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## A Suggested Method for Estimating the Rate of rainfall in Mosul as a Non-Homogeneous Poisson Process

### Abstract

This research deals with the non-homogeneous Poisson process in a suggested method through mixing two methods of estimation in one method to arrive at the estimate of the rate of occurrence without using common probability distribution and estimating their parameters. A non-parametric method has been applied in a suggested method of estimation.

The practical application includes studying the period of daily rainfall in Mosul Forecasting Station in Neneva. The rate of daily rainfall has been estimated in the static method suggested in the research. The result arrived at in this research has been compared with other results shown by other two estimators. The efficiency of this suggested method becomes clear in estimating the rate of occurrence of events in non-homogenous Poisson process through this comparison.

**Keywords:** Non-Homogenous Poisson Process, Kernel Estimation, Piecewise Linear Estimation, Rainfall

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**: Introduction .1**

(Non-Parametric Methods)

(Explorator Analysis)

(Monte Carlo Simulation)

(Kernel Estimation Method)

1976

(Spline Method )

[Lewis and Shedler, 1976]

[1998 , ]

[Choi and Hall, 1998]

[Helmert and Mangku, 2000]

[Zhuang et al.,2002]

(Natural Space-Time Extension of the One-Dimensional Hakes Model)

[Peng, 2003]

[2006 ]

(Point Process)

.2

***Non-Homogeneous Poisson process:*** $S$ 

(Poisson Process)

 $T$  ,  $T$  $\{N(t) ; t > 0\}$  $\lambda$  ,  $\lambda$  $\lambda$  , (Rate of Occurrence of Events) $\lambda$ 

.( )

 $\{N(t) ; t > 0\}$ 

(Non-Homogeneous Poisson Process)

 $\lambda$  $\lambda(t)$ 

(Intensity Function)

.(t )

.3

**Kernel Estimator of the Rate of Occurrence:**

$$\{N(t) ; t > 0\}$$

$t_0, (0, t_0]$

$\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$

$$\lambda(t)$$

(Kernel Estimators)

(Smooth)

$$\lambda(t)$$

$$\hat{\lambda}(t) = \frac{1}{b(n)} \sum_{j=1}^n W\left(\frac{t-t_j}{b(n)}\right), \quad t > 0 \quad \dots\dots (1)$$

$t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n, (0, t_0]$

$n$

$W(\cdot)$  (Inter Event Times)

(Bounded, Non-Negative, Integrable Weight Function)

:(1998 )

i)  $W(u) \geq 0 \quad \forall u$  ,

ii)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W(u) du = 1$  .

(Window Function)

$W(\cdot)$

(Band Width)

$b(n)$

,(Smoothing Parameter)

$b(n)$

$n$

[Wand and Jones, 1995]

[Loader,1999]

[Bowman and Azzalini, 1997]

$k$  ,

$x$

$h$

$x$

[Peng, 2003]

$k$

$h$

[Zhuang et al., 2002]

.k

[Choi and Hall, 1998]

$W(\cdot)$

[Thanoon, 1994]

(Triangular Window)

(Bartlett Window)

$$W(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{|x|}{m} & ; |x| \leq m \\ 0 & ; |x| > m \end{cases} \dots\dots (2)$$

.(Truncation Point)

m

: (Gaussian Window)

(Parzen Window)

$$W(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \dots\dots (3)$$

: .4

**Piecewise Linear Estimator:**

.(Non-Linear)

t

$\lambda(t)$

$\lambda(t)$

$\lambda(t)$

$\lambda(t)$

$\hat{\lambda}^{(1)}(t)$

$\hat{\lambda}^{(2)}(t)$

$\hat{\lambda}^{(1)}(t)$

.(Wisdom)

$\hat{\lambda}^{(1)}(t)$

$$\lambda(t) = \sum_{j=1}^n W\left(\frac{t-t_j}{b(n)}\right) \quad T_0=(0,t_0] \quad \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n\} \quad (1) \quad \dots (4)$$

$$T_1, \dots, T_k, T_0 \quad T_1 \cup T_2 \cup \dots \cup T_k = T_0 \quad ; T_i \cap T_j = \phi \quad \forall i \neq j \quad T_2, \dots, T_k$$

