

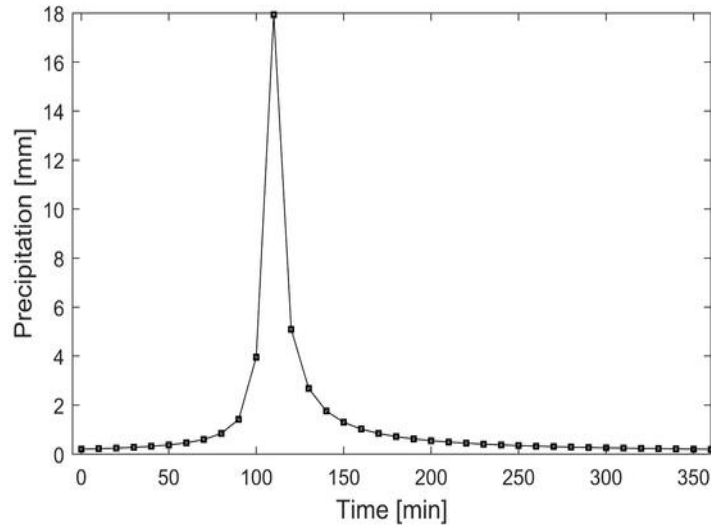
Intra-event return period co-occurrences in short-duration intense precipitation events

Tabea Cache, Emanuele
Bevacqua, Jakob
Zscheischler, Hannes Müller-
Thomy and Nadav Peleg

DESIGN STORMS

1

Develop a **design storm hyetograph**



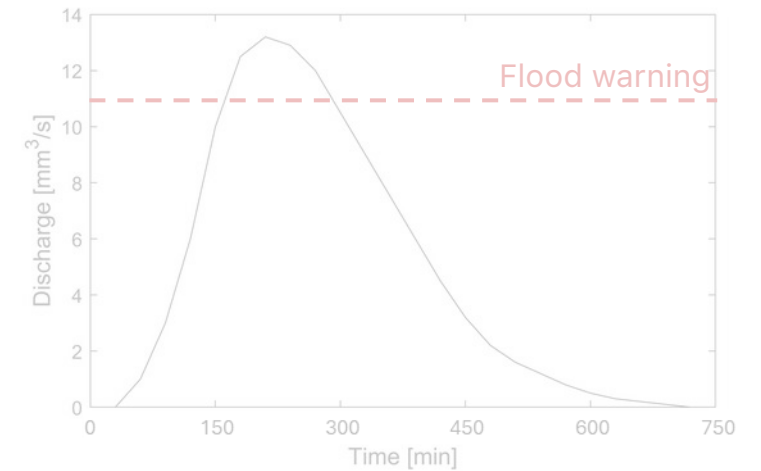
2

Route through a hydrodynamic **model**



3

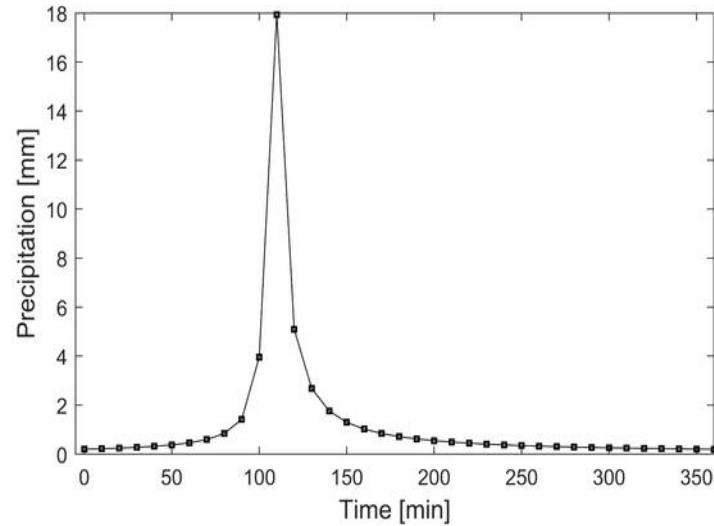
Estimate and manage **runoff**



DESIGN STORMS

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Develop a **design storm hyetograph**



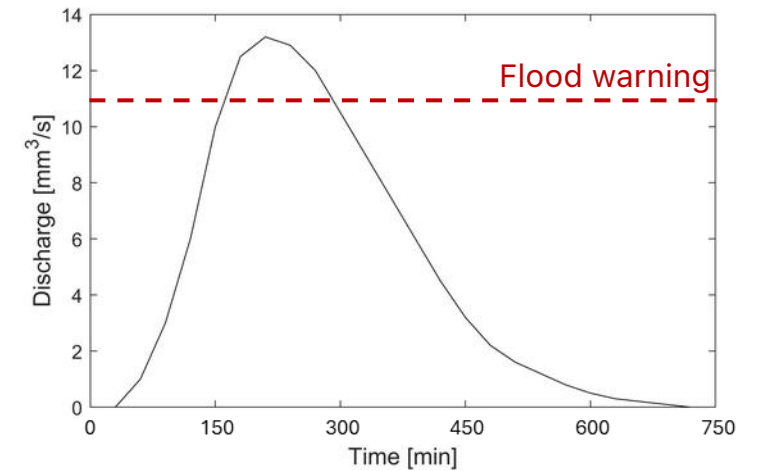
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Route through a hydrodynamic **model**



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Estimate and manage **runoff**



