Package ‘bfast’

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Title Breaks For Additive Season and Trend (BFAST)

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Description BFAST integrates the decomposition of time series into trend, seasonal, and remainder components with methods for detecting and characterizing abrupt changes within the trend and seasonal components. BFAST can be used to analyze different types of satellite image time series and can be applied to other disciplines dealing with seasonal or non-seasonal time series, such as hydrology, climatology, and econometrics. The algorithm can be extended to label detected changes with information on the parameters of the fitted piecewise linear models. BFAST monitoring functionality is added based on a paper that has been submitted to Remote Sensing of Environment.
BFAST monitor provides functionality to detect disturbance in near real-time based on BFAST-type models.
BFAST approach is flexible approach that handles missing data without interpolation.
Furthermore now different models can be used to fit the time series data and detect structural changes (breaks).

Depends R (>= 2.15.0)

Imports graphics, stats, strucchange, zoo, forecast, sp, raster

Suggests

License GPL (>= 2)

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LazyData yes

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`bfast-package` *Breaks For Additive Season and Trend (BFAST)*

Description

BFAST integrates the decomposition of time series into trend, seasonal, and remainder components with methods for detecting and characterizing abrupt changes within the trend and seasonal components. BFAST can be used to analyze different types of satellite image time series and can be applied to other disciplines dealing with seasonal or non-seasonal time series,such as hydrology, climatology, and econometrics. The algorithm can be extended to label detected changes with information on the parameters of the fitted piecewise linear models.

Additionally monitoring disturbances in BFAST-type models at the end of time series (i.e., in near real-time) is available: Based on a model for stable historical behaviour abnormal changes within newly acquired data can be detected. Different models are available for modeling the stable historical behavior. A season-trend model (with harmonic seasonal pattern) is used as a default in the regresssion modelling.

Details

The package contains:

- bfast: Main function for iterative decomposition and break detection as described in Verbesselt et al (2010ab).
- bfastmonitor: Monitoring approach for detecting disturbances in near real-time (see Verbesselt et al. 2011, submitted to Remote Sensing and Environment).
- bfastpp: Data pre-processing for BFAST-type modeling.
- Functions for plotting and printing, see bfast.
- simts: Artificial example data set.
- harvest: NDVI time series of a P. radiata plantation that is harvested.
- som: NDVI time series of locations in the south of Somalia to illustrate the near real-time disturbance approach

Author(s)

Jan Verbesselt [aut, cre], Achim Zeileis [aut], Rob Hyndman [ctb], Rogier De Jong [ctb]

References

Verbesselt J, Zeileis A, Herold M (2012). Near real-time disturbance detection using satellite image time series. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, **123**, 98–108. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2012.02.022

Verbesselt J, Hyndman R, Newnham G, Culvenor D (2010). Detecting Trend and Seasonal Changes in Satellite Image Time Series. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, **114**(1), 106–115. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2009.08.014

Verbesselt J, Hyndman R, Zeileis A, Culvenor D (2010). Phenological Change Detection while Accounting for Abrupt and Gradual Trends in Satellite Image Time Series. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, **114**(12), 2970–2980. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2010.08.003

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bfast — *Break Detection in the Seasonal and Trend Component of a Univariate Time Series*

Description

Iterative break detection in seasonal and trend component of a time series. Seasonal breaks is a function that combines the iterative decomposition of time series into trend, seasonal and remainder components with significant break detection in the decomposed components of the time series.

Usage

```
bfast(Yt, h = 0.15, season = c("dummy", "harmonic", "none"),
  max.iter = NULL, breaks = NULL, hpc = "none", level = 0.05, type= "OLS-MOSUM")
```

