

# Re: Deseasonalization and detrending of Keeling curve

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- *From:* [dave@xxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:dave@xxxxxxxxxxx)
  - *Date:* 21 Jan 2007 19:40:47 -0800
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David Winsemius wrote:

"Pekka Jarvela" <[pekkajarvela@xxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:pekkajarvela@xxxxxxxxxxx)> wrote in  
[news:1169326747.707212.147920@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:news:1169326747.707212.147920@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx):

CO2 concentrations in atmosphere measured at Mauna Loa in Hawaii are known as Keeling curve, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keeling\\_curve](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keeling_curve) You can get the update date from [http://scrippsco2.ucsd.edu/data/in\\_situ\\_co2/mlo\\_in\\_situ\\_record.txt](http://scrippsco2.ucsd.edu/data/in_situ_co2/mlo_in_situ_record.txt) In this page it is said that

"The "detrended" data is seasonally adjusted by removing a 4-harmonic fit with a linear gain factor. The "fit" is based on a stiff spline plus 4-harmonic functions with linear gain."

1. Is detrending fitting a line  $y = ax + b$  to data and then subtracting this line from data?
2. What does "removing a 4-harmonic fit with a linear gain factor" mean? Has this something to do with Fourier analysis?

<http://repositories.cdlib.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1190&context=sio>

"The number of harmonics refers to a portion of the fitting function which involves sinusoidal terms with a fundamental period of one year plus higher order Fourier components. Thus, 2 harmonics indicates that terms with periods of 1 year and 6 months were fit, 4 harmonics indicates additional terms with periods of 4 and 3 months."

See also

<http://repositories.cdlib.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1110&context=sio>

This data set can be adequately modeled as a ARIMA Model of the

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following form.

Rather than assume a particular deterministic form, the data autocorrelative structure can be examined which yields Gaussian Residuals while pointing to anomalies that didn't follow the paradigm ....suggesting unusual events or readings..

MODEL STAGE: 888 25EST 1

MODEL STATISTICS AND EQUATION FOR THE CURRENT EQUATION (DETAILS FOLLOW).

Estimation/Diagnostic Checking for Variable Y C02

: NEWLY IDENTIFIED VARIABLE X1 I~P00064 1964/ 4  
PULSE  
: NEWLY IDENTIFIED VARIABLE X2 I~P00160 1972/ 4  
PULSE  
: NEWLY IDENTIFIED VARIABLE X3 I~P00046 1962/ 10  
PULSE  
: NEWLY IDENTIFIED VARIABLE X4 I~P00509 2001/ 5  
PULSE  
: NEWLY IDENTIFIED VARIABLE X5 I~P00448 1996/ 4  
PULSE  
: NEWLY IDENTIFIED VARIABLE X6 I~P00266 1981/ 2  
PULSE  
: NEWLY IDENTIFIED VARIABLE X7 I~P00376 1990/ 4  
PULSE  
: NEWLY IDENTIFIED VARIABLE X8 I~P00506 2001/ 2  
PULSE  
: NEWLY IDENTIFIED VARIABLE X9 I~P00081 1965/ 9  
PULSE  
: NEWLY IDENTIFIED VARIABLE X10 I~P00079 1965/ 7  
PULSE  
: NEWLY IDENTIFIED VARIABLE X11 I~P00577 2007/ 1  
PULSE  
: NEWLY IDENTIFIED VARIABLE X12 I~P00350 1988/ 2  
PULSE

Number of Residuals (R) =n 564

Number of Degrees of Freedom =n-m 549

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Residual Mean =Sum R / n -.121718E-03

Sum of Squares =Sum R\*\*2 66.4928

Variance var=SOS/(n) .117895

Adjusted Variance =SOS/(n-m) .121116

Standard Deviation =SQRT(Adj Var) .348018

Standard Error of the Mean =Standard Dev/ .148530E-01

Mean / its Standard Error =Mean/SEM -.819486E-02

Mean Absolute Deviation =Sum(ABS(R))/n .280075

AIC Value ( Uses var ) =nln +2m -1175.81

SBC Value ( Uses var ) =nln +m\*lnn -1110.78

BIC Value ( Uses var ) =see Wei p153 -103.425

R Square = .999691

Durbin-Watson Statistic =[A-A(T-1)]\*\*2/A\*\*2 1.99054

D-W STATISTIC SUGGESTS NO SIGNIFICANT AUTOCORRELATION for lag1.

THE DURBIN-WATSON STATISTIC IS VALID ONLY FOR MODELS THAT HAVE A WHITE NOISE ERROR TERM AND NO LAGS OF THE Y SERIES. OTHERWISE IT IS INVALID. IN THIS CASE THE TEST IS INVALID.

FORECASTING WITH FINAL MODEL

MODEL COMPONENT LAG COEFF STANDARD P  
T  
# (BOP) ERROR VALUE  
VALUE

Differencing 12

1CONSTANT .120 .294E-01 .0001

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4.07  
2Autoregressive-Factor # 1 1 .916 .194E-01 .0000  
47.23  
3Moving Average-Factor # 2 1 .210 .481E-01 .0000  
4.36

INPUT SERIES X1 I~P00064 1964/ 4 PULSE

Differencing 12

4Omega (input) -Factor # 3 0 -1.68 .198 .0000  
-8.49

INPUT SERIES X2 I~P00160 1972/ 4 PULSE

Differencing 12

5Omega (input) -Factor # 4 0 .901 .197 .0000  
4.57

INPUT SERIES X3 I~P00046 1962/ 10 PULSE

Differencing 12

6Omega (input) -Factor # 5 0 -.547 .198 .0058  
-2.77

INPUT SERIES X4 I~P00509 2001/ 5 PULSE

Differencing 12

7Omega (input) -Factor # 6 0 .627 .197 .0015  
3.18

INPUT SERIES X5 I~P00448 1996/ 4 PULSE

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Differencing 12

8Omega (input) –Factor # 7 0 –.715 .198 .0003  
–3.62

INPUT SERIES X6 I~P00266 1981/ 2 PULSE

Differencing 12

9Omega (input) –Factor # 8 0 .507 .197 .0104  
2.57

INPUT SERIES X7 I~P00376 1990/ 4 PULSE

Differencing 12

10Omega (input) –Factor # 9 0 –.646 .197 .0011  
–3.28

INPUT SERIES X8 I~P00506 2001/ 2 PULSE

Differencing 12

11Omega (input) –Factor # 10 0 .426 .198 .0317  
2.15

INPUT SERIES X9 I~P00081 1965/ 9 PULSE

Differencing 12

12Omega (input) –Factor # 11 0 .554 .198 .0052  
2.80

INPUT SERIES X 10 I~P00079 1965/ 7 PULSE

Differencing 12

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13Omega (input) –Factor # 12 0 .554 .198 .0053  
2.80

INPUT SERIES X 11 I~P00577 2007/ 1 PULSE

14Omega (input) –Factor # 13 0 –1.08 .344 .0018  
–3.14

INPUT SERIES X 12 I~P00350 1988/ 2 PULSE

15Omega (input) –Factor # 14 0 .713 .278 .0107  
2.56

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Hope this helps ..

Dave Reilly  
Automatic Forecasting Systems  
<http://www.autobox.com>

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