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BDS

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Statistical and Chaotic Analysis for of Rainfall Observation in the City of Mosul

Abstract

In this paper, we study the statistical and chaotically analysis for the real observations represented by the observations of rainy day falling on Mosul city , diagnose its behavior using some measurements and indicators of statistics and chaos that are applied directly on the time series data by using a new binary technical test, the 0-1 test for chaos, to identify some of the statistical and chaotic characteristics features for the

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real observations using the techniques and computer simulations represented by time series curve, State-Space Diagram. Periodicity is identified by the spectral analysis, check independence is based on the correlation integral and free statistics by using the statistical indicator BDS, and that supports the diagnosis of conduct for these observations. In this study, real observations for the years 1994-2000. Show, through this paper, that the time series of rainfall in the city of Mosul is not independent and its behavior is non-periodic, chaotic and irregular, this can not predict its behavior in the long time.

Introduction -1

$\lambda > 0$ [16]
 (λ)
 $\lambda < 0$

.[4]

.[17]

.[2]

.[11] [10]

BDS

The Binary Test for Chaos -2

Melborne Gottwald

(phase – space)

: [12]

Description of The Binary Test for Chaos

$$\phi(j) \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, T$$

$$p_c(t) = \sum_{j=1}^t \phi(j) \cos jc, \quad q_c(t) = \sum_{j=1}^t \phi(j) \sin jc \quad \dots (1)$$

$$t = 1, 2, \dots, T$$

(bounded) $q_c(t) p_c(t)$ •
 (quasi periodic) periodic
 (Brownian) $q_c(t) p_c(t)$ •
 motion)

(Mean – square displacement)

$$M_c(t) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{j=1}^T [p_c(j+t) - p_c(j)]^2 + [q_c(j+t) - q_c(j)]^2 \quad (1)$$

(Smoothing)