Arguments

- `Yt` — univariate time series to be analyzed. This should be an object of class "ts" with a frequency greater than one without NA's.
- `h` — minimal segment size between potentially detected breaks in the trend model given as fraction relative to the sample size (i.e. the minimal number of observations in each segment divided by the total length of the timeseries.
- `season` — the seasonal model used to fit the seasonal component and detect seasonal breaks (i.e. significant phenological change). There are three options: "dummy", "harmonic", or "none" where "dummy" is the model proposed in the first Remote Sensing of Environment paper and "harmonic" is the model used in the second Remote Sensing of Environment paper (See paper for more details) and where "none" indicates that no seasonal model will be fitted (i.e. St = 0). If there is no seasonal cycle (e.g. frequency of the time series is 1) "none" can be selected to avoid fitting a seasonal model.
- `max.iter` — maximum amount of iterations allowed for estimation of breakpoints in seasonal and trend component.
- `breaks` — integer specifying the maximal number of breaks to be calculated. By default the maximal number allowed by h is used.
- `hpc` — A character specifying the high performance computing support. Default is "none", can be set to "foreach". Install the "foreach" package for hpc support.
- `level` — numeric; threshold value for the sctest.efp test; if a length 2 vector is passed, the first value is used for the trend, the second for the seasonality
- `type` — character, indicating the type argument to efp

Details

To be completed.

Value

An object of the class "bfast" is a list with the following elements:

- `Yt` — equals the Yt used as input.
- `output` — is a list with the following elements (for each iteration):

  - `Tt` — the fitted trend component
  - `St` — the fitted seasonal component
  - `Nt` — the noise or remainder component
  - `Vt` — equals the deseasonalized data `Yt - St` for each iteration
  - `bp.Vt` — output of the `breakpoints` function for the trend model
  - `ci.Vt` — output of the `breakpoints` confint function for the trend model
  - `Wt` — equals the detrended data `Yt - Tt` for each iteration
  - `bp.Wt` — output of the `breakpoints` function for the seasonal model
  - `ci.Wt` — output of the `breakpoints` confint function for the seasonal model

- `nobp` — is a list with the following elements:

nobp.Vt	logical, TRUE if there are breakpoints detected
nobp.Wt	logical, TRUE if there are breakpoints detected

`magnitude` magnitude of the biggest change detected in the trend component

`Time` timing of the biggest change detected in the trend component

Author(s)

Jan Verbesselt

References

Verbesselt J, Hyndman R, Newnham G, Culvenor D (2010). Detecting Trend and Seasonal Changes in Satellite Image Time Series. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, **114**(1), 106–115. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2009.08.014

Verbesselt J, Hyndman R, Zeileis A, Culvenor D (2010). Phenological Change Detection while Accounting for Abrupt and Gradual Trends in Satellite Image Time Series. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, **114**(12), 2970–2980. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2010.08.003

See Also

`plot.bfast` for plotting of bfast() results.
`breakpoints` for more examples and background information about estimation of breakpoints in time series.

Examples

```
## Not run:
rm(list = ls())
install.packages("bfast", repos="http://R-Forge.R-project.org", type = "source")
update.packages(checkBuilt=TRUE)
# make sure all your package are up to date
# and built correctly for your current R version

## End(Not run)

## Simulated Data
plot(simts) # stl object containing simulated NDVI time series
datats <- ts(rowSums(simts$time.series))
# sum of all the components (season,abrupt,remainder)
tsp(datats) <- tsp(simts$time.series) # assign correct time series attributes
plot(datats)

## Not run:
if (requireNamespace("forecast", quietly = TRUE)) {
      fit <- bfast(datats,h=0.15, season="dummy", max.iter=1)
      plot(fit,sim=simts)
      fit
      # prints out whether breakpoints are detected
      # in the seasonal and trend component
```

```
    } else {
       ## do something else not involving forecast related functions
       ## like seasonaldummy() and tsdisply()
    }

## End(Not run)


## Real data
## The data should be a regular ts() object without NA's
## See Fig. 8 b in reference
plot(harvest, ylab="NDVI")
# MODIS 16-day cleaned and interpolated NDVI time series

(rdist <- 10/length(harvest))
# ratio of distance between breaks (time steps) and length of the time series
## Not run:
if (requireNamespace("forecast", quietly = TRUE)) {
  fit <- bfast(harvest,h=rdist, season="harmonic", max.iter=1,breaks=2)
  plot(fit)
  ## plot anova and slope of the trend identified trend segments
  #plot(fit, ANOVA=TRUE)
  ## plot the trend component and identify the break with
  ## the largest magnitude of change
  plot(fit,type="trend",largest=TRUE)

  ## plot all the different available plots
  plot(fit,type="all")

  ## output
  niter <- length(fit$output) # nr of iterations
  out <- fit$output[[niter]]
  # output of results of the final fitted seasonal and trend models and
  ## #nr of breakpoints in both.

  ## running bfast on yearly data
  t <- ts(as.numeric(harvest), frequency = 1, start = 2006)
  fit <- bfast(t, h = 0.23, season = "none", max.iter = 1)
  plot(fit)
  fit
}

## End(Not run)
```

bfast01 *Checking for one major break in the time series*

Description

A function to select a suitable model for the data by choosing either a model with 0 or with 1 breakpoint.

