



# Emission sources activity data projections – how to start?

## Projections Expert Panel

Damian Zasina

17<sup>th</sup> May 2016

**TFEIP**



## Introduction

## Methodology

**P**artial **L**east **S**quares **R**egression

**S**ingular **S**pectrum **A**nalysis

## Results

H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> production

Solvent-based paints consumption

## Conclusions & Remarks

**TFEIP**

## Industrial processes & product use

- Preliminary forecasting in industrial processes.
- Sulfuric acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) production.
- Production of solvent-based paints and coatings.
- Activities of emission sources.
- Using mathematical approach (☺).



## No Difference

*There is **no difference** between  
a forecast, a scenario,  
or a projection<sup>1</sup>.*

\*\*\* *William M. Briggs* \*\*\*

**TFEIP**

---

<sup>1</sup><http://wmbriggs.com/post/13252/>



## Well, some math, ...

- PLSR  $\rightarrow$   $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  production process investigation;
- Time series modeling:
  - regression: linear (LIN), power (POW), logarithmic (LOG);
  - spectral (SSA).

but ...

**TFEIP**



**TFEIP**

## H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> Pearson's correlation coefficients

|   | A      | B      | C      | D     | E     | F     | G |
|---|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| A | 1      |        |        |       |       |       |   |
| B | -0.015 | 1      |        |       |       |       |   |
| C | 0.329  | -0.859 | 1      |       |       |       |   |
| D | 0.356  | 0.252  | -0.029 | 1     |       |       |   |
| E | 0.599  | 0.604  | -0.290 | 0.407 | 1     |       |   |
| F | 0.240  | 0.661  | -0.422 | 0.289 | 0.884 | 1     |   |
| G | 0.857  | 0.036  | 0.268  | 0.436 | 0.617 | 0.273 | 1 |

A, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>; B, Cu ores; C, sulfur; D, ammonium sulfate;  
 fertilizers: E, (N)(P)(K); F, (N); G, (P).  $|\rho| > 0.5$ .

**TFEIP**



## PLSR

Partial Least Squares Regression:

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{XB} + \epsilon$$

$$w_k = \operatorname{argmax}_{w^T w = 1} \operatorname{cov}(\mathbf{X}^T w, \mathbf{Y})$$

$$\forall 1 \leq j \leq k, w^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^T w_j = 0$$

B.-H. Mevik, R. Wehrens, *Journal of Statistical Software* 2007, **18**, 2, 1-24.

**TFEIP**





## SSA (1)

### Singular Spectrum Analysis:

$$Y_T = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_T) \quad (1)$$

$$K = T - L + 1 \wedge L \leq 0.5T \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{X} = [X_1, X_2, \dots, X_K] = (x_{ij})_{i,j=1}^{L,K} \quad (3)$$

$$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_L \geq 0 \quad (4)$$

$$U_1, U_2, \dots, U_L \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{E}_1 + \mathbf{E}_2 + \dots + \mathbf{E}_d \quad (6)$$

where  $\mathbf{E}_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i} U_i V_i^T$ ,  $i = (1, 2, \dots, d)$



## SSA (2)

- SSA analysis on time series of length  $T$  (1).
- Assuming constants:  $K$  (2) and  $L$  (window length), the trajectory matrix  $X$  is built (3).
- SVD of matrix  $XX^T$  supplies eigenvalues (4) and eigenvectors corresponding to them (5).
- Normalized eigenvector  $U_i$  corresponds to eigenvalue  $\lambda_i$ . Trajectory matrix can be described as (6).



## SSA (3)

### Further reading:

H. Hassani, S. Heravi, A. Zhigljavsky, International Journal of Forecasting 2009, 25, 103-118, doi: 10.1016/j.ijforecast.2008.09.007.

H. Hassani, S. Heravi, A. Zhigljavsky, Journal of Forecasting 2013, 32, 395-408, doi: 10.1002/for.2244.

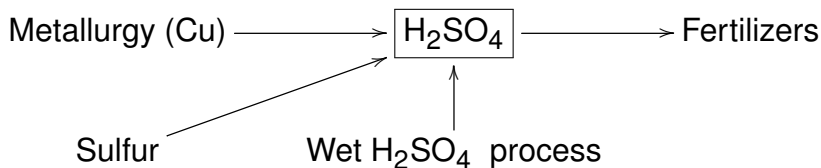
H. Briceno, C.M. Rocco, E. Zio, Chemical Engineering Transactions 2013, 33, 919-924, doi: 10.3303/CET1333154.