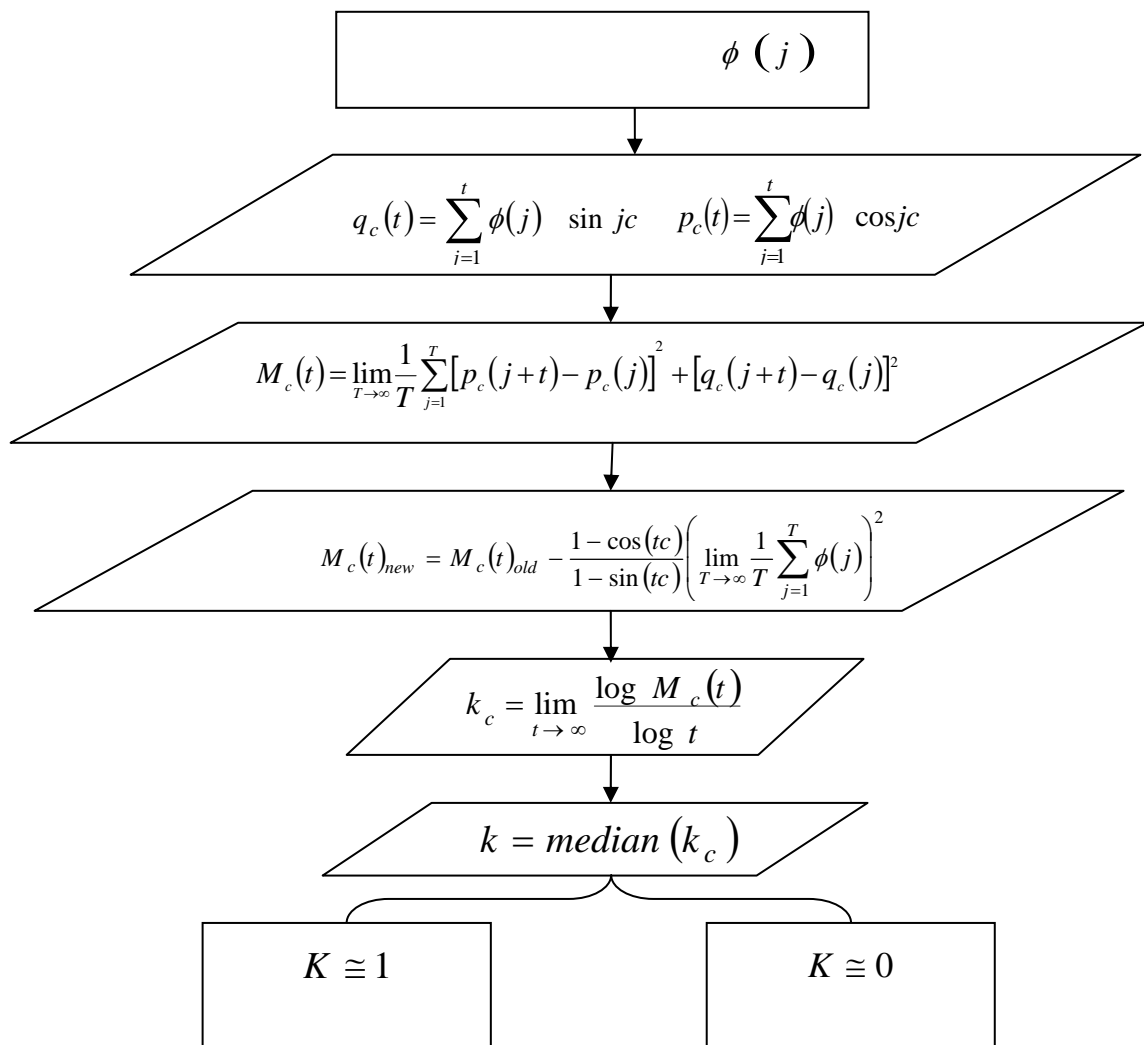
$$M_c(t)_{new} = M_c(t)_{old} - \frac{1 - \cos(tc)}{1 - \sin(tc)} \left(\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{j=1}^T \phi(j) \right)^2 \quad \dots (2)$$

$$t_{cut} < T \quad t \leq t_{cut} \quad t \ll T$$

$$t_{cut} = T/10 \quad M_c(t)$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 t & & M_c(t) \\
 t & \text{(bounded)} & M_c(t) \\
 & & \cdot \\
 & & M_c(t) \\
 & & \log(t) \quad \log M_c(t) \\
 k_c = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log M_c(t)}{\log t} & & \\
 & k \cong 0 & k_c \quad k \\
 & & k \cong 1
 \end{array}$$

Flow Chart



Correlation Dimension

-3

[13] Procaccia Grassberger

(Chaotic Attractor)

. (Experimental Data)

$\delta(t)$

$$X(t) = (\delta(t), \delta(t + \tau), \dots, \delta(t + (m - 1)\tau)) \dots(3)$$

) m
 . ((Embedding Dimension)

(Correlation Integral)

$$C(\varepsilon, m) = \frac{2}{N(N-1)} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{i=j+1}^N \theta(\varepsilon - \|X_i - X_j\|) \dots(4)$$

(Heavisido Function) θ

$$\theta(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{bmatrix} \dots(5)$$

(ε) $C(\varepsilon, m)$

ε (Monotone Increasing Function) $C(\varepsilon)$

M_c $C(\varepsilon)$

$$C(\varepsilon) \approx \varepsilon^{M_c} \dots(6)$$

ε N [13] Procaccia Grassberger

M_c M_c

$$M_c = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln C_N(\varepsilon, m)}{\ln \varepsilon} \dots(7)$$

(m)

. [13]

: 1

(Chaos) -1

(Noise) -2

. [13] [4] (Linear) -3

BDS -4

Indicator of the Statistical BDS

(C) 1988 BDS
 .Brock , Dechert , Scheinksmanh 1996

BDS

(Residual Diagnostic)

