

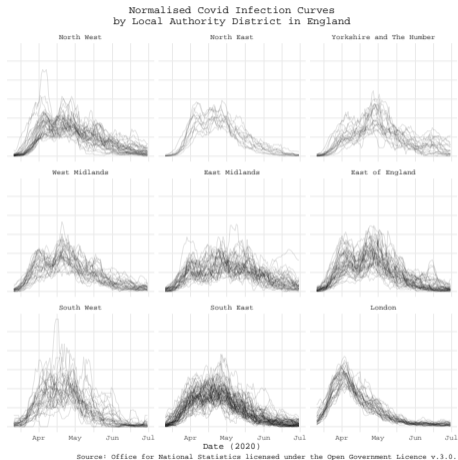
A Novel Approach to Spatially Indexed Functional Data Analysis

Luke A Barratt, John AD Aston
Statistical Laboratory,
University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Royal Statistical Society International Conference 2023
Harrogate, United Kingdom
5 September 2023



The Problem



Our model:

$$Y_u(t) = X_u(h_u^{-1}(t)),$$

perhaps with measurement error, where:

- $X_u(t) = \xi_u \mu(t) + \delta \varepsilon_u(t)$ for a random scalar field ξ , fixed mean function μ , small $\delta \ll \sqrt{\text{Var}\xi_u}$ and random unit-norm errors $\varepsilon_u(t)$; and
- h is a random functional field on $[0, 1]$ that satisfies: $h(0) = 0$, h is a diffeomorphism and $\mathbb{E}h = \text{id}$.

The Method

A simplified version of our method (see the poster for more detail):

- 1 For each pair (i, k) , we estimate the pairwise warping $g_{ik} := h_i \circ h_k^{-1}$, comparing $Y_i \circ g_{ik} \approx \xi_i \mu \circ h_k^{-1}$ to $Y_k \approx \xi_k \mu \circ h_k^{-1}$.
- 2 For each i , we estimate a functional variogram,

$$2\gamma_i(u_k, u_\ell) = \mathbb{E} \|g_{ki} - g_{\ell i}\|^2, \quad (1)$$

by making the approximation $2\gamma_i(u_k, u_\ell) \approx 2\tilde{\gamma}_i(d(u_k, u_\ell))$.

- 3 We then define for $k, \ell \neq i$

$$\hat{C}_{k\ell}^{(i)} := \tilde{\gamma}_i(\infty) - \tilde{\gamma}_i(d(u_k, u_\ell)), \text{ and} \quad (2)$$

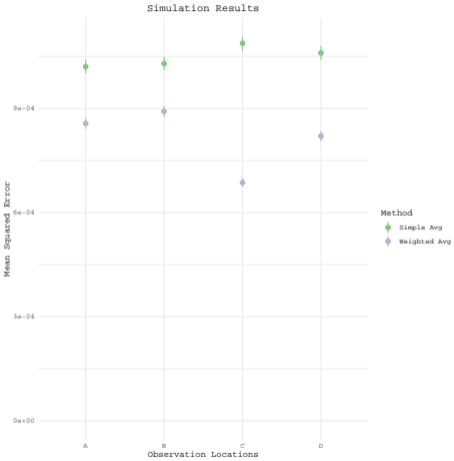
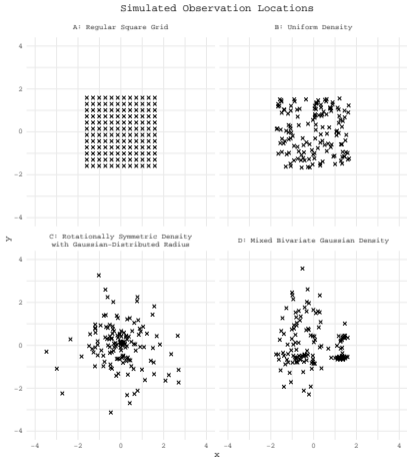
$$\hat{w}^{(i)} \propto (\hat{C}^{(i)})^{-1} \mathbf{1}_{n-1}, \quad (3)$$

where $\mathbf{1}_{n-1}$ is a length- $(n-1)$ vector of ones, and $\sum_k \hat{w}_k^{(i)} = 1$.

- 4 We then finally estimate the h_i as a weighted mean of the $(\hat{g}_{ki})_k$:

$$\hat{h}_i^{-1} = \sum_{k \neq i} \hat{w}_k^{(i)} \hat{g}_{ki}. \quad (4)$$

Simulations



Applications

