

التحليل المميز واستعمالاته طريقة للتصنيف

مي مصطفى صادق**

خولة مصطفى صادق*

الملخص

RH

NO₂ SO₂

Discriminate analysis and it's application as a classification method

Abstract

More than three years of measurements of aerosol size-distribution and different gas and meteorological parameters made in a specific region were analyzed for this study to examine which of the meteorological and trace gas variables effect on the emergence of nucleation events. As an analysis method, we used discriminate analysis with non-parametric density estimation method. The best classification results in our data was reached with the combination of relative humidity ozone concentration and a third degree polynomial of radiation. RH appeared to have a preventing effect on the new particle formation whereas the effects of O₃ and radiation were more conductive. The concentration of SO₂ and NO₂ also appeared to have significant effect on the emergence of nucleation events but because of the

* كلية التربية / قسم الرياضيات / جامعة الموصل
** مدرس / هيئة التعليم التقني - بغداد

great amount of missing observation, we had to exclude them from the final analysis

:

	2003/2/24	2000/2/24	
	(293)		(814)
	(251)		(270)

.

.

.

. NO₂

O₃

()

O₃

SO₂

NO₂

Discriminate analysis :

(DA)

[5]

(SAS)

: [3]

: .1

: Cross – Validation .2

()

()

"Non-parametric Kernel method"

[3][6] Kernel estimation :

$$d_t^2(x, y) = (x - y)' V_t^{-1} (x - y)$$

x [9]

x

$$t = u \quad u \quad x$$

$$. P(t/x)$$

$$kt \quad r \quad [1][2]$$

$$P \quad z \quad . x \quad t$$

(P- "P-dimensional vector"

$$: [10] \quad z'z = 1 \quad \text{dimensional})$$

$$V_0 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{P}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{P}{2} + 1\right)}$$

$$: \Gamma$$

P-dimensional

t

$$\{Z/Z' \quad V_t^{-1} \quad Z = r^2\}$$

: [5]

$$V_r(t) = r^P |Vt|^{\frac{1}{2}} V_0$$

Kernel

: [8]

$$k_t(z) = \begin{cases} c_1(t) \left(1 - \frac{1}{r^2} z'V_t^{-1}z\right) & \text{if } z'V_t^{-1}z \leq r^2 \\ 0 & \text{else where} \end{cases}$$

$$c_1(t) = \frac{1}{V_r(t)} \left(1 + \frac{P}{2} \right)$$

x

t

$$f_t(x) = \frac{1}{\eta_t} \sum_y k_t(x-y)$$

. t

 η_t

$$k_t, t \quad y$$

Kernel

:[7][6]

t

$$P(t/x) = \frac{q_t f_t(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_u q_u f_u(x)$$

 q_t

. t

:

()

:

. O₃

.1

.2

.3

NO₂ , SO₃

.4

()

Hyvonen et al. (2005)

Hyytiala and Finland

88%

88%

12%

() (false events)

(1)

. 22%

99%

NO₂ ,

SO₂

3.36%

1000 . (Cross - validation)

1000

[Efron and Tibshirani, 1993]