. [7] ()

[6] A Test for Independence 4-1

{u_t}

. F (Strictly Stationary)

$$u_t^m = (u_t, u_{t+1}, \dots, u_{t+m-1})$$

{u_t} F_m

$$F_m(x_1, \dots, x_m) = \prod_{k=1}^m F(x_k)$$

$$G_i^j = \delta - \{u_i, u_{i+1}, \dots, u_j\} \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq \infty$$

{u_t}

$$B_k = \sup_{n \geq 1} \left\{ E \left[\sup \left\{ \left| p(A/G_1^n) - p(A) \right| \mid A \in G_{n+k}^\infty \right\} \right] \right\} \dots (8)$$

((Max norm)) $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$. (8)

$$\|x\| = \max_{1 \leq k \leq m} \{ |X_k| \}$$

A=[0,ε] . χ_A A

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\begin{array}{c} \varphi: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}' \\ \chi_\varepsilon \end{array} \right) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \varphi \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \chi_\varepsilon \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (D\varphi)_x \in \mathbb{R}^m \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (v) \quad x \quad \varphi \quad \text{(Derivative Directional)} \\
 & (D\varphi)_{x,v} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x + \varepsilon v) - \varphi(x)}{\varepsilon} \quad \dots(9)
 \end{aligned}$$

The Correlation Integral 4-2

BDS

. [6] (Identical Independent Distributed) (iid)

{ H₀: X_t is iid }

. [12] H₀ X_t

Deterministic)

(m) (Embedding dimension) (data

$$C_{m,n}(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\binom{n}{2}} \sum_{1 \leq s < t \leq n} \chi_\varepsilon(\|u_s^m - u_t^m\|) \quad \dots(10)$$

$$C_m(\varepsilon) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_{m,n}(\varepsilon) \quad \dots(11)$$

(11)

$$C_m(\varepsilon) = \int \int \chi_\varepsilon(\|u - v\|) dF_m(u) dF_m(v) \quad \dots(12)$$

$$\chi_\varepsilon(\|u - v\|) = \prod_{i=1}^m \chi_\varepsilon(|u_i - v_i|) \quad \dots(13)$$

(12)

$$C_m(\varepsilon) = (C_1(\varepsilon))^m \quad \dots(14)$$

[9] :Denker and keller 4-3

$$\begin{array}{l}
(N(0,1)) \quad U \quad h: \chi^m \rightarrow R \\
\frac{N}{m\sigma_N}(U_N(h-\theta)) \\
\sigma_N^2 \rightarrow \infty \quad (X_n)_{n \geq 1} \quad -1 \\
\delta > 0 \\
\sup_{1 \leq t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_m} E|h(X_{t_1}, \dots, X_{t_m})|^{2+\delta} < \infty. \\
\varphi(n) \quad (X_n)_{n \geq 1} \quad -2 \\
\sigma^2 \neq 0 \quad \sum \varphi(n) < \infty \\
\sup_{1 \leq t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_m} E(h(X_{t_1}, \dots, X_{t_m}))^2 < \infty. \\
\beta(n) \quad (X_n)_{n \geq 1} \quad -3 \\
\sigma^2 \neq 0 \quad 0 < \delta \quad \sum \beta(n)^{\delta/(2+\delta)} < \infty \\
\sup_{1 \leq t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_m} E|h(X_{t_1}, \dots, X_{t_m})|^{2+\delta} < \infty.
\end{array}$$

4-4

Asymptotic Distribution of Correlation Integral

[6] : 4-4-1

$$k(\varepsilon) > C(\varepsilon)^2 \quad (\text{iid}) \quad \{u_t\}$$

$$k(\varepsilon) = \int \left(\int \chi_\varepsilon(|u-v|) dF(u) \right)^2 dF(v) = \int [F(u+\varepsilon) - F(u-\varepsilon)]^2 dF(u) \quad \dots(15)$$

$$\sqrt{n} \frac{C_{m,n}(\varepsilon) - (C_1(\varepsilon))^m}{\sigma_m(\varepsilon)} \quad \dots(16)$$