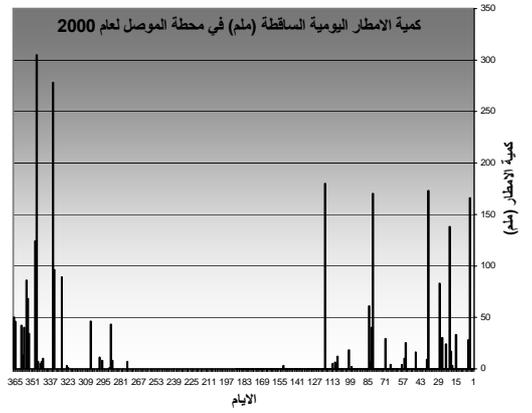
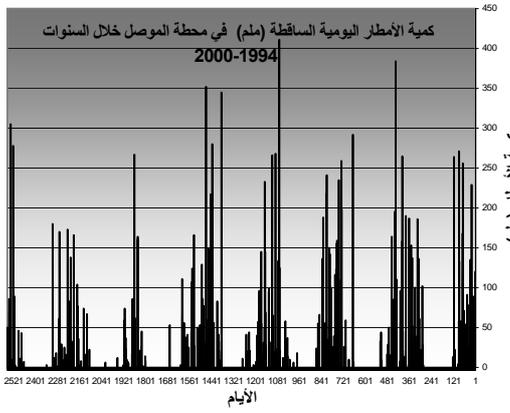
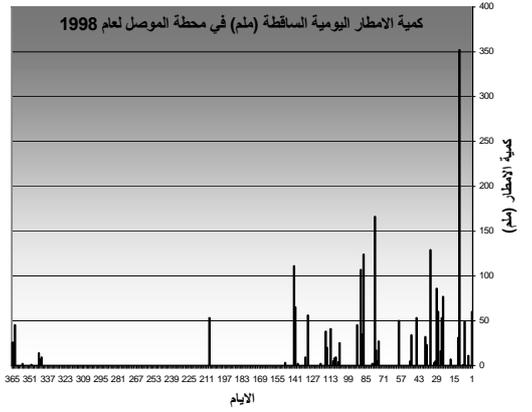
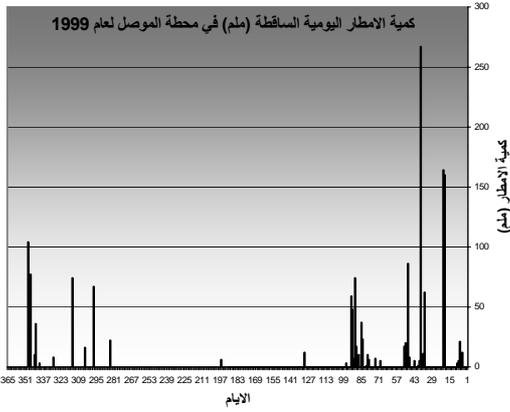
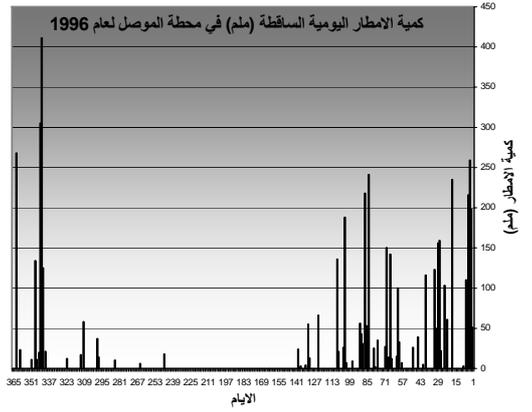
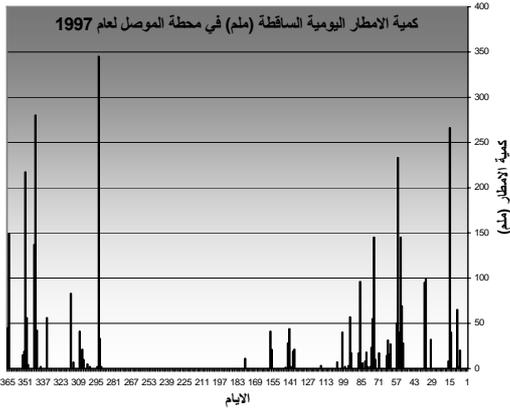
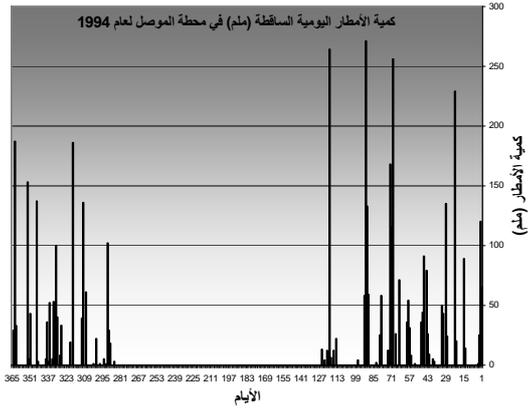
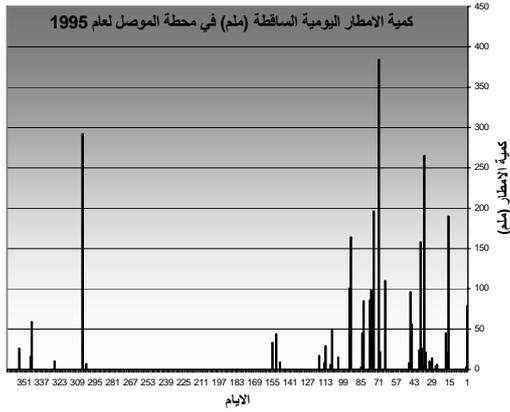
$$\hat{\lambda}^{(2)}(t) = \begin{cases} \hat{\alpha}_1 + \hat{\beta}_1 t & \text{if } t \in T_1 \\ \hat{\alpha}_2 + \hat{\beta}_2 t & \text{if } t \in T_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \hat{\alpha}_k + \hat{\beta}_k t & \text{if } t \in T_k \end{cases} \quad \hat{\lambda}^{(1)}(t) \quad \dots (5)$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2, \dots, \hat{\beta}_k \quad \hat{\alpha}_1, \hat{\alpha}_2, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_k$$

