

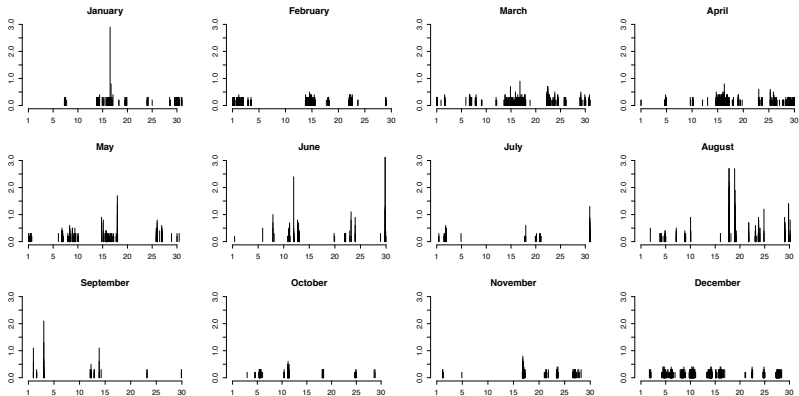
## Breakout E: Max' example

- Hawkes process for modelling earthquakes
- How to include measuring errors (location, magnitude) in the analysis/modelling?
- “shifting around”, papers by Lund&Rudemo and Lund&Penttinen (from the 90's)
  
- Hawkes processes for nerve fibers (entry, branching and end points)

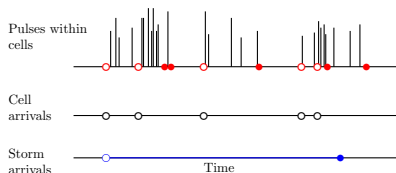
## Breakout E: Thordis example

- Rain cells
- Fitting models, estimating parameters
- Compare models
- Poisson or Strauss?
- Model selection

# Observed 5 min precip in Boulder, CO in 2016

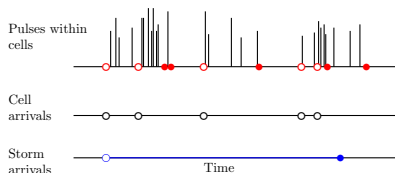


# Bartlett-Lewis instantaneous pulse rainfall model



- ▶ Storms  $s$  arrive according to  $\text{Poisson}(\lambda)$  on  $[0, T]$  and have durations  $p \sim \text{Exp}(\gamma)$
- ▶ Cells  $c_i$  arrive according to  $\text{Poisson}(\beta)$  on  $[s_i, s_i + p_i]$  and have durations  $d_i \sim \text{Exp}(\eta)$
- ▶ Pulses  $x$  happen inside cells according to  $\text{Poisson}(\xi)$  and have intensity  $m \sim \text{Exp}(\mu^{-1})$  (or another distribution)

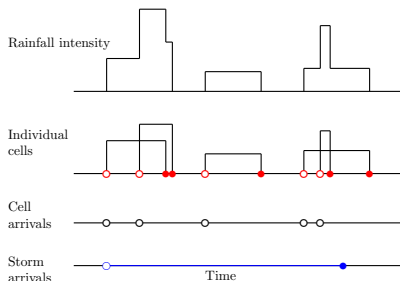
# Bartlett-Lewis instantaneous pulse rainfall model



If we think of the storms and the cells as unknown parameters, the observed data is a inhomogeneous marked Poisson process on  $[0, T]$  with intensity

$$\xi \sum_i \sum_j \mathbb{1}\{x \in [c_{ij}, c_{ij} + d_{ij}]\}.$$

# Bartlett-Lewis rectangular pulse model



- ▶ Arrival and duration of storms as before
- ▶ Constant rain inside each cell of intensity  $\text{Exp}(\mu^{-1})$  (or another distribution)
- ▶ Observed precip sum of all active cell at the time