N(0,1)

$$\frac{1}{4} \sigma_m^2 = k^m - C^{2m} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} [k^{m-i} C^{2i} - C^{2m}] \quad \dots(17)$$

[6] - :
[6] - : 4-4-2

$$W_{m,n}(\varepsilon) = \sqrt{n} \frac{C_{m,n}(\varepsilon) - (C_1(\varepsilon))^m}{\sigma_m(\varepsilon)} \quad \text{....(18)}$$

$$m \geq 2 \quad K(\varepsilon) > C(\varepsilon)^2 \quad \text{(iid)} \quad \{u_t\}$$

$$N(0,1)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} V_m^2 = m(m-2)C^{2m-2}(K - C^2) + K^m - C^{2m} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} [C^{2j}(K^{m-j} - C^{2m-2j} - mC^{2m-2}(K - C^2))] \quad \text{....(19)}$$

. [6] -:

(4-4-2)

$W_{m,n}(\varepsilon) : 2$

(Distribution Free Statistic)

. [6]

-5

Observations of Rainfall in the City of Mosul

2000 1994
 . [1] ((2011))
)
 . 1489 () ()

-6

Statistical Properties for Time Series Rainfall in Mosul City

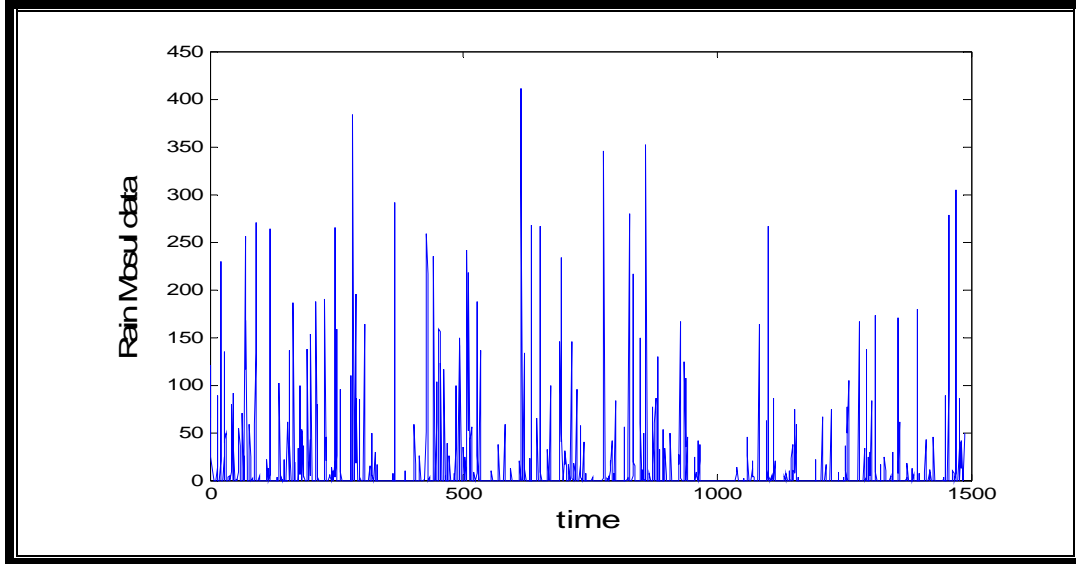
. MATLAB

Time Series Plots

6-1

1489

(1)



1994

:(1)