**Application of Rainfall in Mosul Weather Forecasting Station of Neneva:**

2000                      1994                      .[ 2006                      ]  
 (1)

(Time Dependent)  
 .( Non-Homogeneous Processes)



( )

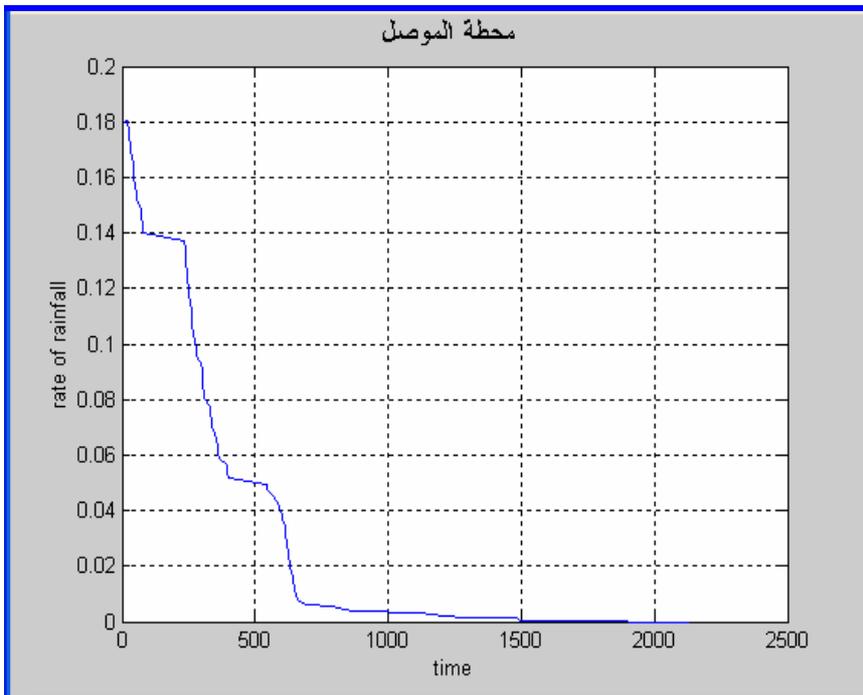
: (1)

MATLAB v.7

(2)