Usage

```
bfast01(data, formula = NULL,
  test = "OLS-MOSUM", level = 0.05, aggregate = all,
  trim = NULL, bandwidth = 0.15, functional = "max",
  order = 3, lag = NULL, slag = NULL, na.action = na.omit, stl = "none")
```

Arguments

`data`	A time series of class `ts`, or another object that can be coerced to such. The time series is processed by `bfastpp`. A time series of class `ts` can be prepared by a convenience function `bfastts` in case of daily, 10 or 16-daily time series.
`formula`	formula for the regression model. The default is intelligently guessed based on the arguments order/lag/slag i.e. `response ~ trend + harmon`, i.e., a linear trend and a harmonic season component. Other specifications are possible using all terms set up by `bfastpp`, i.e., `season` (seasonal pattern with dummy variables), `lag` (autoregressive terms), `slag` (seasonal autoregressiv terms), or `xreg` (further covariates). See `bfastpp` for details.
`test`	character specifying the type of test(s) performed. Can be one or more of BIC, supLM, supF, OLS-MOSUM, ..., or any other test supported by `sctest.formula`
`level`	numeric. Significance for the `sctest.formula` performed.
`aggregate`	function that aggregates a logical vector to a single value. This is used for aggregating the individual test decisions from `test` to a single one.
`trim`	numeric. The mimimal segment size passed to the `from` argument of the `Fstats` function.
`bandwidth`	numeric scalar from interval (0,1), functional. The `bandwidth` argument is passed to the `h` argument of the `sctest.formula`.
`functional`	arguments passed on to `sctest.formula`
`order`	numeric. Order of the harmonic term, defaulting to `3`.
`lag`	numeric. Order of the autoregressive term, by default omitted.
`slag`	numeric. Order of the seasonal autoregressive term, by default omitted.
`na.action`	arguments passed on to `bfastpp`
`stl`	argument passed on to `bfastpp`

Details

`bfast01` tries to select a suitable model for the data by choosing either a model with 0 or with 1 breakpoint. It proceeds in the following steps:

1. The data is preprocessed with bfastpp using the arguments order/lag/slag/na.action/stl.

2. A linear model with the given formula is fitted. By default a suitable formula is guessed based on the preprocessing parameters.

3. The model with 1 breakpoint is estimated as well where the breakpoint is chosen to minimize the segmented residual sum of squares.

4. A sequence of tests the null hypothesis of zero breaks is performed. Each test results in a decision for FALSE (no breaks) or TRUE (structural break(s)). The test decisions are then aggregated to a single decision (by default using all() but any() or some other function could also be used).

Available methods for the object returned include standard methods for linear models (coef, fitted, residuals, predict, AIC, BIC, logLik, deviance, nobs, model.matrix, model.frame), standard methods for breakpoints (breakpoints, breakdates), coercion to a zoo series with the decomposed components (as.zoo), and a plot method which plots such a zoo series along with the confidence interval (if the 1-break model is visualized). All methods take a 'breaks' argument which can either be 0 or 1. By default the value chosen based on the 'test' decisions is used.

Note that the different tests supported have power for different types of alternatives. Some tests (such as supLM/supF or BIC) assess changes in all coefficients of the model while residual-based tests (e.g., OLS-CUSUM or OLS-MOSUM) assess changes in the conditional mean. See Zeileis (2005) for a unifying view.

Value

`bfast01` returns a list of class `"bfast01"` with the following elements:

`call`	the original function call.
`data`	the data preprocessed by `"bfastpp"`.
`formula`	the model formulae.
`breaks`	the number of breaks chosen based on the `test` decision (either 0 or 1).
`test`	the individual test decisions.
`breakpoints`	the optimal breakpoint for the model with 1 break.
`model`	A list of two 'lm' objects with no and one breaks, respectively.