. 2000

State-Space Diagram

6-2

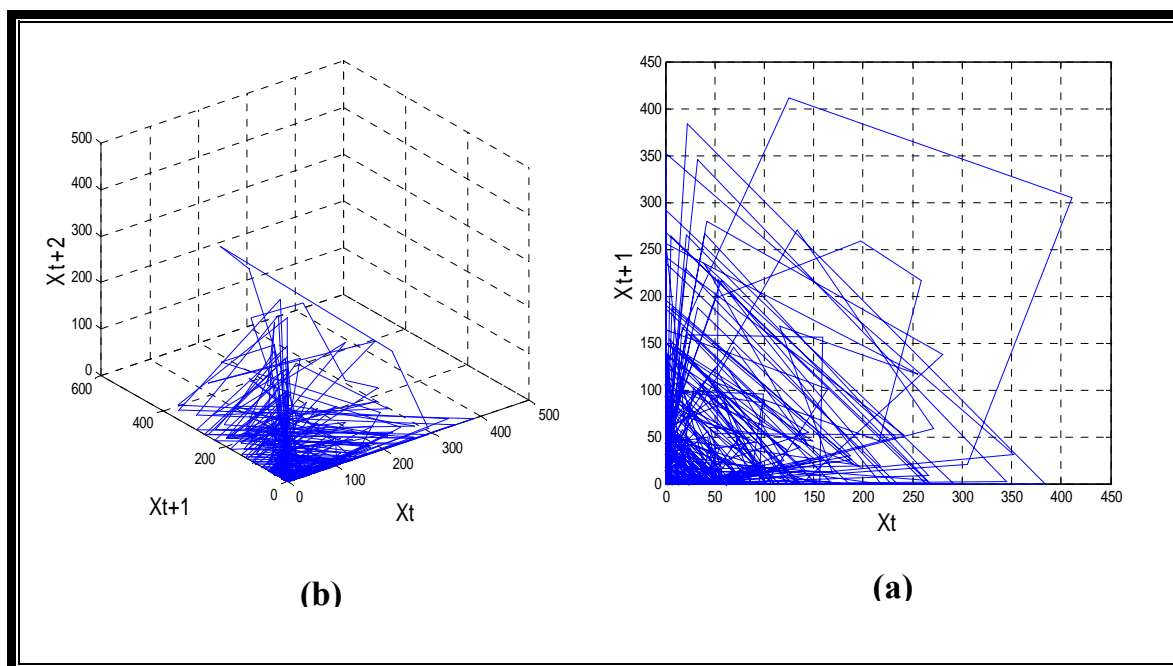
$$h \geq 1 \quad x(t+h) \quad x(t)$$

(Contours)

. [14] [3]

()

(2)



$$h = 1, 2 \quad x(t+h) \quad x(t) \quad : (2)$$

:(a) .

:(b) .

A periodicity 6-3

$$t \quad x(t) = x(t + \tau) \quad (\text{Strictly Periodic})$$

. [15] $T(> 0)$

(Spectral Analysis)

(peaks)

(3)

: [8]

