## Outlier Detection with Application to Geochemistry

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## Univariate versus Multivariate Outliers




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Standard methods are based on the Mahalanobis distances (MD):

$$
\mathrm{MD}_{i}:=d\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i}, \boldsymbol{t}, \boldsymbol{C}\right)=\left\{\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i}-\boldsymbol{t}\right)^{\top} \boldsymbol{C}^{-1}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{i}-\boldsymbol{t}\right)\right\}^{1 / 2}
$$

for a sample $\boldsymbol{x}_{1}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{x}_{n} \in \mathbb{R}^{p}$ and estimators of location $\boldsymbol{t}$ and covariance $\boldsymbol{C}$.

## $\Longrightarrow$ Robust estimates of location and covariance are needed!

## Outlier detection:

Outliers will typically have large distance. If multivariate normal distribution is assumed, $\mathrm{MD}_{i}^{2}$ is approx. $\chi_{p}^{2}$ distributed.
$\Longrightarrow$ suspect observations: $\mathrm{MD}_{i}^{2}>\chi_{p, 0.975}^{2}$

- does not account for different sample size
- $\chi_{p}^{2}$-approximation is poor

Example: Simulated data with outliers

## Chi-square plot:

Plot robust $\mathrm{MD}_{i}^{2}$ against quantiles of $\chi_{p}^{2}$.
$\Longrightarrow$ iterative deletion of points with large distance until a straight line appears.

Drawback: no automatic procedure, needs user interaction.

Chi^2-Plot


Iterative deletion of outliers:


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## Simulated Data Example

$G(u) \ldots$ theoretical distribution function of $\chi_{p}^{2}$, $G_{n}(u) \ldots$ empirical distribution function of $\mathrm{MD}_{i}^{2}$

For $\eta=\chi_{p, 1-\alpha}^{2}$ define

$$
p_{n}(\eta)=\sup _{u \geq \eta}^{u \geq}\left\{G(u)-G_{n}(u)\right\}^{+} .
$$

Then a measure of outliers in the sample is

$$
\alpha_{n}(\eta)=\left\{\begin{array}{lll}
0 & \text { if } \quad p_{n}(\eta) \leq p_{\text {crit }}(\eta, n, p) \\
p_{n}(\eta) & \text { if } \quad p_{n}(\eta)>p_{\text {crit }}(\eta, n, p)
\end{array}\right.
$$

$p_{\text {crit }}(\eta, n, p)$ can be obtained by simulations.

Example: Simulated Data



Outliers based on $97.5 \%$ quantile



Consider the O-horizon (organic surface soil) of the Kola data set.
Take (more or less) typical elements for "pollution":

$$
\text { As, } \mathrm{Cd}, \mathrm{Co}, \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Mg}, \mathrm{~Pb}, \mathrm{Zn}
$$

Question: Where are the multivariate outliers?

Example: Map showing outliers


Choice of Symbols



Example: Symbols from multivariate plot
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Summary

includes

- all routines to generate the presented plots
- Kola data and other interesting geochemical data sets