( )

$b(n)$



$\hat{\lambda}^{(1)}(t)$  : (2)

(Piecewise Linear Estimators)

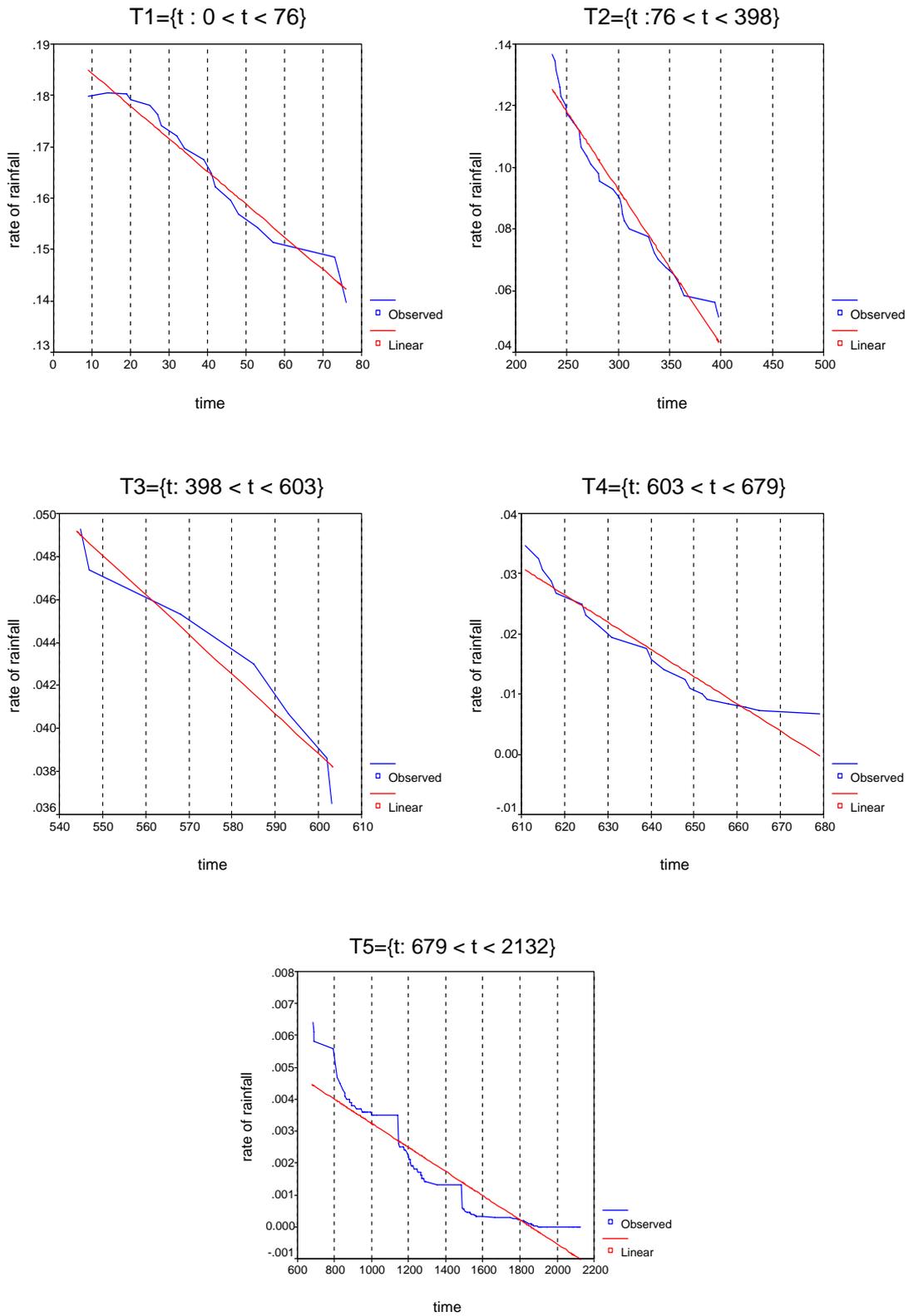
(2)