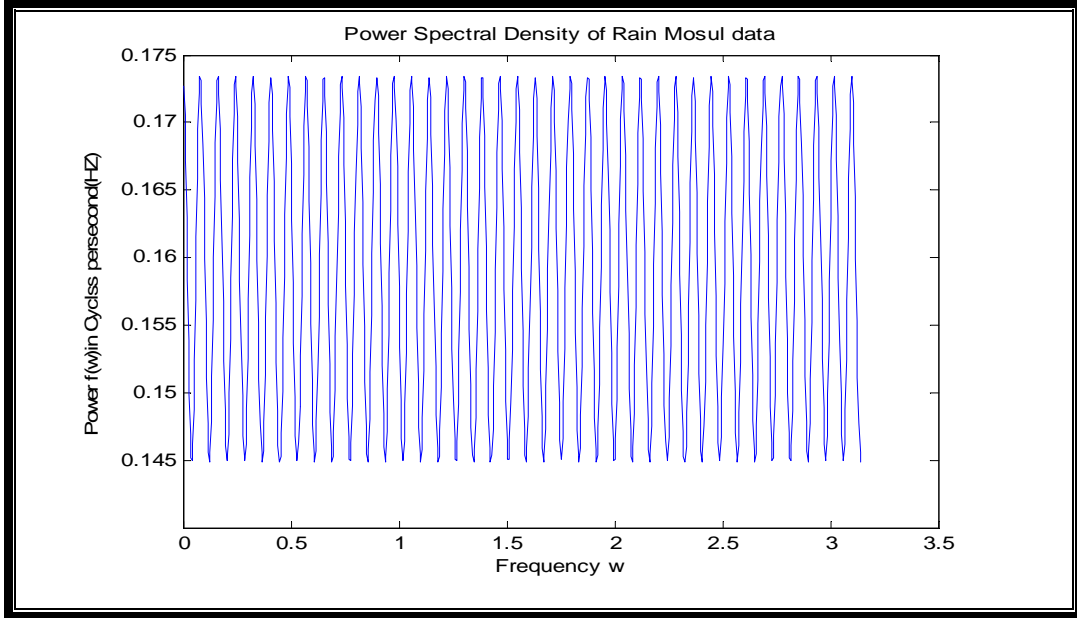
$$f(\omega) = \frac{1 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \hat{\rho}_k \cos(k\omega_p)}{2\pi}; \quad -2\pi \leq \omega \leq 2\pi, \quad \omega_p = \frac{2\pi p}{T}; \quad p = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{T}{2} \quad \dots (20)$$

$$P = [2\sqrt{T}]$$

Truncation Point

P

[]



:(3)

.()

0.174 0.145

Check of Independence

6-4

2000

1994

$C(\varepsilon, m)$

BDS

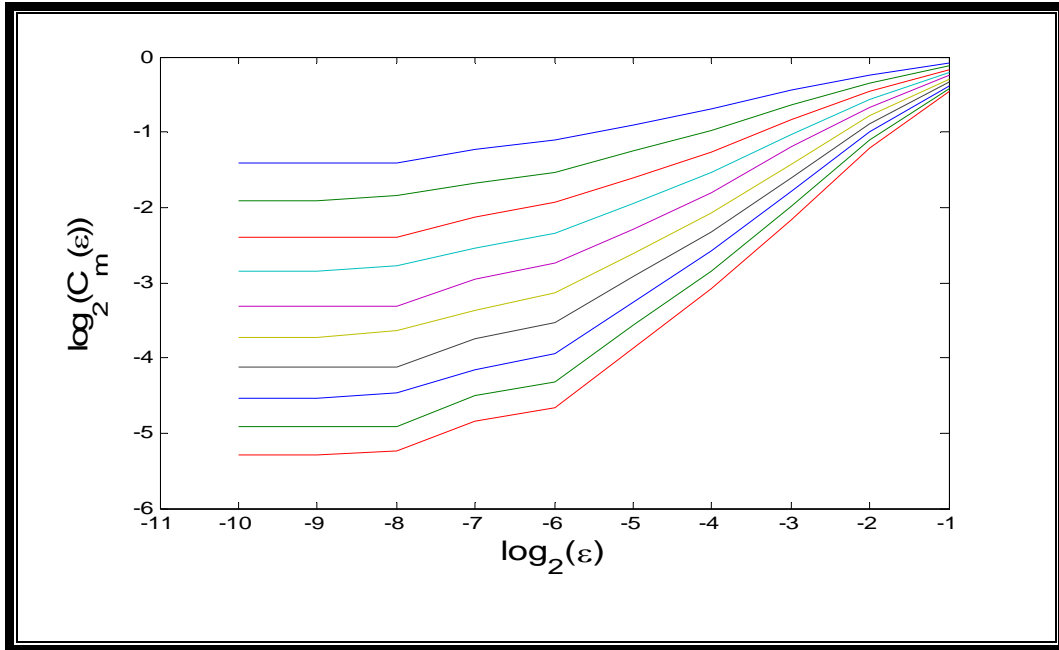
.(1)

