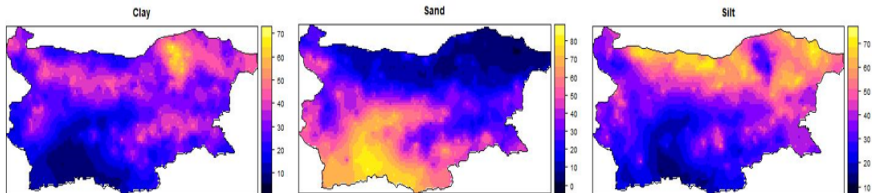
lentelė 1: Summary statistics of the results of extrapolation.

	Cd	Cu	Pb	Zn	Elevation
$RMSE_{FK}$	4.14	20.23	134.13	399.260	1.47
$RMSE_{SE}$	4.21	22.88	142.10	416.56	1.63

LUCAS

- The LUCAS Topsoil Survey of the European Union;
- 1 site/200km² sampling density;
- Kriging was used to map;
- SAGA GIS.





Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN)

- In principle, packages must pass R CMD check without warnings or significant notes to be admitted to the main CRAN package area.

FracKrigingR: Spatial Multivariate Data Modeling

Aim is to provide fractional Brownian vector field generation algorithm, Hurst para

Version: 1.0.0
Imports: [psych](#), [clusterGeneration](#), graphics, stats
Suggests: [knitr](#), [gstat](#), [sp](#), [rmarkdown](#), [raster](#)
Published: 2021-11-08
Author: Neringa Urbonaite [aut, cre], Leonidas Sakalauskas [aut]
Maintainer: Neringa Urbonaite <neringa.urbonaite@mif.vu.lt>
License: [GPL-2](#)
Copyright: Vilnius University Institute of Data Science and Digital Technol
URL: <https://github.com/NidaGreen/FracKriging>
NeedsCompilation: no
CRAN checks: [FracKrigingR results](#)

Documentation:

Reference manual: [FracKrigingR.pdf](#)

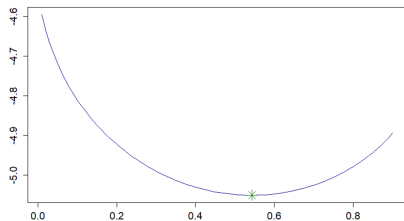
Downloads:

Package source: [FracKrigingR_1.0.0.tar.gz](#)
Windows binaries: r-devel: [FracKrigingR_1.0.0.zip](#), r-release: [FracKrigingR_1.0.0](#);
macOS binaries: r-release (arm64): [FracKrigingR_1.0.0.tgz](#), r-release (x86_64): [F](#)

Linking:

Please use the canonical form <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=FracKrigingR> t

Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN)



```
library(sp)
library(gstat)
library(FracKrigingR)

data(meuse)
xy<-cbind(meuse$x,meuse$y)
X<-xy[1:50,]

Z<-as.matrix(zz1[1:50,])

K<-50
#Hurst parameter estimation
H<-MaxLikelihood(X,Z)
Xnew<-xy[51:100,]
results<- FracKrig(X,Z,Xnew,H)
```

```
results[,2], top =
max(data[,2]), bottom =
min(data[,2])
)
z3 = denormalize(
results[,3], top =
max(data[,3]), bottom =
min(data[,3])
)
RMSE<-function(z,prognosis){
rmse<-
sqrt((1/(length(z))))*sum((z-
prognosis)^2))
rmse
}
Cd<-RMSE(data[,1],z1)
Cu<-RMSE(data[,2],z2)
Pb<-RMSE(data[,3],z3)
..
```

Ačiū!