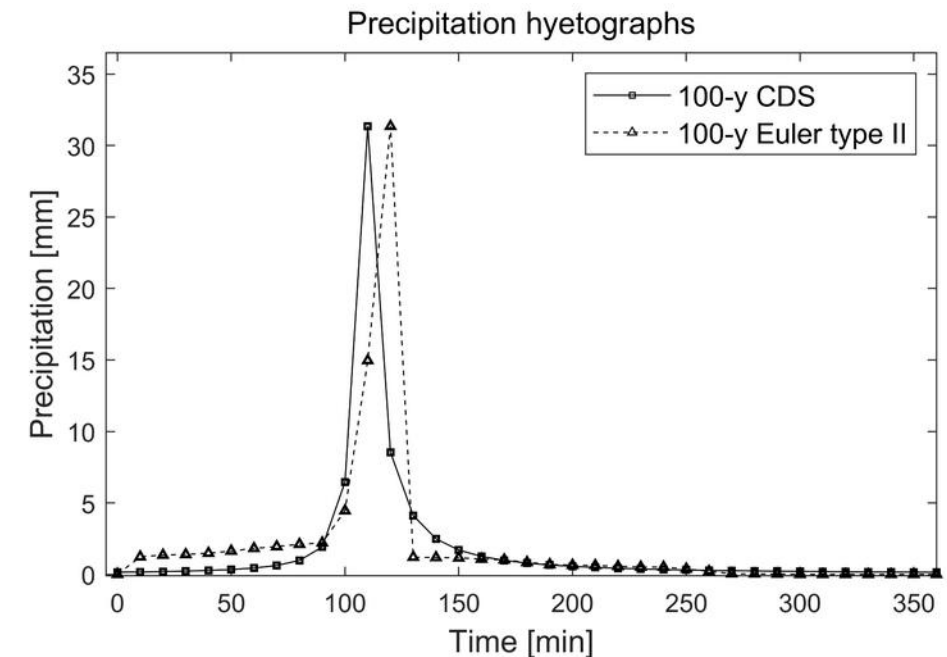
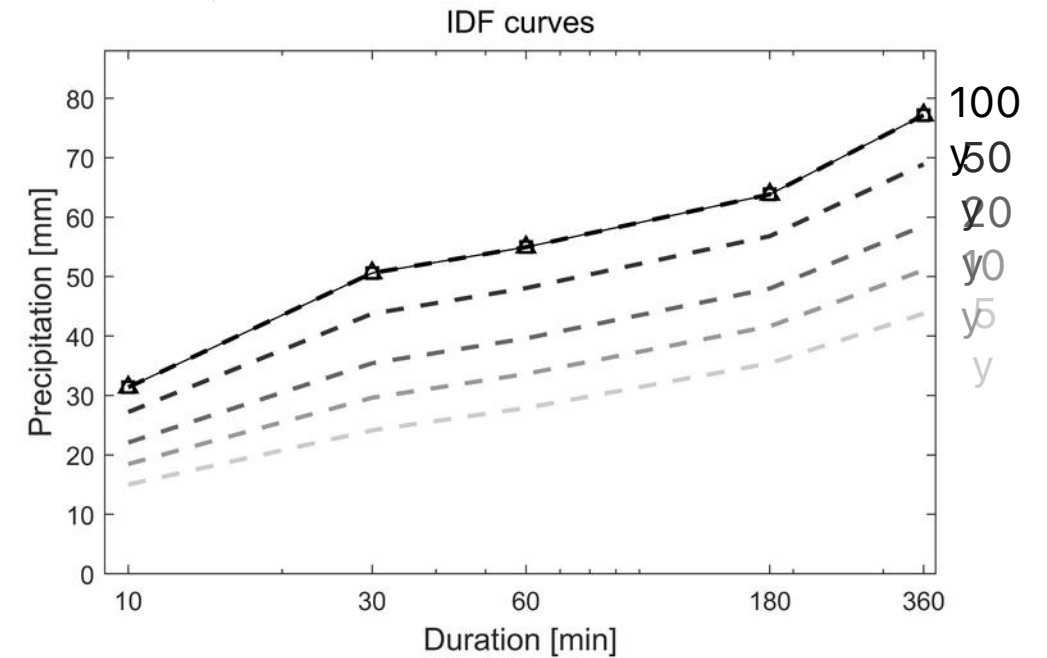
DESIGN STORMS

Design storm

Synthetic rainfall event which intensity over a duration is expected to occur with a certain return interval