.(4)

$$\varepsilon_j = (0.5)^j \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 10 \quad (1)$$

$$C(\varepsilon, m) \quad (4)$$

j	المعجم m									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	0.94338	0.91664	0.89120	0.86608	0.84132	0.81689	0.79275	0.76988	0.74736	0.72513
2	0.84492	0.78177	0.72519	0.67372	0.62512	0.57996	0.53976	0.50191	0.46620	0.43277
3	0.73402	0.63914	0.55882	0.48862	0.43657	0.37315	0.32840	0.28864	0.25330	0.22413
4	0.61649	0.50796	0.41701	0.34323	0.28457	0.23714	0.19943	0.16674	0.13972	0.11820
5	0.53382	0.41967	0.32921	0.25882	0.20520	0.16410	0.13161	0.10441	0.083992	0.068283
6	0.46334	0.34679	0.26113	0.19749	0.14897	0.11382	0.086556	0.065023	0.050340	0.039439
7	0.42559	0.31246	0.22951	0.17171	0.12856	0.097362	0.074469	0.056239	0.044400	0.034997
8	0.37605	0.27831	0.19087	0.14631	0.10032	0.080078	0.057664	0.045087	0.032988	0.026611
9	0.37605	0.26492	0.19087	0.13823	0.10032	0.075662	0.057664	0.042924	0.032988	0.025631
10	0.37605	0.26492	0.19087	0.13823	0.10032	0.075662	0.057664	0.042924	0.032988	0.025631



$$m \quad \log_2(\varepsilon) \quad \log_2 C_m(\varepsilon) \quad (4)$$

$$\log_2(\varepsilon) \quad \log_2 C_m(\varepsilon)$$

BDS

(1)

$$C_m(\varepsilon) = (C_1(\varepsilon))^m \dots(21)$$

, [5]

$$C_m(\varepsilon)/(C_1(\varepsilon))^m = L \dots(22)$$

[4] : (22)

$$L \quad -1$$

$$L \quad -2$$

$$L \quad -3$$

(22)

(21)

(1)

m

L

$$W_{m,n}(\varepsilon)$$

(19)

. (2)

$$W_{m,n}(\varepsilon) \quad : (2)$$

$$m = 1, 2, \dots, 10 \quad (m)$$

$$\varepsilon_j = (0.5)^j$$

(19)

j	البعد المغمور m								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2.5486	2.5149	2.4823	2.4390	2.4062	2.3978	2.36496	2.3336	2.2992
2	4.4681	4.3863	4.3751	4.3237	4.1011	3.8911	3.8370	3.7316	3.5937
3	5.7962	5.7334	5.6081	5.3423	5.0113	4.8006	4.7526	4.6542	4.5262
4	9.8163	1.0109	9.4609	8.9953	8.8036	8.7342	8.8434	8.8223	8.8508
5	12.252	12.379	11.813	11.414	11.326	11.465	11.679	11.728	12.072
6	12.565	12.878	12.761	12.737	12.713	13.050	13.357	13.524	14.319
7	13.110	13.833	13.790	14.255	14.755	15.601	16.770	17.812	20.023
8	13.567	14.255	14.594	15.267	16.005	17.509	19.379	21.191	24.086
9	13.510	14.253	15.009	15.790	16.730	18.740	21.287	23.624	27.312
10	13.510	14.253	15.009	15.790	16.730	18740	21.287	23.624	27.312

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad \alpha = 0.01 \quad \alpha$$