N. Golyandina, A. Korobeynikov, Computational Statistics and Data Analysis 2014, 71, 934-954, doi: 10.1016/j.csda.2013.04.009.

N. Golyandina, V. Nekrutkin, A. Zhigljavsky, Analysis of Time Series Structure. SSA and Related Techniques, Chapman & Hall/CRC 2001.

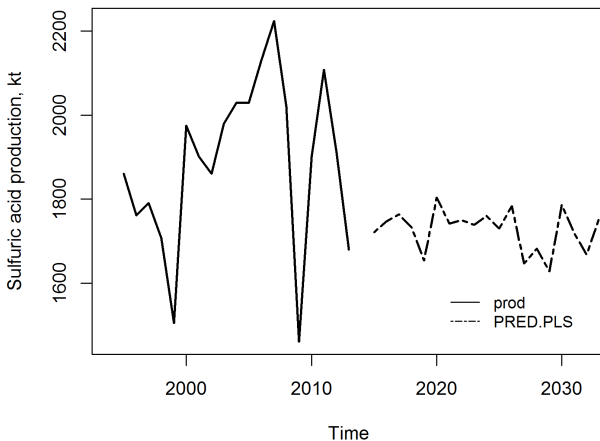


# H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> production process in Poland



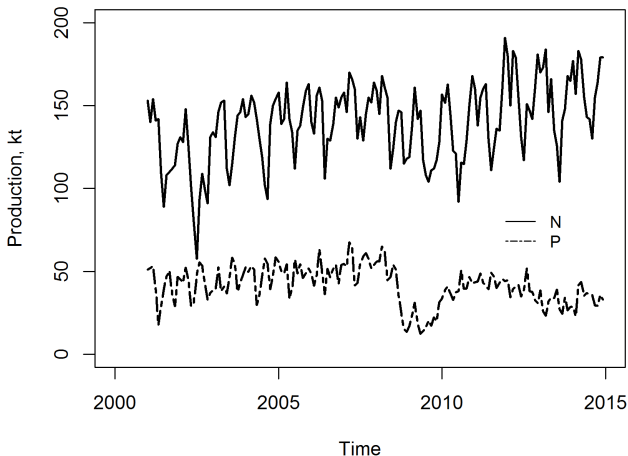


## H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> projection [kt]: PLSR

**TFEIP**



## Monthly production of fertilizers 2001-2014 [kt]

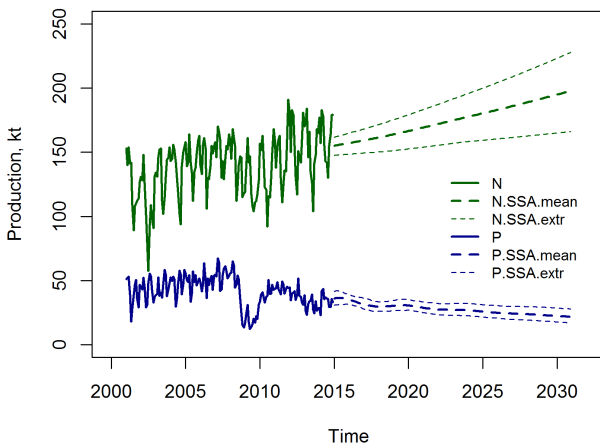


N, nitric and multi-compound; P, phosphatic

**TFEIP**

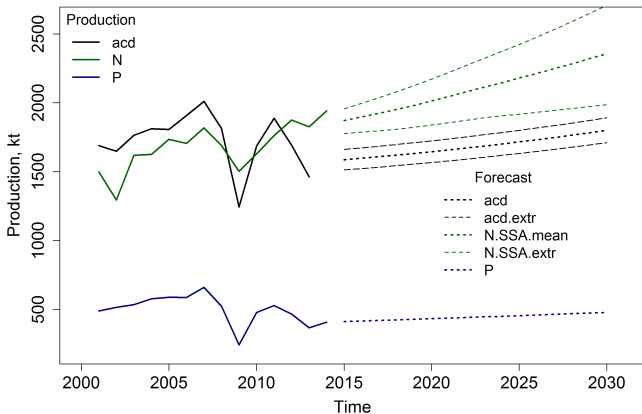


## Fertilizers projection [kt]: SSA





# Fertilizers & H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> projection [kt]: SSA

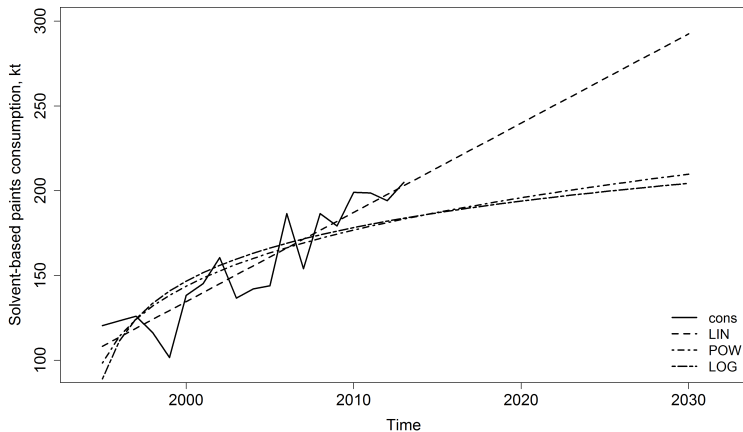


# TFEIP





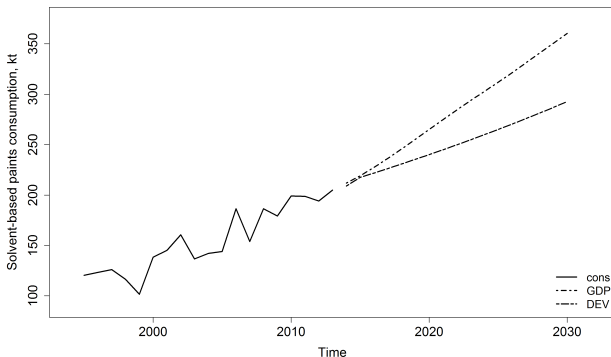
## Paint application [kt]



# TFEIP

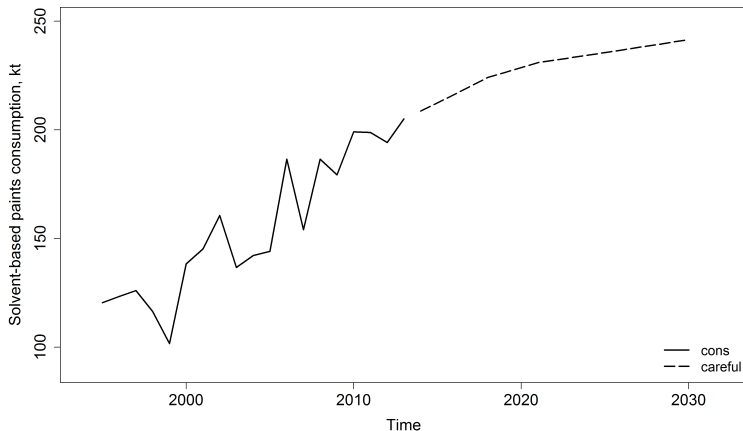


# Paint application trend (cons) based on GDP forecast (GDP) and sectoral analysis (DEV)

**TFEIP**



# Paint application trend using 'conservative estimate'



Conservative forecast: +1.8%, 2014-2018; +1%, 2019-2021;  
+0.5%, 2022-2030.

**TFEIP**



## Conclusions & Remarks

- Prediction is very difficult, especially if it's about the future.  
(Niels Bohr)
- $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  production: observed demand–supply structure using PLSR method.
- Solvent-based paints consumption: prediction based on GDP forecasts and market analysis.
- Time series analysis is (probably) not more irrational than unrealistic assumptions about economy and development.

**TFEIP**



*“That’s all Folks!”*

Isberg<sup>®</sup>



## You can contact with us 😊

The National Centre for Emissions Management (KOBiZE):

Bogusław Dębski

✉ boguslaw.debski@kobize.pl

Damian Zasina

✉ damian.zasina@kobize.pl

Magdalena Zimakowska-Laskowska

✉ magdalena.zimakowska-laskowska@kobize.pl

Warsaw University of Technology:

Jarosław Zawadzki

✉ j.jzawadzki@gmail.com

**TFEIP**