Sampling methods

- Entire IDF curve



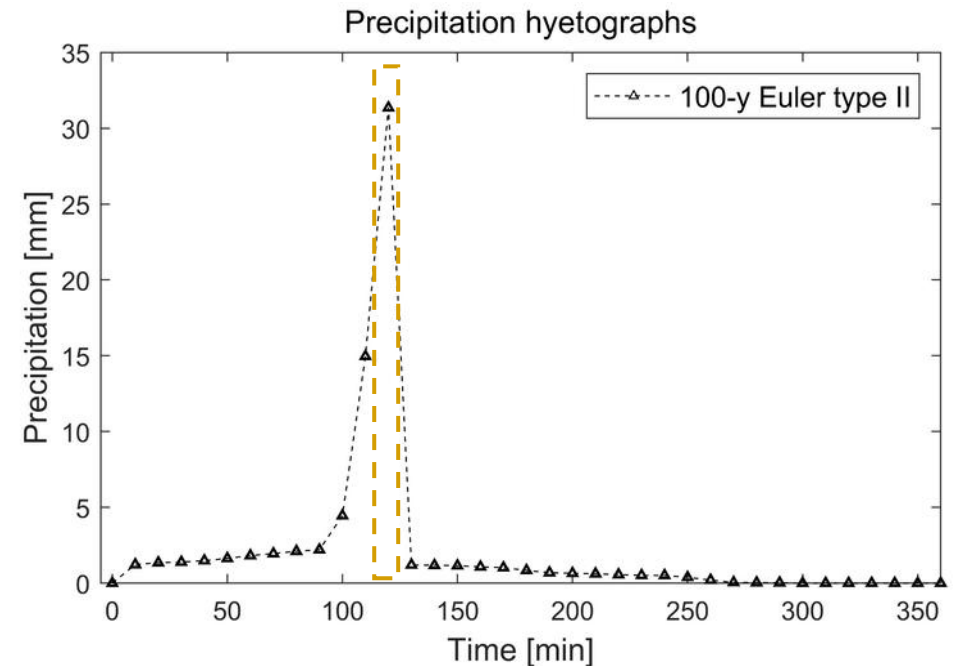
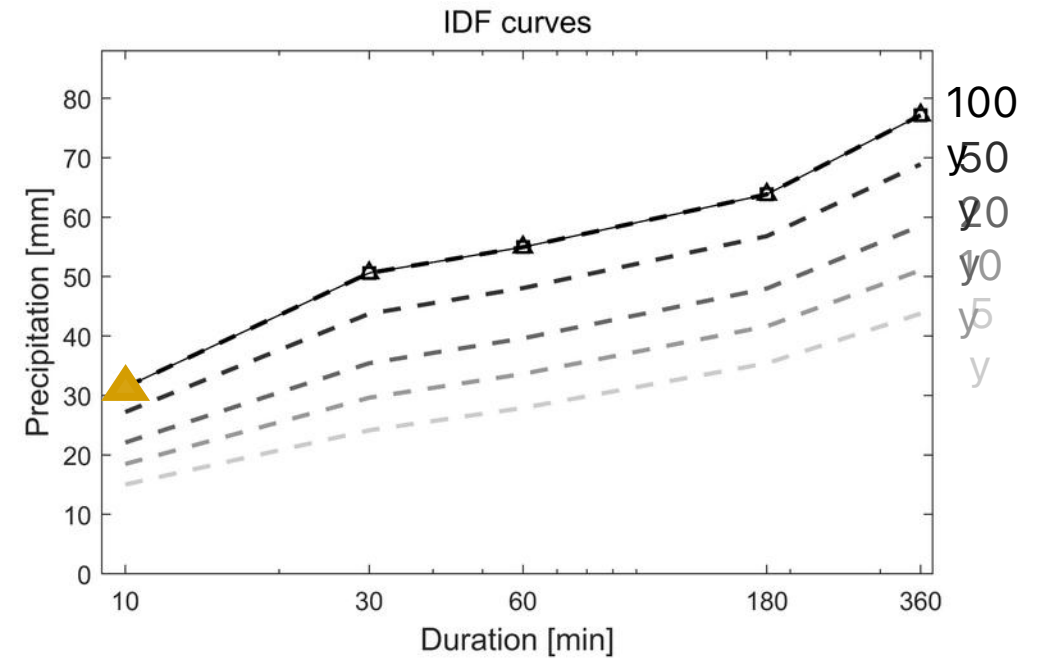
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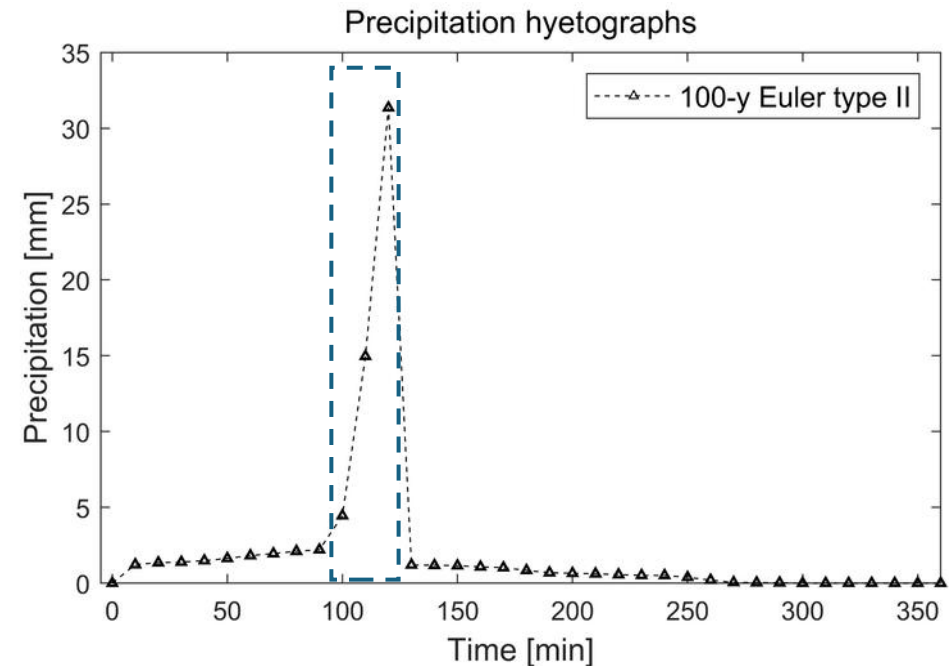
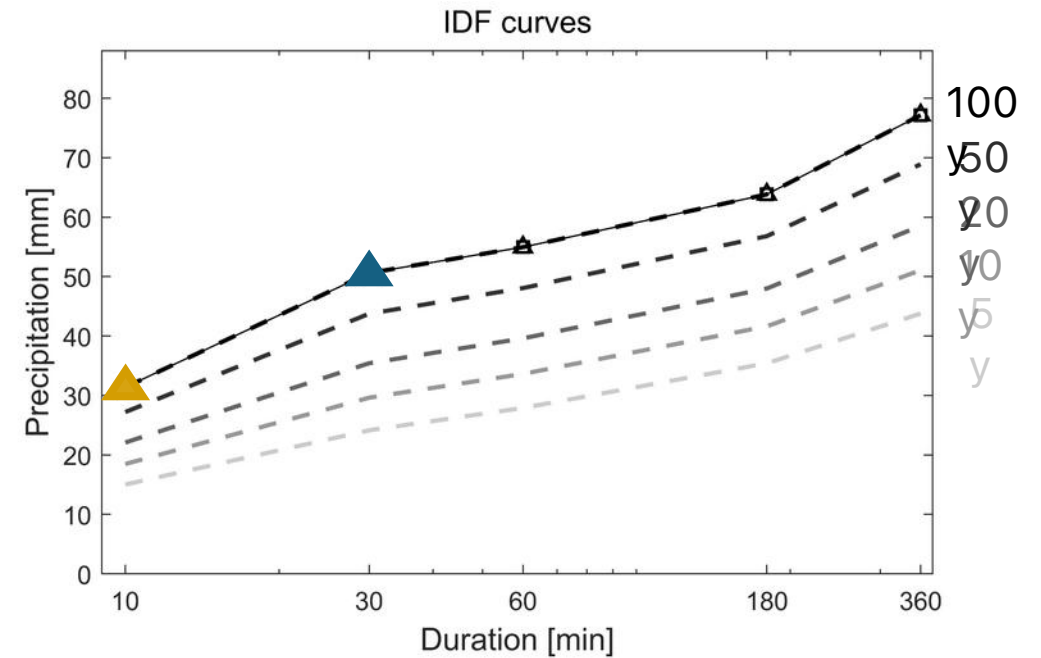
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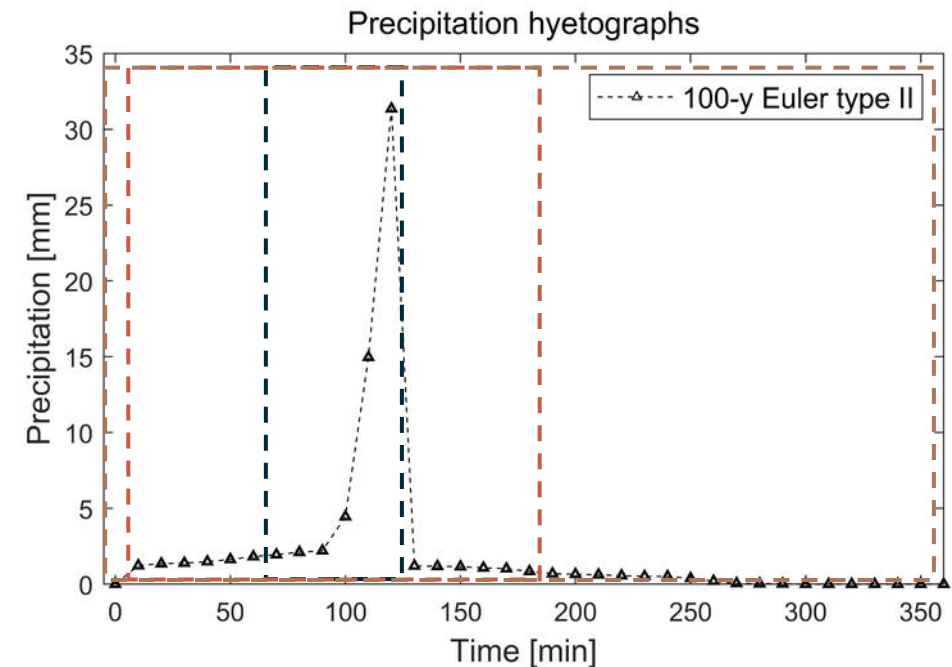
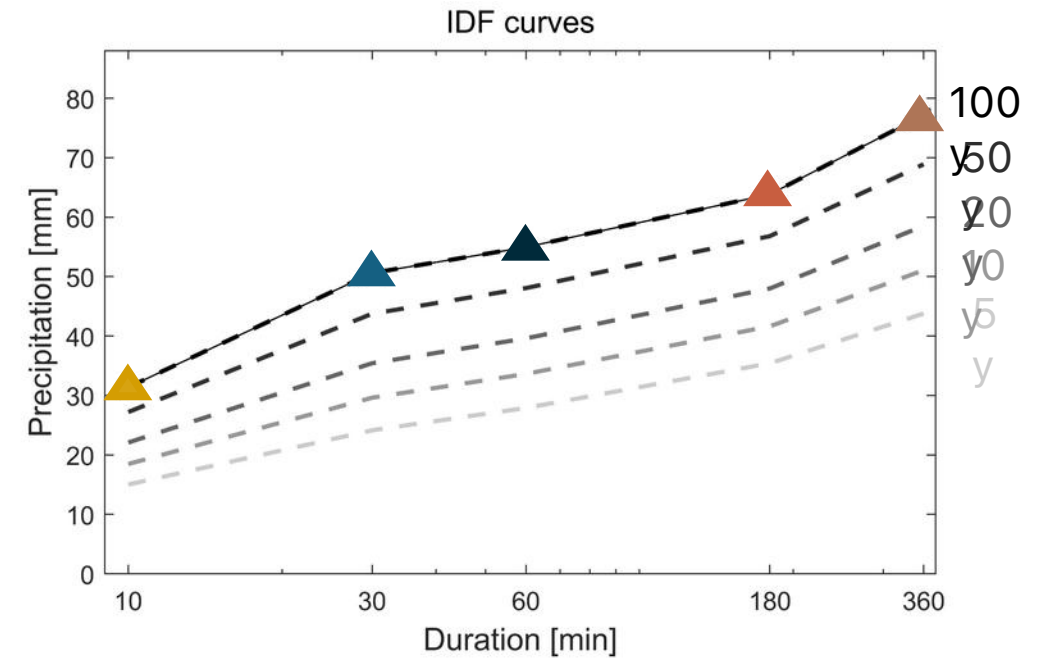
DESIGN STORMS