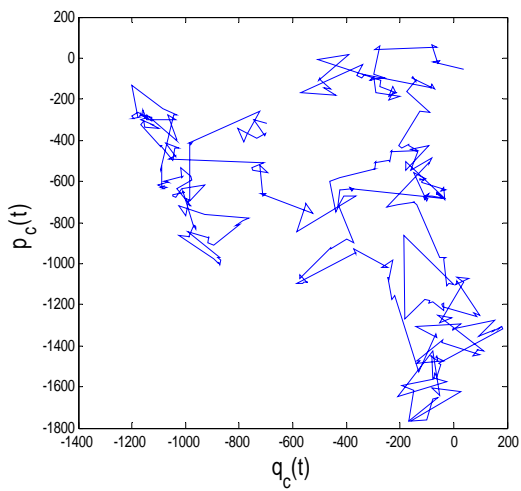
($H_0: x_t$ is i.i.d)

6-5

(2)

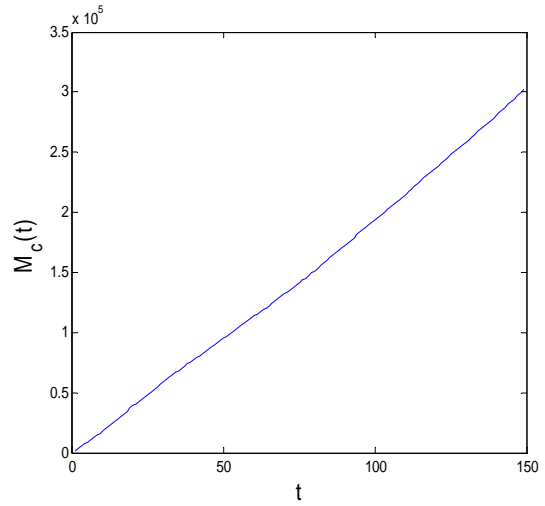
(5)

$$k = 0.9988 \cong 1$$



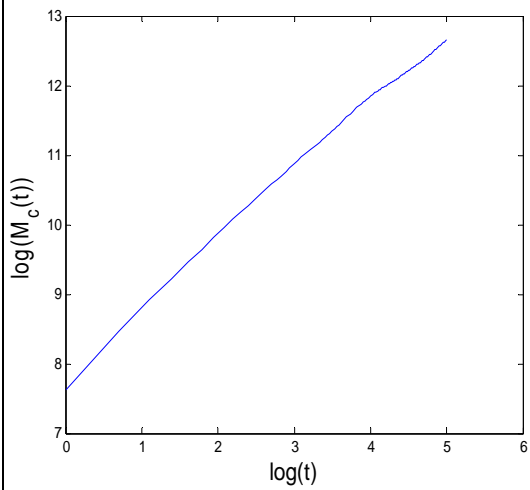
$q_c(t)$ $p_c(t)$
 $q_c(t)$ $p_c(t)$

(b)



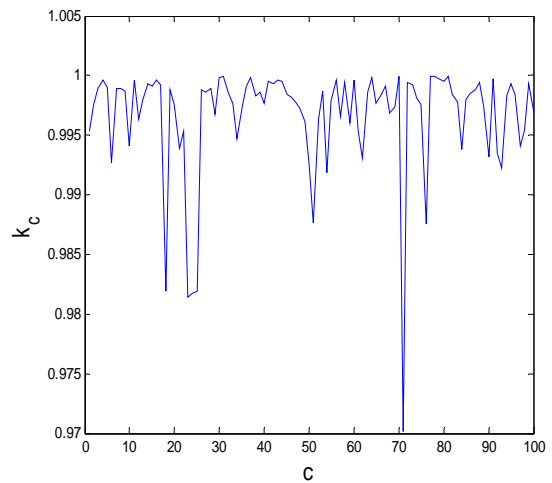
t $M_c(t)$
 t $M_c(t)$

(a)



k_c $\log(t)$ $\log M_c(t)$
 t

(d)



k_c c k_c

(c)

1994

:(5)

. 2000

Conclusions

-7

-

•

K

1994

2000

BDS

•

BDS

(1)

(2)

•

(3) (2) (1)

•

$k \cong 1$

$k \cong 0$

$X(t)$

$\phi(X(t))$

References

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- "
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