Bootstrap

95%

1000

13.7%

. (2) 23.2%

O₃

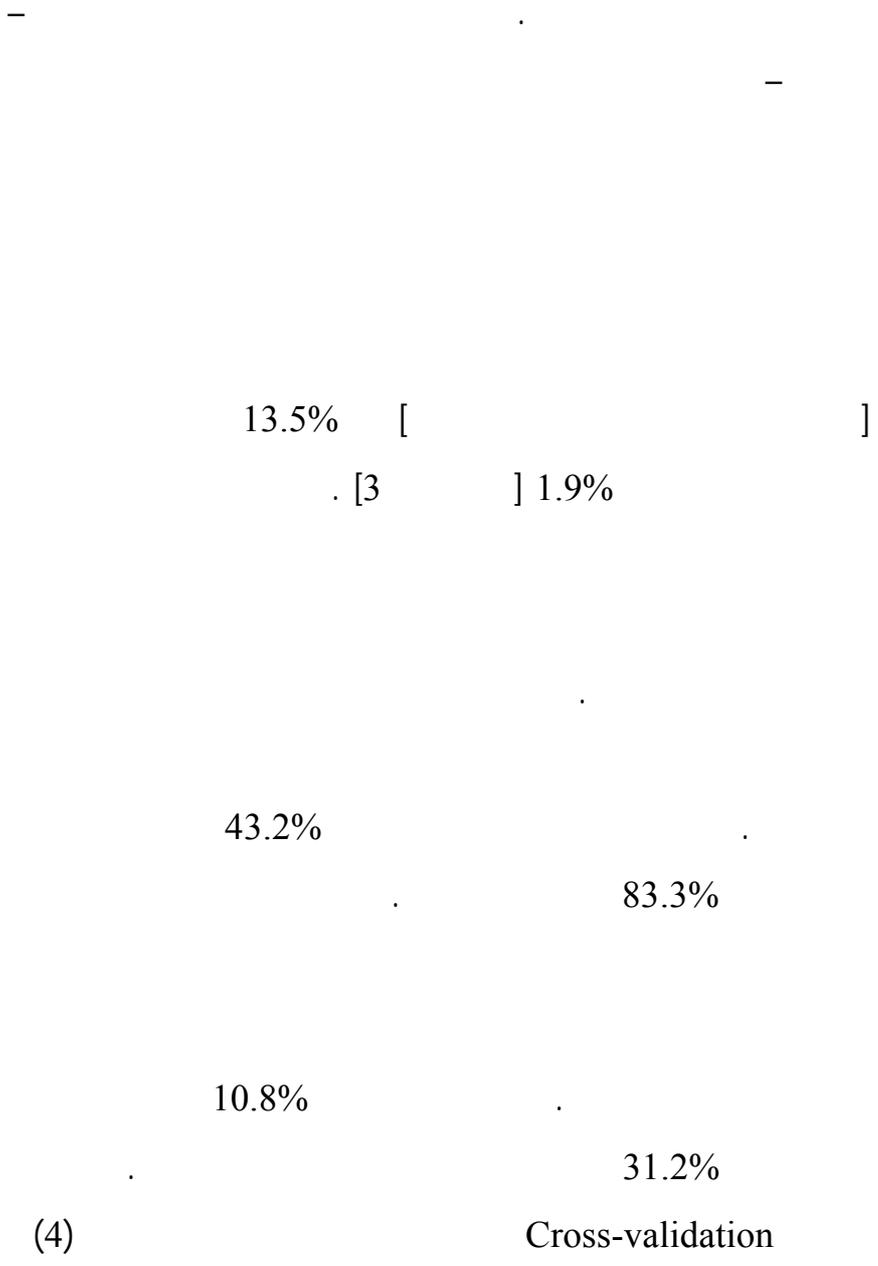
RH

17.6%

1000

(Cross-

. validation)



27.86%

. (5)

23NC

kernel width

kernel

(54.29%)

(3)

2003/3/14

2000

24

. (nucleation)

RH , O₃NO₂ , SO₂

(1)

RH, O ₃ , Radiation	3.36%	1.27%	5.67%
RH, log(cs)	22.82%	12.1%	34.7%

(2)

Cross-Validation

	Cross-Validation 1000 Simulations				
		Mean	Std Dev	Lower 95% CI for mean	Upper 95% CI for mean
RH, O ₃ , Radiation	Total error	17.63%	0.0277	17.46	17.80
	missed events	15.24%	0.0436	14.97	15.52
	false events	20.29%	0.0531	19.96	20.62
RH, log(cs)	Total error	23.21%	0.0249	23.05	23.36
	missed events	13.67%	0.0395	13.42	13.91
	false events	33.83%	0.0495	33.52	34.14

(3)

Resubstitution table for the models for three-class data

				NC to event	NC to nonevent
RH, O ₃ , Radiation	13.47%	1.91%	4.96%	7.14%	2.86%

RH, log(cs)	43.15%	16.56%	31.21%	64.43%	29.29%
-------------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