Design storm

Synthetic rainfall event which intensity over a duration is expected to occur with a certain return interval

Sampling methods

- Entire IDF curve
- Single point of the IDF curve
- Simulation from stochastic models



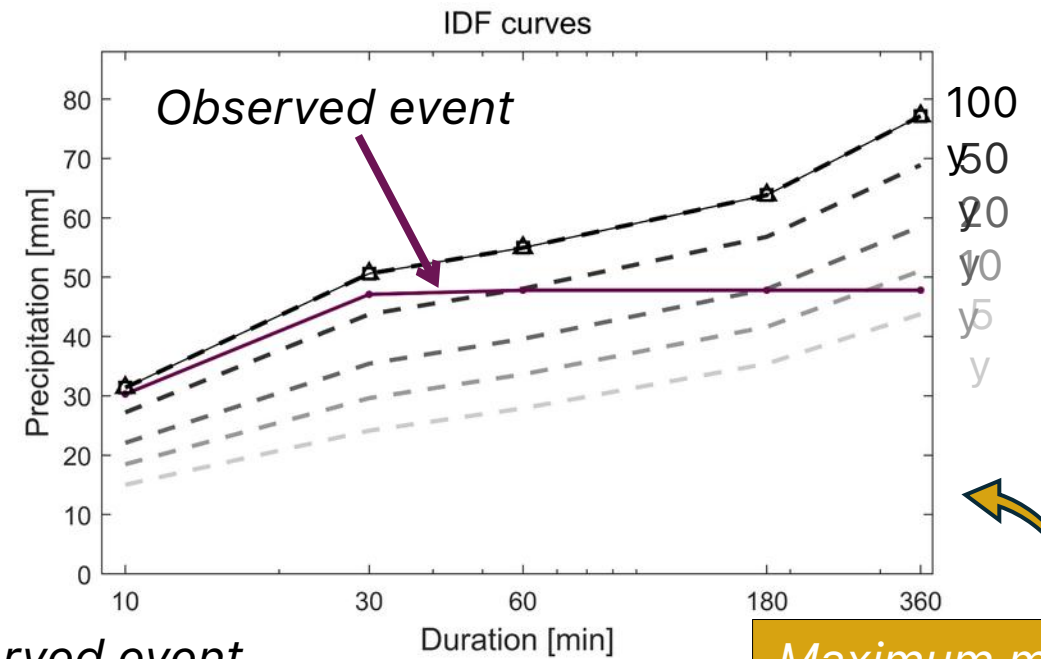
DESIGN STORMS

Design storm

Synthetic rainfall event which intensity over a duration is expected to occur with a certain return interval

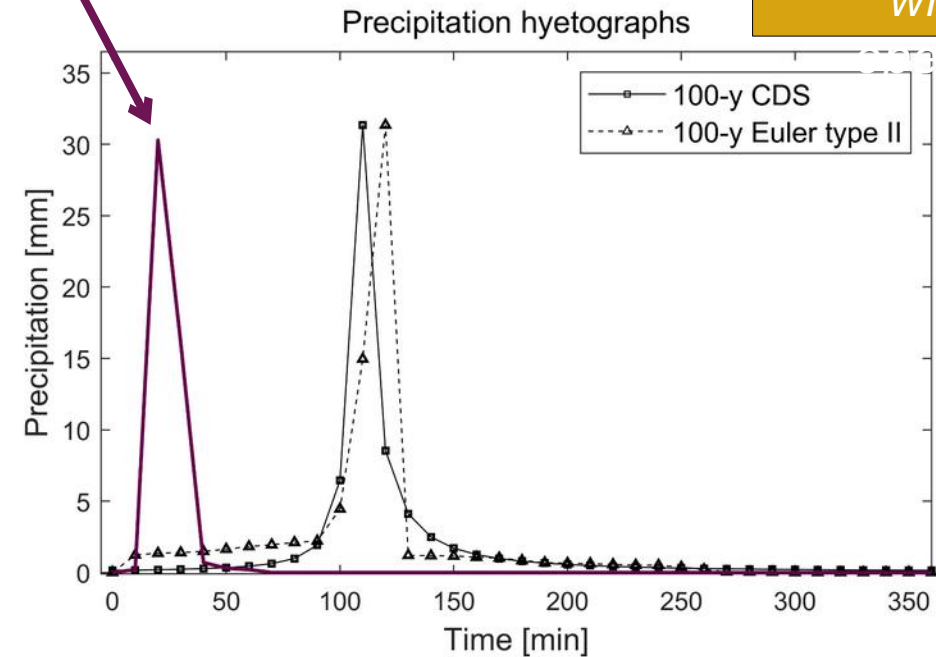
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Observed event

