UpDown, une méthodologie d'identification et de caractérisation de perturbations affectant des données longitudinales Journées des Statistiques 2022

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UpDown, methodology







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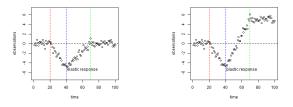
# Context: robustness modelling of farm animals

- Longitudinal data weight, cumulative feed intake
- Data organized in hierarchical levels in Pig Farming systems: batches, pens, animals
- Observations are subject to group disturbances. contagious disease, heat peak
- Objective: select 'robust' animals



# Elastic, plastic response

We assume that the responses to disturbances are elastic or plastic:



- Disturbance may only affect an (longitudinal) observation
- Disturbance may affect a group of observations for ex. disease.
  - All units will be exposed to the disturbance
  - Not all units will react to the disturbance for ex. in the case of disease, it will depend of the immune capacity of the animal.



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# UpDown, methodology







- We work on trajectories, using a Gaussian kernel smoothing applied on each of the units.
- For each trajectories, we extract the minimum value of the first derivative of the smoothing curve.

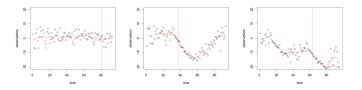
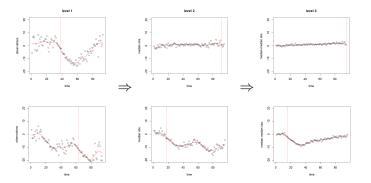


Figure: (left) no disturbance (middle) 1 disturbance (right) 2 disturbances

In the case of individual disturbance, this minimum value is expected to be lower than without disturbance

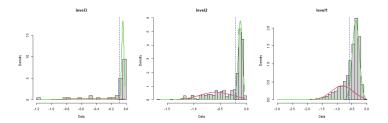


To remove individual disturbance, we work on the median (longitudinal) observation at level 2, the median-median (longitudinal) observation at level 3, etc.





 Mixture Gaussian models on these minimum values are done on each hierarchical levels to classify the disturbed and non disturbed elements (MAP rule)





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## Analyse of concordances:

The overlapping between two considered disturbances are measured to remove redundancy disturbance

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install UpDown:

remotes::install\_github("TomRohmer/UpDown")
library(UpDown)

data PigFarming:

dataPF<-get(data(PigFarming))
head(dataPF)</pre>

id	batch	pen	age	time	weight
1	b101	p10101	6	1	22.14
1	b101	p10101	7	2	29.76
1	b101	p10101	8	3	28.84
1	b101	p10101	9	4	24.18
1	b101	p10101	10	5	23.28
1	b101	p10101	11	6	25.20





# Using UpDown:

```
levels=c("batch","pen","id")
UD_pig<- UpDown(dataPF,levels=levels, vtime="time",
obs="weight", kappa=0.75,
thr_va=0.5,mixplot=TRUE, correction="age")</pre>
```

#### Output:

head(UD\_pig\$Down\$batch)

batch	start	end	intensity
b1001	16.49	34.24	0.32
b1002	74.82	82.63	0.17
b104	67.59	84.92	0.84
b401	69.54	76.29	0.47
b504	52.55	68.12	0.43



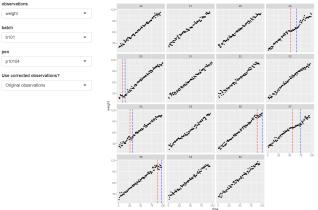


# UpDownApp(dataPF)

Shiny disturbance Plot

median plot

#### Plot of detected group and individual disturbances





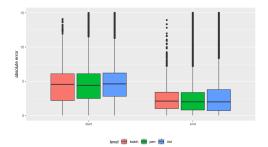
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500 runs of simulations mimicking a Pig Farming system, based on 6000 animals, 400 pens, 40 batches and 20% of disturbed elements by levels (Le et al., 2022)

	level 3	level 2	level 1
sensitivity (%)	0.95	0.80	0.52
specificity (%)	0.99	0.98	0.98



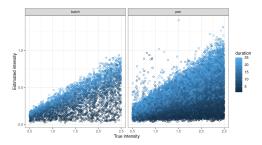


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