Author(s)

Achim Zeileis, Jan Verbesselt

References

de Jong R, Verbesselt J, Zeileis A, Schaepman M (2013). Shifts in global vegetation activity trends. *Remote Sensing*, **5**, 1117–1133. http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/rs5031117

Zeileis A (2005). A unified approach to structural change tests based on ML scores, F statistics, and OLS residuals. *Econometric Reviews*, **24**, 445–466. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07474930500406053.

See Also

`bfastmonitor`, `breakpoints`

Examples

```
library(zoo)
## define a regular time series
ndvi <- as.ts(zoo(som$NDVI.a, som$Time))

## fit variations
bf1 <- bfast01(ndvi)
bf2 <- bfast01(ndvi, test = c("BIC", "OLS-MOSUM", "supLM"), aggregate = any)
bf3 <- bfast01(ndvi, test = c("OLS-MOSUM", "supLM"), aggregate = any, bandwidth = 0.11)

## inspect test decisions
bf1$test
bf1$breaks
bf2$test
bf2$breaks
bf3$test
bf3$breaks

## look at coefficients
coef(bf1)
coef(bf1, breaks = 0)
coef(bf1, breaks = 1)

## zoo series with all components
plot(as.zoo(ndvi))
plot(as.zoo(bf1, breaks = 1))
plot(as.zoo(bf2))
plot(as.zoo(bf3))

## leveraged by plot method
plot(bf1, regular = TRUE)
plot(bf2)
plot(bf2, plot.type = "multiple",
     which = c("response", "trend", "season"), screens = c(1, 1, 2))
plot(bf3)
```

bfast01classify *Change type analysis of the bfast01 function*

Description

A function to determine the change type

Usage

```
bfast01classify(object, alpha = 0.05, pct_stable = NULL)
```

Arguments

object	bfast01 object, i.e. the output of the bfast01 function.
alpha	threshold for significance tests, default 0.05
pct_stable	threshold for segment stability, unit: percent change per unit time (0-100), default NULL

Details

bfast01classify

Value

bfast01classify returns a data.frame with the following elements:

flag_type	Type of shift: (1) monotonic increase, (2) monotonic decrease, (3) monotonic increase (with positive break), (4) monotonic decrease (with negative break), (5) interruption: increase with negative break, (6) interruption: decrease with positive break, (7) reversal: increase to decrease, (8) reversal: decrease to increase
flag_significance	SIGNIFICANCE FLAG: (0) both segments significant (or no break and significant), (1) only first segment significant, (2) only 2nd segment significant, (3) both segments insignificant (or no break and not significant)
flag_pct_stable	STABILITY FLAG: (0) change in both segments is substantial (or no break and substantial), (1) only first segment substantial, (2) only 2nd segment substantial (3) both segments are stable (or no break and stable)

and also significance and percentage of both segments before and after the potentially detected break: "p_segment1", "p_segment2", "pct_segment1", "pct_segment2".

Author(s)

Rogier de Jong, Jan Verbesselt

References

de Jong R, Verbesselt J, Zeileis A, Schaepman M (2013). Shifts in global vegetation activity trends. *Remote Sensing*, **5**, 1117–1133. http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/rs5031117

See Also

bfast01

Examples

```
library(zoo)
## define a regular time series
ndvi <- as.ts(zoo(som$NDVI.a, som$Time))
## fit variations
```

```
bf1 <- bfast01(ndvi)
bfast01classify(bf1, pct_stable = 0.25)
```

---

bfastmonitor *Near Real-Time Disturbance Detection Based on BFAST-Type Models*

Description

Monitoring disturbances in time series models (with trend/season/regressor terms) at the end of time series (i.e., in near real-time). Based on a model for stable historical behaviour abnormal changes within newly acquired data can be detected. Different models are available for modeling the stable historical behavior. A season-trend model (with harmonic seasonal pattern) is used as a default in the regresssion modelling.