Maximum moving window



DESIGN STORMS

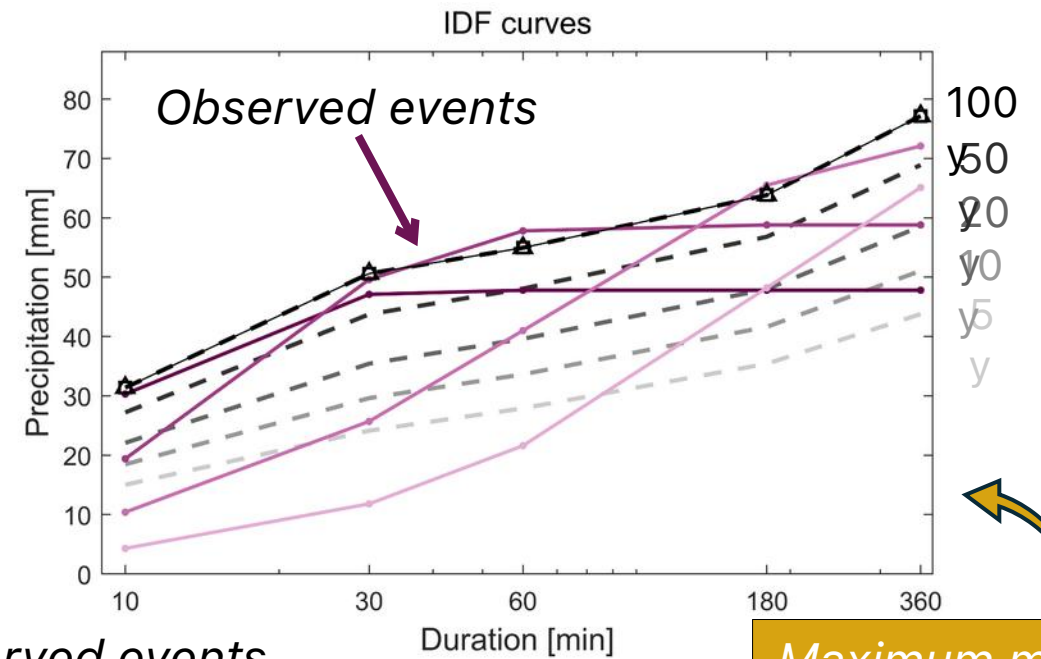
Design storm

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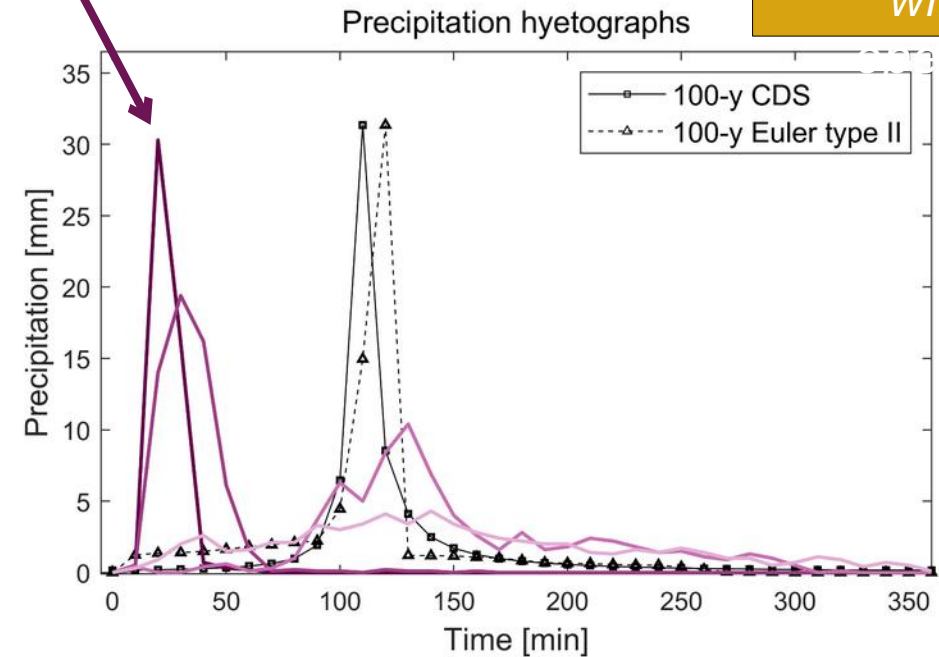
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How are intensities across the different duration intervals correlated?