(4)

Total classification errors in cross-validation and misclassification rates for the models for the three-class data

	Cross-Validation 1000 Simulations, three-class data				
		Mean	Std Dev	Lower 95% CI for mean	Upper 95% CI for mean
RH, O ₃ , Radiation	Total error	31.78%	0.0276	31.61	31.95
	missed events	24.56%	0.0473	24.26	24.85
	event to nonevent	6.61%	0.0269	6.44	6.78
	nonevent to event	7.17%	0.0293	6.99	7.35
	Total error	45.08%	0.0242	44.93	45.23
RH, log(cs)	missed events	19.83%	0.0506	19.51	20.14
	event to nonevent	11.88%	0.0391	11.64	12.12
	nonevent to event	29.16%	0.0501	28.58	29.48

(5)

(1)

	missed events				
		nonevent to event	NC to event	NC to nonevent	NC classification failed

RH, O ₃ , Radiation	1.27%	5.67%	27.86%	55.71%	16.43%
RH, log(cs)	12.1%	33.33%	54.29%	44.29%	1.43%

References :

1. Birmili, W.; Berresheim, H., Plass-Dulmer, C., Elste, T., Gilge, S.; Wiedensohler, A., and Uhrner, U. The Hohenpeissenberg aerosol formation experiment (HAFEX): a long-term stubby study including size-resolved aerosol, H₂SO₄, OH, and monoterpenes measurements, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 3, 361-376, 2003.
2. Boy, M, and Kulmala, M: Nucleation events in the continental boundary layer: influence of physical and meteorological parameters, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.* 2, 1-16, 2002.
3. Hyvonen, S, Juninen, H., Laakso, L., Dal Maso, M., Gronholm, T, Bonn, B., Keronen, P., Aalto, P., Hiltunen, V., pohja, T., Kauniainen, S., Han, P., Mannila, H., and Kulmala, M., A look at aerosol formation using data mining techniques, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 5, 3345-3356, 2005.
4. Efron, B and Tibshirani, R: An introduction of the Bootstrap, London Chapman and Hall, 1993.
5. Epanechnikov, V. A.: Nonparametric estimation of a multidimensional probability density, *Theory Probab. Appl.*, 14, 153-158, 1969.
6. Kulmala, M., Kerminen, V. M., Anttila, T., Laaksonen, A., and O'Dowd, C.: Organic aerosol formation via sulphate cluster activation, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 109, D04205, doi: 10.1029/2003JD003961, 2004a.
7. Kulmala, M., Vehkamaki, H., Petaja, T., Dal Maso, M., Lauri, A., Kerminen, V.M. Birmili, W., and McMurry, P.: formation and growth rates of ultrafine atmospheric particles: a review of observations, *J. Aerosol Sci.*, 35, 143-176, doi: 10.1016/j.jaerosci.2003.10.003, 2004b.
8. Morrison, D. F: *Multivariate Statistical Methods*, New York, McGraw-Hill, 1976.
9. O'Dowd, C. D., Aalto, P., Hameri, K., Kulmala, M., and Hoffman, T.: Atmospheric particles from organic vapours, *Nature*, 416, 497-498, doi: 10.1038/416497a, 2002.

10. Rodriguez, S., van Dingenen R., Putaud, J-P., Martins-Dos Santos, S., Roselli D.: Nucleation and growth of new particles in the rural atmosphere of Northern Italy-relationship to air quality monitoring, Atmos Environ., 39(36), 6734-6746, doi: 10.1016/j.atmosenv.2005.07.036, 2005.
11. SAS Institute inc.: SAS/STAT Users Guide, Version 8, SAS Publishing, 1999. Woo K. S., Chen D. R., Pui D. Y. H., and McMurry p, H.: Measurement of Atlanta aerosol size distributions: Observations of ultrafine particle events, Aerosol Sci, Technol., 34, 75-87, doi: 10.1080/02786820120056, 2001.