Usage

```
bfastmonitor(data, start,
  formula = response ~ trend + harmon, order = 3, lag = NULL, slag = NULL,
  history = c("ROC", "BP", "all"),
  type = "OLS-MOSUM", h = 0.25, end = 10, level = 0.05,
  hpc = "none", verbose = FALSE, plot = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	A time series of class `ts`, or another object that can be coerced to such. For seasonal components, a frequency greater than 1 is required.
start	numeric. The starting date of the monitoring period. Can either be given as a float (e.g., `2000.5`) or a vector giving period/cycle (e.g., `c(2000, 7)`).
formula	formula for the regression model. The default is `response ~ trend + harmon`, i.e., a linear trend and a harmonic season component. Other specifications are possible using all terms set up by `bfastpp`, i.e., `season` (seasonal pattern with dummy variables), `lag` (autoregressive terms), `slag` (seasonal autoregressive terms), or `xreg` (further covariates). See `bfastpp` for details.
order	numeric. Order of the harmonic term, defaulting to `3`.
lag	numeric. Order of the autoregressive term, by default omitted.
slag	numeric. Order of the seasonal autoregressive term, by default omitted.
history	specification of the start of the stable history period. Can either be a character, numeric, or a function. If character, then selection is possible between reverse-ordered CUSUM (`"ROC"`, default), Bai and Perron breakpoint estimation (`"BP"`), or all available observations (`"all"`). If numeric, the start date can be specified in the same form as `start`. If a function is supplied it is called as `history(formula, data)` to compute a numeric start date.
type	character specifying the type of monitoring process. By default, a MOSUM process based on OLS residuals is employed. See `mefp` for alternatives.

h	numeric scalar from interval (0,1) specifying the bandwidth relative to the sample size in MOSUM/ME monitoring processes.
end	numeric. Maximum time (relative to the history period) that will be monitored (in MOSUM/ME processes). Default is 10 times the history period.
level	numeric. Significance level of the monitoring (and ROC, if selected) procedure, i.e., probability of type I error.
hpc	character specifying the high performance computing support. Default is `"none"`, can be set to `"foreach"`. See `breakpoints` for more details.
verbose	logical. Should information about the monitoring be printed during computation?
plot	logical. Should the result be plotted?

Details

`bfastmonitor` provides monitoring of disturbances (or structural changes) in near real-time based on a wide class of time series regression models with optional season/trend/autoregressive/covariate terms. See Verbesselt at al. (2011) for details.

Based on a given time series (typically, but not necessarily, with frequency greater than 1), the data is first preprocessed for regression modeling. Trend/season/autoregressive/covariate terms are (optionally) computed using `bfastpp`. Second, the data is split into a history and monitoring period (starting with `start`). Third, a subset of the history period is determined which is considered to be stable (see also below). Fourth, a regression model is fitted to the preprocessed data in the stable history period. Fifth, a monitoring procedure is used to determine whether the observations in the monitoring period conform with this stable regression model or whether a change is detected.

The regression model can be specified by the user. The default is to use a linear trend and a harmonic season: `response ~ trend + harmon`. However, all other terms set up by `bfastpp` can also be omitted/added, e.g., `response ~ 1` (just a constant), `response ~ season` (seasonal dummies for each period), etc. Further terms precomputed by `bfastpp` can be `lag` (autoregressive terms of specified order), `slag` (seasonal autoregressive terms of specified order), `xreg` (covariates, if `data` has more than one column).

For determining the size of the stable history period, various approaches are available. First, the user can set a start date based on subject-matter knowledge. Second, data-driven methods can be employed. By default, this is a reverse-ordered CUSUM test (ROC). Alternatively, breakpoints can be estimated (Bai and Perron method) and only the data after the last breakpoint are employed for the stable history. Finally, the user can also supply a function for his/her own data-driven method.

Value

`bfastmonitor` returns an object of class `"bfastmonitor"`, i.e., a list with components as follows.

data	original `"ts"` time series,
tspp	preprocessed `"data.frame"` for regression modeling,
model	fitted `"lm"` model for the stable history period,
mefp	fitted `"mefp"` process for the monitoring period,
history	start and end time of history period,

monitor	start and end time of monitoring period,
breakpoint	breakpoint detected (if any).
magnitude	median of the difference between the data and the model prediction in the monitoring period.

Author(s)

Achim Zeileis, Jan Verbesselt

References

Verbesselt J, Zeileis A, Herold M (2012). Near real-time disturbance detection using satellite image time series. *Remote Sensing Of Environment*, **123**, 98–108. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2012.02.022

See Also

monitor, mefp, breakpoints

Examples