Observed events

Maximum moving window



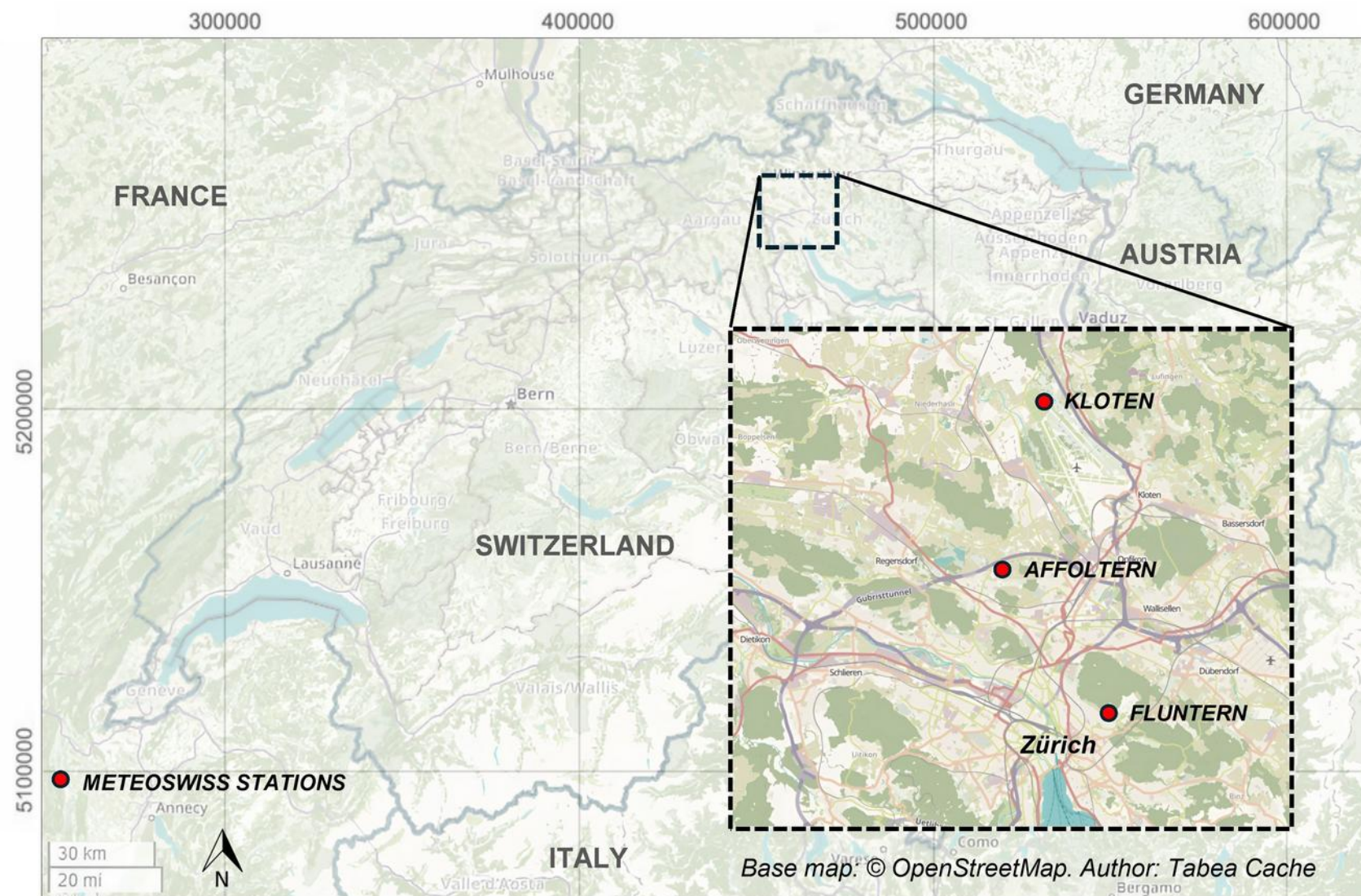
CASE STUDY: ZURICH

126 years at 10-min resolution

- Pooling 42 years of data from 3 stations

Short-duration intense precipitation events

- 360-min window maximum
- Return period > 1.1 year
- 537 events (3.5% of all events)



DURATION-FREQUENCY DEPENDENCIES

How are intensities across the different duration intervals correlated?

- Dependence structure between maximum accumulated precipitation volumes over different duration intervals:

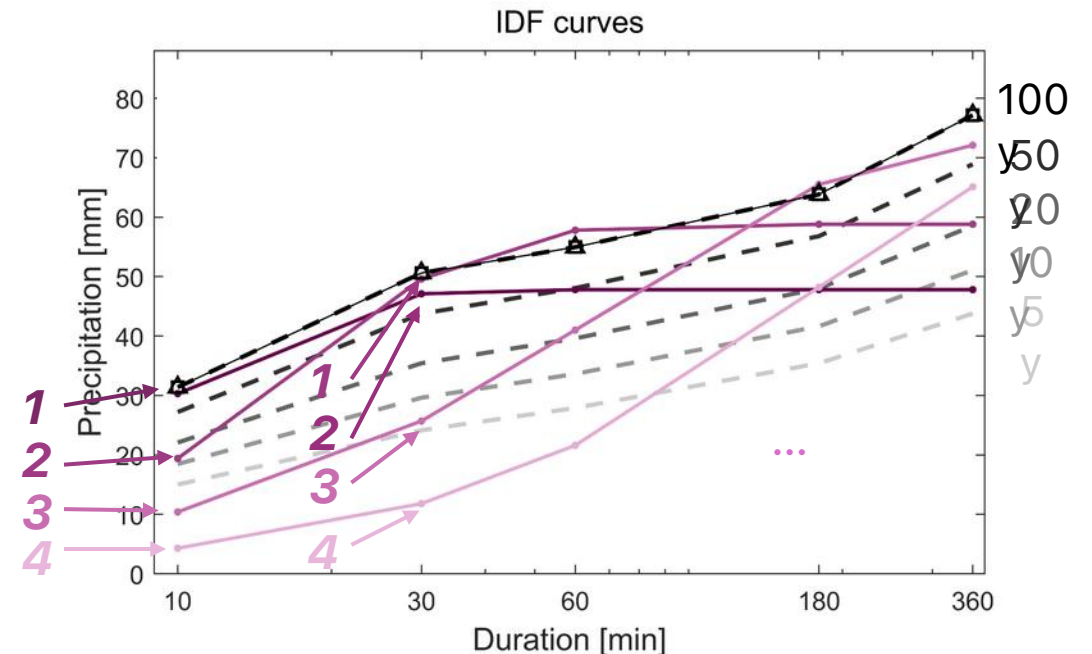
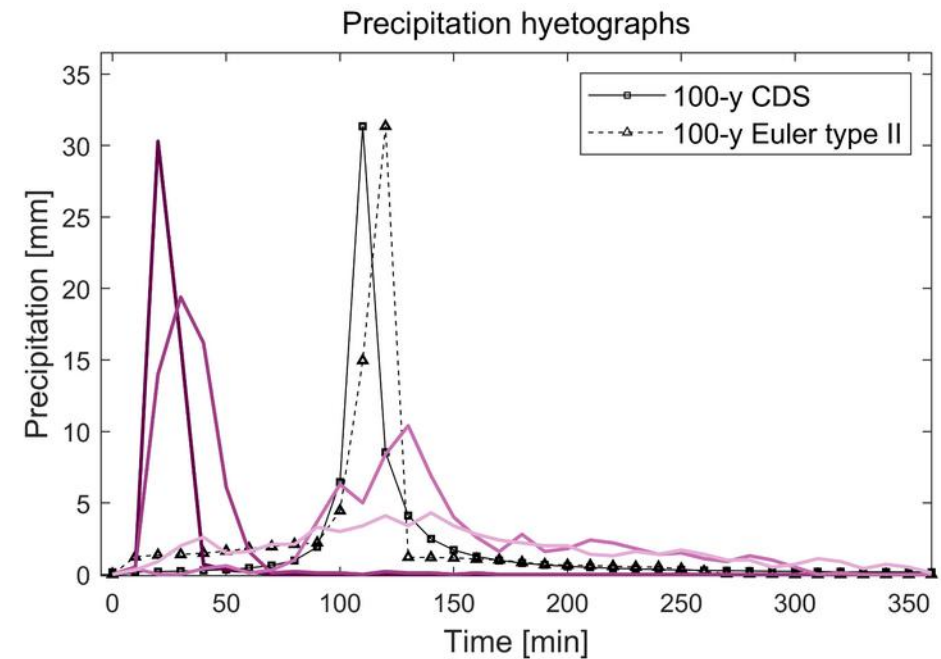
10-min