:SPSS

$$\hat{\lambda}^{(2)}(t) = \begin{cases} 0.1907 - 0.000600t & ; & 0 < t \leq 76 \\ 0.2443 - 0.000500t & ; & 76 < t \leq 398 \\ 0.1498 - 0.000200t & ; & 398 < t \leq 603 \\ 0.3073 - 0.000500t & ; & 603 < t \leq 679 \\ 0.0070 - 0.000004t & ; & 679 < t \leq 2132 \end{cases} \dots \dots (6)$$

(3)

.(6)



$$\hat{\lambda}^{(2)}(t) \quad : (3)$$

6. :

$$(2)$$

$\lambda(t)$

$\lambda(t)$  [Cox and Lewis, 1966]  
 (Cox Function) , (Non-Linear Function)

:

$$\lambda(t) = e^{(a+bt)} ; \quad 0 < t \leq t_0 \quad \dots \dots (7)$$

$b, a$   $t_0$

(Maximum Likelihood Method)

:

$$L = e^{(na+b \sum_{i=1}^n t_i)} \exp[-e^a (e^{bt_0} - 1) / b] \quad \dots \dots (8)$$

$b$   $a$

$$\hat{a} = \ln \left( \frac{nb}{e^{bt_0} - 1} \right) \quad \dots \dots (9)$$

$b$

(Numerical Methods)

$b$

$$\hat{b}_i = \hat{b}_{i-1} - \left[ \frac{n}{\hat{b}_{i-1}} - \frac{nt_0}{(1 - e^{-\hat{b}_{i-1}t_0})} + \sum t_i \right] \left[ -\frac{n}{\hat{b}_{i-1}^2} - \frac{nt_0^2 e^{-\hat{b}_{i-1}t_0}}{(1 - e^{-\hat{b}_{i-1}t_0})^2} \right]^{-1}, \quad 0 < t_i \leq t_0 \dots \dots (10)$$

$\lambda(t)$  [Duane, 1964]

: (Weibull Function)

$$\lambda(t) = \beta \lambda t^{\beta-1} \quad ; \quad t, \lambda, \beta > 0 \quad \dots \dots (11)$$

$\lambda \quad \beta$

.(Minimum Least Squares Method)

: (Weibull Process)

$$L = \beta^n \lambda^n e^{-\lambda t_0^\beta} \prod_{i=1}^n t_i^{\beta-1}, \quad 0 < t_i \leq t_0 \quad \dots \dots (12)$$

:  $\lambda \quad \beta$

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{n}{n \ln t_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln t_i} \quad \dots \dots (13)$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{t_0^\beta} \quad \dots \dots (14)$$

:

$$\hat{\lambda}_{cox}(t) = e^{-(2.1051+0.0001927t)} \quad ; \quad 0 < t \leq 2132 \quad \dots (15)$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{wei}(t) = 0.8718 * 0.2669 t^{0.8718-1} \quad ; \quad 0 < t \leq 2132 \quad \dots (16)$$

(Mean Square Error)  $\hat{\lambda}^{(2)}(t) \quad \hat{\lambda}_{wei}(t) \quad \hat{\lambda}_{cox}(t) \quad \hat{\lambda}(t)$   
 $\hat{\lambda}_{pwl}(t)$   
 $\hat{\lambda}^{(1)}(t)$

$$t'_1, t'_2, \dots, t'_k$$

:

$$MSE_{cox} = k^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^k [\hat{\lambda}_{cox}(t_j) - \hat{\lambda}^{(1)}(t_j)]^2 \quad \dots (17)$$

$$MSE_{wei} = k^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^k [\hat{\lambda}_{wei}(t_j) - \hat{\lambda}^{(1)}(t_j)]^2 \quad \dots (18)$$

$$MSE_{pwl} = k^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^k [\hat{\lambda}_{pwl}(t_j) - \hat{\lambda}^{(1)}(t_j)]^2 \quad \dots (19)$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{cox}(t)$$

$$MSE_{pwl} \quad MSE_{wei} \quad MSE_{cox}$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{pwl}(t) \quad \hat{\lambda}_{wei}(t)$$

:

$$MSE_{cox} = 0.007045$$

$$MSE_{wei} = 0.006703$$

$$MSE_{pwl} = 0.000048$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{wei}(t) \quad \hat{\lambda}_{cox}(t)$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{pwl}(t)$$

" : " , (1998) , , .1

.99-89 , 1 , 9 ,

" , (2006) , .2

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