```
## See Fig. 6 a and b in Verbesselt et al. (2011)
## for more information about the data time series and acknowledgements

library(zoo)
NDVIa <- as.ts(zoo(som$NDVI.a, som$Time))
plot(NDVIa)
## apply the bfast monitor function on the data
## start of the monitoring period is c(2010, 13)
## and the ROC method is used as a method to automatically identify a stable history
mona <- bfastmonitor(NDVIa, start = c(2010, 13))
mona
plot(mona)
## fitted season-trend model in history period
summary(mona$model)
## OLS-based MOSUM monitoring process
plot(mona$mefp, functional = NULL)
## the pattern in the running mean of residuals
## this illustrates the empirical fluctuation process
## and the significance of the detected break.

NDVIb <- as.ts(zoo(som$NDVI.b, som$Time))
plot(NDVIb)
monb <- bfastmonitor(NDVIb, start = c(2010, 13))
monb
plot(monb)
summary(monb$model)
plot(monb$mefp, functional = NULL)

## set the stable history period manually and use a 4th order harmonic model
```

```
bfastmonitor(NDVIb, start = c(2010, 13),
  history = c(2008, 7), order = 4, plot = TRUE)

## just use a 6th order harmonic model without trend
mon <- bfastmonitor(NDVIb, formula = response ~ harmon,
    start = c(2010, 13), order = 6, plot = TRUE)
summary(mon$model)

## For more info
?bfastmonitor


## TUTORIAL for processing raster bricks (satellite image time series of 16-day NDVI images)
f <- system.file("extdata/modisraster.grd", package="bfast")
library("raster")
modisbrick <- brick(f)
data <- as.vector(modisbrick[1])
ndvi <- bfastts(data, dates, type = c("16-day"))
plot(ndvi/10000)

## derive median NDVI of a NDVI raster brick
medianNDVI <- calc(modisbrick, fun=function(x) median(x, na.rm = TRUE))
plot(medianNDVI)

## helper function to be used with the calc() function
xbfastmonitor <- function(x,dates) {
ndvi <- bfastts(x, dates, type = c("16-day"))
ndvi <- window(ndvi,end=c(2011,14))/10000
## delete end of the time to obtain a dataset similar to RSE paper (Verbesselt et al.,2012)
bfm <- bfastmonitor(data = ndvi, start=c(2010,12), history = c("ROC"))
return(cbind(bfm$breakpoint, bfm$magnitude))
}

## apply on one pixel for testing
ndvi <- bfastts(as.numeric(modisbrick[1])/10000, dates, type = c("16-day"))
plot(ndvi)

bfm <- bfastmonitor(data = ndvi, start=c(2010,12), history = c("ROC"))
bfm$magnitude
plot(bfm)
xbfastmonitor(modisbrick[1], dates) ## helper function applied on one pixel

## Not run:
## apply the bfastmonitor function onto a raster brick
library(raster)
timeofbreak <- calc(modisbrick, fun=function(x){
  res <- t(apply(x, 1, xbfastmonitor, dates))
return(res)
})

plot(timeofbreak) ## time of break and magnitude of change
plot(timeofbreak,2) ## magnitude of change
```

```
## create a KMZ file and look at the output
KML(timeofbreak, "timeofbreak.kmz")

## End(Not run)
```

bfastpp *Time Series Preprocessing for BFAST-Type Models*

Description

Time series preprocessing for subsequent regression modeling. Based on a (seasonal) time series, a data frame with the response, seasonal terms, a trend term, (seasonal) autoregressive terms, and covariates is computed. This can subsequently be employed in regression models.

Usage