30-min

60-min

180-min

360-min



DURATION-FREQUENCY DEPENDENCIES

Kendall's τ rank correlation coefficient*

$$\tau_{30,60} = 0.76$$

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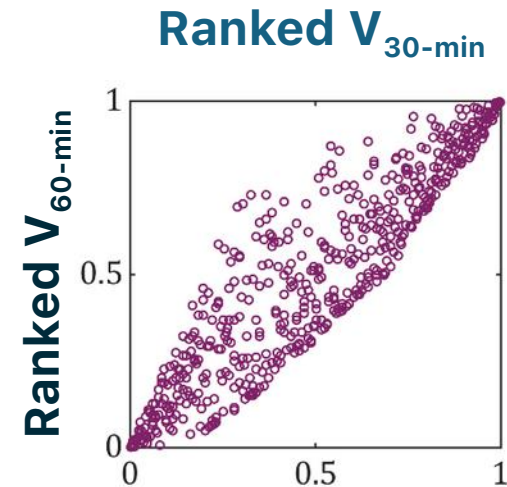
10-min

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360-min



Normalised **ranks** of accumulated precipitation volumes

* $|\tau| = 1 \Rightarrow$ perfect correlation, $|\tau| = 0 \Rightarrow$ absence of

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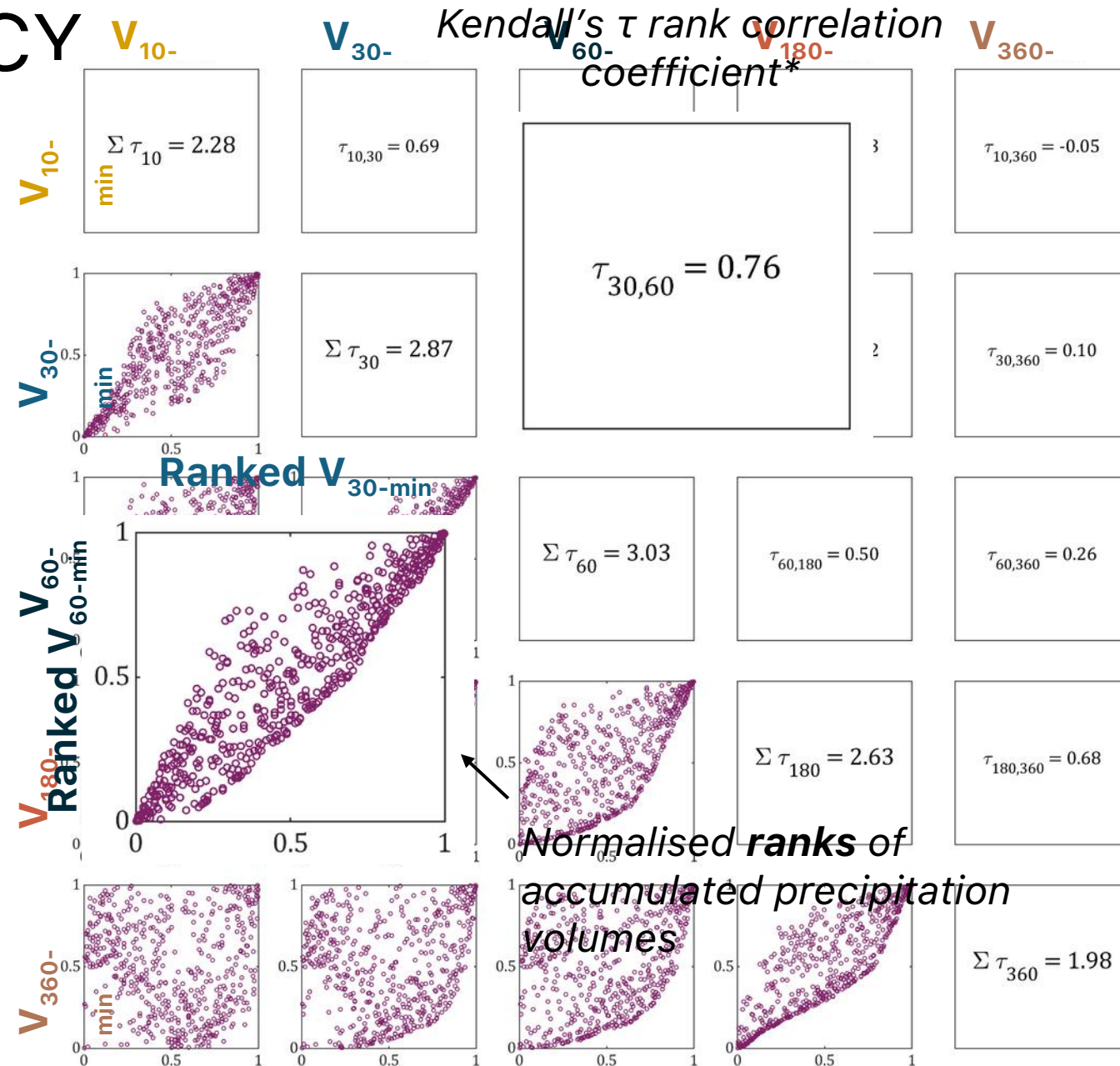
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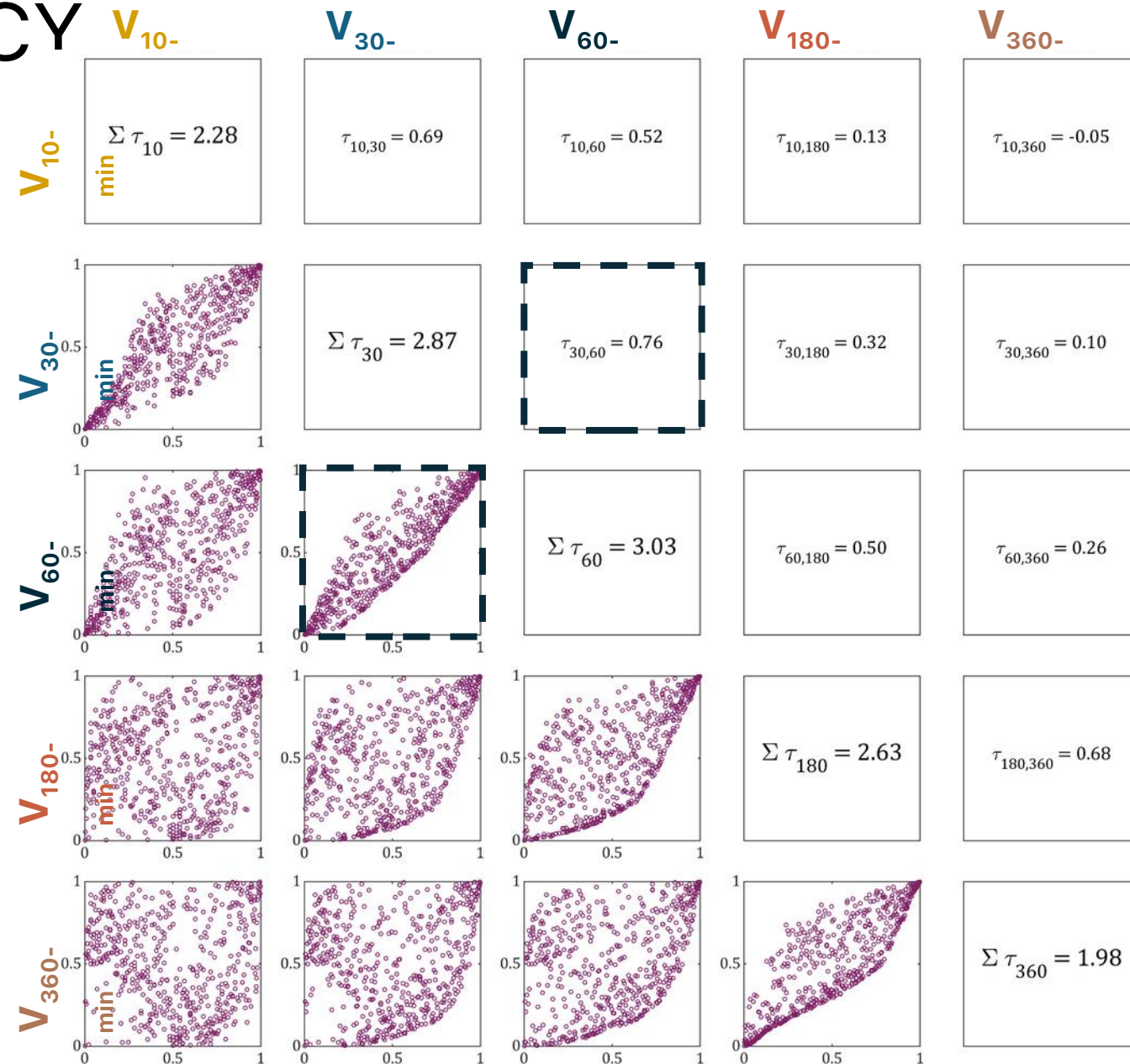
DURATION-FREQUENCY DEPENDENCIES

