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Will It Snow?: Using R to Estimate and Visualize Probability of Precipitation

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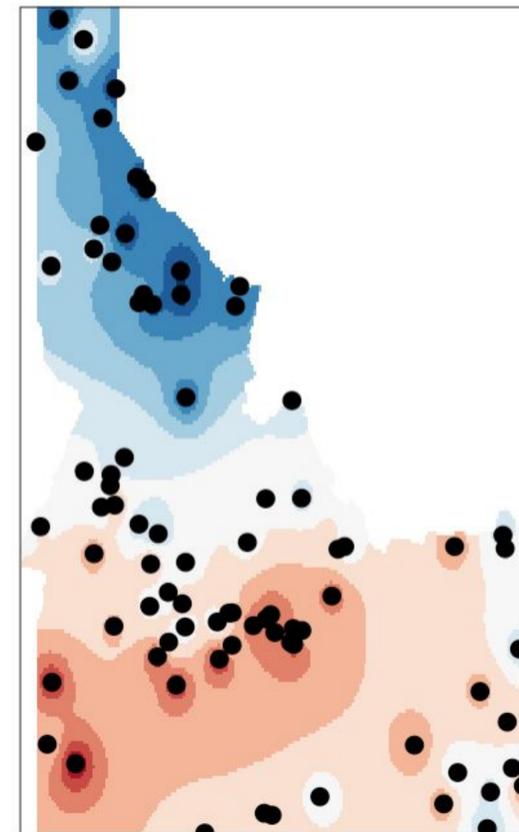
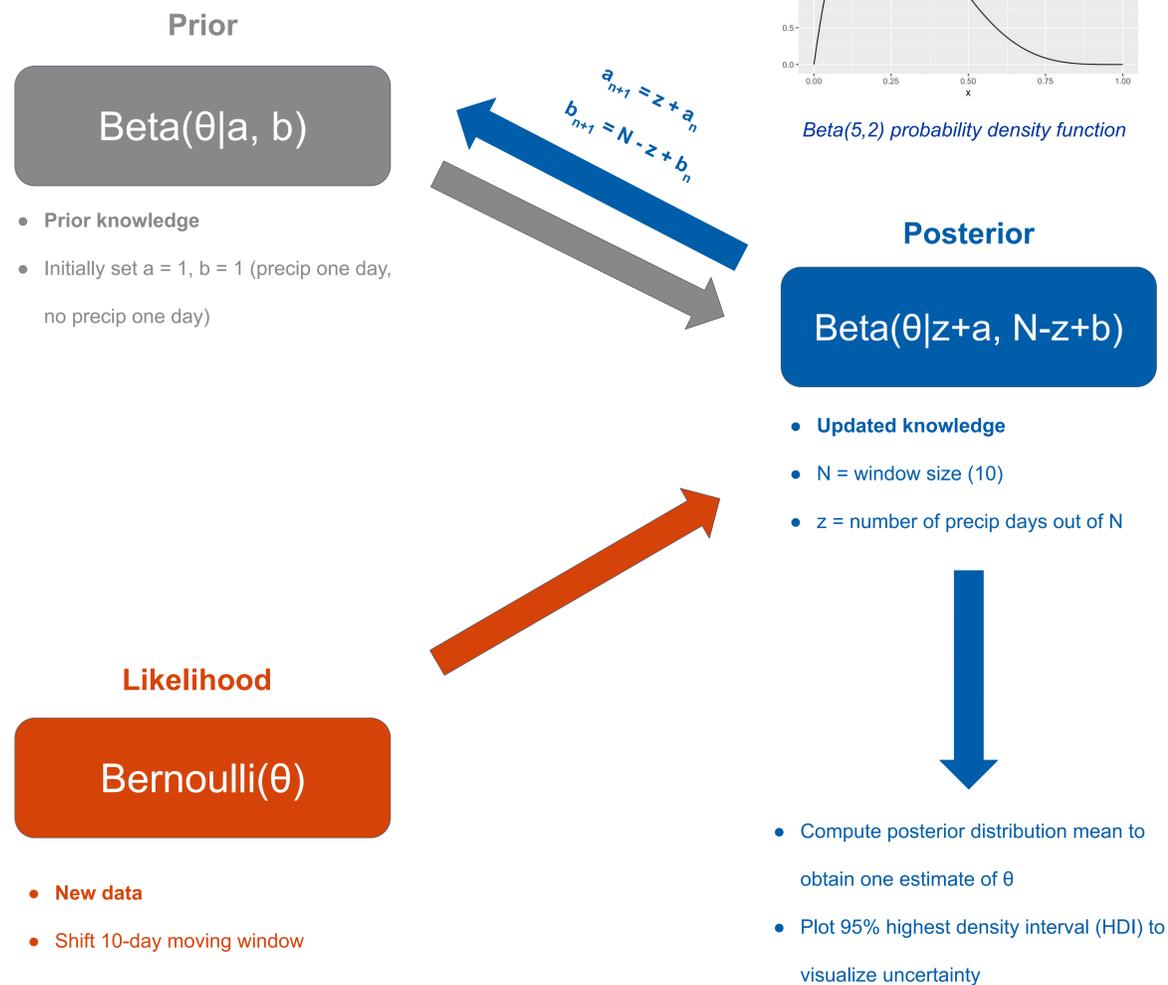
Data Introduction

- Source: SNOTEL remote sensing station network
- 82 stations scattered throughout Idaho
- ~6000-7000 precipitation measurements per station from 1999-2019 (.csv file)
- Snow depth, average temperature, **accumulated precipitation**, ...
- Create new indicator variable (whether it rained on a certain day) using `dplyr` from `tidyverse`

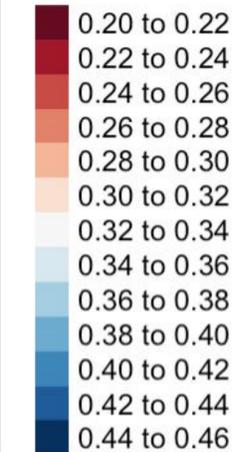
We aim to estimate the daily precipitation probability, θ .

Methods

The Bayesian Machinery



Estimated Daily Probability of Precipitation



Results

- Using GIS packages (`rgdal`, `gstat`, `sp`, `raster`)
 - Interpolate final posterior mean probabilities via Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW)
 - Create a raster of interpolated points
 - Mask to constrain interpolation to Idaho map
- Darker blue = higher probability of precipitation
 - Panhandle region appears to have the highest probability of precipitation

Inverse distance weighting (IDW) interpolated map of posterior means. Points = weather stations.

Future Work

- Use data across a bigger region than Idaho
- Build animated maps to show seasonal patterns

Acknowledgements and References

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R code in this work: <https://github.com/tsukianto/math496/>

References

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- Kruschke, J. K. (2015). Doing Bayesian Data Analysis (2nd ed., pp. 123-141). N.p.: Academic Press.