```
bfastpp(data, order = 3,
  lag = NULL, slag = NULL, na.action = na.omit,
  stl = c("none", "trend", "seasonal", "both"))
```

Arguments

`data`	A time series of class `ts`, or another object that can be coerced to such. For seasonal components, a frequency greater than 1 is required.
`order`	numeric. Order of the harmonic term, defaulting to `3`.
`lag`	numeric. Orders of the autoregressive term, by default omitted.
`slag`	numeric. Orders of the seasonal autoregressive term, by default omitted.
`na.action`	function for handling `NA`s in the data (after all other preprocessing).
`stl`	character. Prior to all other preprocessing, STL (season-trend decomposition via LOESS smoothing) can be employed for trend-adjustment and/or season-adjustment. The `"trend"` or `"seasonal"` component or both from `stl` are removed from each column in `data`. By default (`"none"`), no STL adjustment is used.

Details

To facilitate (linear) regression models of time series data, `bfastpp` facilitates preprocessing and setting up regressor terms. It returns a `data.frame` containing the first column of the `data` as the `response` while further columns (if any) are used as covariates `xreg`. Additionally, a linear trend, seasonal dummies, harmonic seasonal terms, and (seasonal) autoregressive terms are provided.

Optionally, each column of `data` can be seasonally adjusted and/or trend-adjusted via STL (season-trend decomposition via LOESS smoothing) prior to preprocessing. The idea would be to capture season and/or trend nonparametrically prior to regression modelling.

Value

bfastpp returns a "data.frame" with the following variables (some of which may be matrices).

time	numeric vector of time stamps,
response	response vector (first column of data),
trend	linear time trend (running from 1 to number of observations),
season	factor indicating season period,
harmon	harmonic seasonal terms (of specified order),
lag	autoregressive terms (or orders lag, if any),
slag	seasonal autoregressive terms (or orders slag, if any),
xreg	covariate regressor (all columns of data except the first, if any).

Author(s)

Achim Zeileis

References

Verbesselt J, Zeileis A, Herold M (2011). Near Real-Time Disturbance Detection in Terrestrial Ecosystems Using Satellite Image Time Series: Drought Detection in Somalia. Working Paper 2011-18. Working Papers in Economics and Statistics, Research Platform Empirical and Experimental Economics, Universitaet Innsbruck. http://EconPapers.RePEc.org/RePEc:inn:wpaper:2011-18. Submitted to Remote Sensing and Environment.

See Also

bfastmonitor

Examples

```
## set up time series
library(zoo)
ndvi <- as.ts(zoo(cbind(a = som$NDVI.a, b = som$NDVI.b), som$Time))
ndvi <- window(ndvi, start = c(2006, 1), end = c(2009, 23))

## parametric season-trend model
d1 <- bfastpp(ndvi, order = 2)
d1lm <- lm(response ~ trend + harmon, data = d1)
summary(d1lm)

## autoregressive model (after nonparametric season-trend adjustment)
d2 <- bfastpp(ndvi, stl = "both", lag = 1:2)
d2lm <- lm(response ~ lag, data = d2)
summary(d2lm)
```

bfastts — *Create a regular time series object by combining data and date information*

Description

Create a regular time series object by combining measurements (data) and time (dates) information.

Usage

```
bfastts(data, dates,
type = c("irregular", "16-day", "10-day"))
```

Arguments

`data`	A data vector
`dates`	Optional input of dates for each measurement in the 'data' variable. In case the data is a irregular time series, a vector with 'dates' for each measurement can be supplied using this 'dates' variable. The irregular data will be linked with the dates vector to create daily regular time series with a frequency = 365. Extra days in leap years might cause problems. Please be carefull using this option as it is experimental. Feedback is welcome.
`type`	(`"irregular"`) indicates that the data is collected at irregular dates and as such will be converted to a daily time series. (`"16-day"`)indicates that data is collected at a regular time interval (every 16-days e.g. like the MODIS 16-day data products). (`"10-day"`) indicates that data is collected at a 10-day time interval of the SPOT VEGETATION (S10) product. Warning: Only use this function for the SPOT VEGETATION S10 time series, as for other 10-day time series a different approach might be required.

Details

`bfastts` create a regular time series

Value

`bfastts` returns an object of class `"ts"`, i.e., a list with components as follows.

`zz`	a regular `"ts"` time series with a frequency equal to 365 or 23 i.e. 16-day time series.

Author(s)

Achim Zeileis, Jan Verbesselt

See Also

`monitor`, `mefp`, `breakpoints`

Examples

```
library("raster")
f <- system.file("extdata/modisraster.grd", package="bfast")
modisbrick <- brick(f)
ndvi <- bfastts(as.vector(modisbrick[1]), dates, type = c("16-day")) ## data of pixel 1
plot(ndvi/10000)
```

---

create16dayts — *A helper function to create time series*

Description

Time series creation

Usage

```
create16dayts(data, dates)
```

Arguments

data	A vector
dates	A vector ....

Author(s)

Achim Zeileis, Jan Verbesselt

See Also

bfastmonitor

Examples

```
## set up a 16-day time series
#ndvi <- create16dayts(modisraster[1],dates)
#plot(ndvi)
```

`dates` *A vector with date information (a Datum type) to be linked with each NDVI layer within the modis raster brick (modisraster data set)*

Description

`dates` is an object of class "Date" and contains the "Date" information to create a 16-day time series object.

Source

Verbesselt, J., R. Hyndman, G. Newnham, and D. Culvenor (2012). Near real-time disturbance detection using satellite image time series. *Remote Sensing of Environment*. http://eeecon.uibk.ac.at/wopec2/repec/inn/wpaper/2011-18.pdf.

Examples

```
## see ?bfastmonitor for examples
```

`harvest` *16-day NDVI time series for a Pinus radiata plantation.*

Description

A univariate time series object of class "ts". Frequency is set to 23 – the approximate number of observations per year.

Usage

```
data(harvest)
```

Source

Verbesselt, J., R. Hyndman, G. Newnham, and D. Culvenor (2009). Detecting trend and seasonal changes in satellite image time series. *Remote Sensing of Environment*. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2009.08.014. Or see http://robjhyndman.com/papers/bfast1.

Examples

```
plot(harvest,ylab='NDVI')
# References
citation("bfast")
```

modisraster — *A raster brick of 16-day satellite image NDVI time series for a small subset in south eastern Somalia.*

Description

A raster brick containing 16-day NDVI satellite images (MOD13C1 product).

Source

Verbesselt, J., R. Hyndman, G. Newnham, and D. Culvenor (2012). Near real-time disturbance detection using satellite image time series. *Remote Sensing of Environment*. http://eeecon.uibk.ac.at/wopec2/repec/inn/wpaper/2011-18.pdf.

Examples

```
## see ?bfastmonitor
```

ndvi — *A random NDVI time series*

Description

A univariate time series object of class "ts". Frequency is set to 24.

Usage

```
data(ndvi)
```

Examples

```
plot(ndvi)
```

plot.bfast — *Methods for objects of class "bfast".*

Description

Plot methods for objects of class "bfast".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bfast'
plot(x, type = c("components", "all", "data", "seasonal",
"trend", "noise"), sim = NULL, largest=FALSE, main, ANOVA = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	`bfast` object
`type`	Indicates the type of plot. See details.
`sim`	Optional `stl` object containing the original components used when simulating `x`.
`largest`	If TRUE, show the largest jump in the trend component.
`ANOVA`	if TRUE Derive Slope and Significance values for each identified trend segment
`main`	an overall title for the plot.
`...`	further arguments passed to the `plot` function.

Details

This function creates various plots to demonstrate the results of a bfast decomposition. The type of plot shown depends on the value of `type`.

- componentsShows the final estimated components with breakpoints.
- allPlots the estimated components and breakpoints from all iterations.
- dataJust plots the original time series data.
- seasonalShows the trend component including breakpoints.
- trendShows the trend component including breakpoints.
- noisePlots the noise component along with its acf and pacf.

If `sim` is not `NULL`, the components used in simulation are also shown on each graph.

Author(s)

Jan Verbesselt, Rob Hyndman and Rogier De Jong

Examples

```
## See \code{\link[bfast]{bfast}} for examples.
```

simts *Simulated seasonal 16-day NDVI time series*

Description

`simts` is an object of class "stl" and consists of seasonal, trend (equal to 0) and noise components. The simulated noise is typical for remotely sensed satellite data.

Usage

```
data(simts)
```

Source

Verbesselt, J., R. Hyndman, G. Newnham, and D. Culvenor (2009). Detecting trend and seasonal changes in satellite image time series. *Remote Sensing of Environment*. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2009.08.014. Or see http://robjhyndman.com/papers/bfast1.

Examples

```
plot(simts)
# References
citation("bfast")
```

som *Two 16-day NDVI time series from the south of Somalia*

Description

`som` is a dataframe containing time and two NDVI time series to illlustrate how the monitoring approach works.

Usage

```
data(som)
```

Source

Needs to be added.

Examples

```
## first define the data as a regular time series (i.e. ts object)
library(zoo)
NDVI <- as.ts(zoo(som$NDVI.b,som$Time))
plot(NDVI)
```

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