How are intensities across the different duration intervals correlated?

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Highest correlation

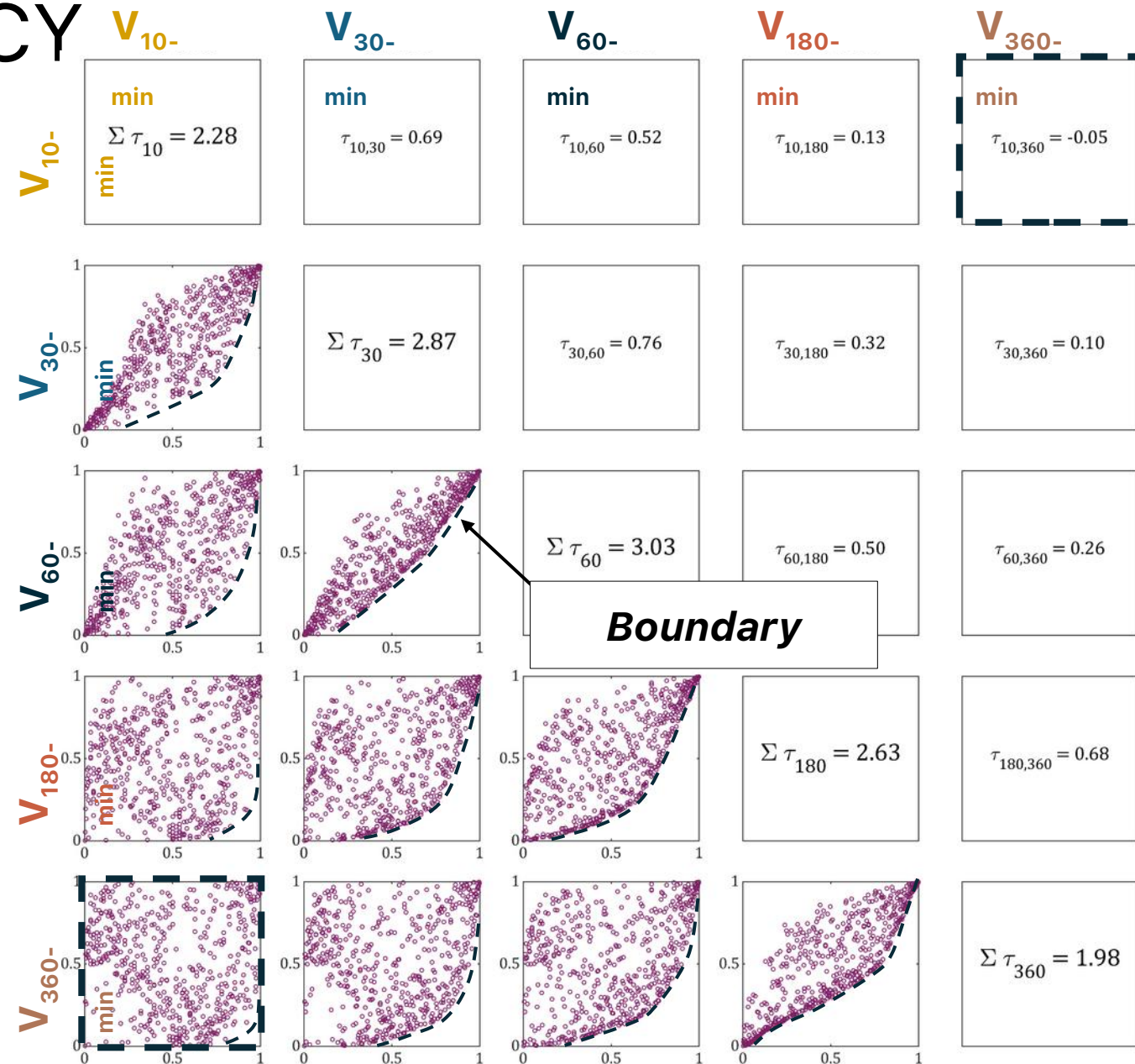
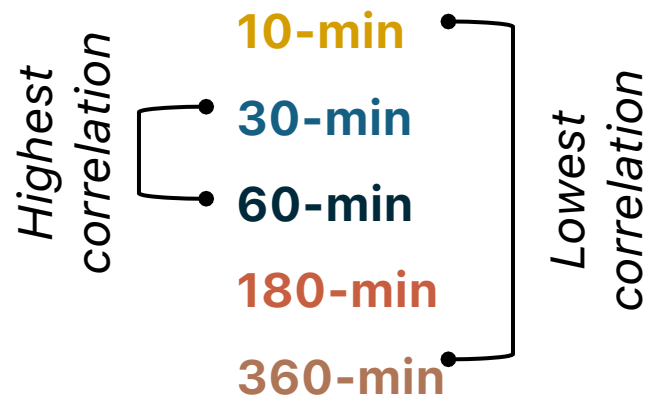
- 10-min
- 30-min
- 60-min
- 180-min
- 360-min



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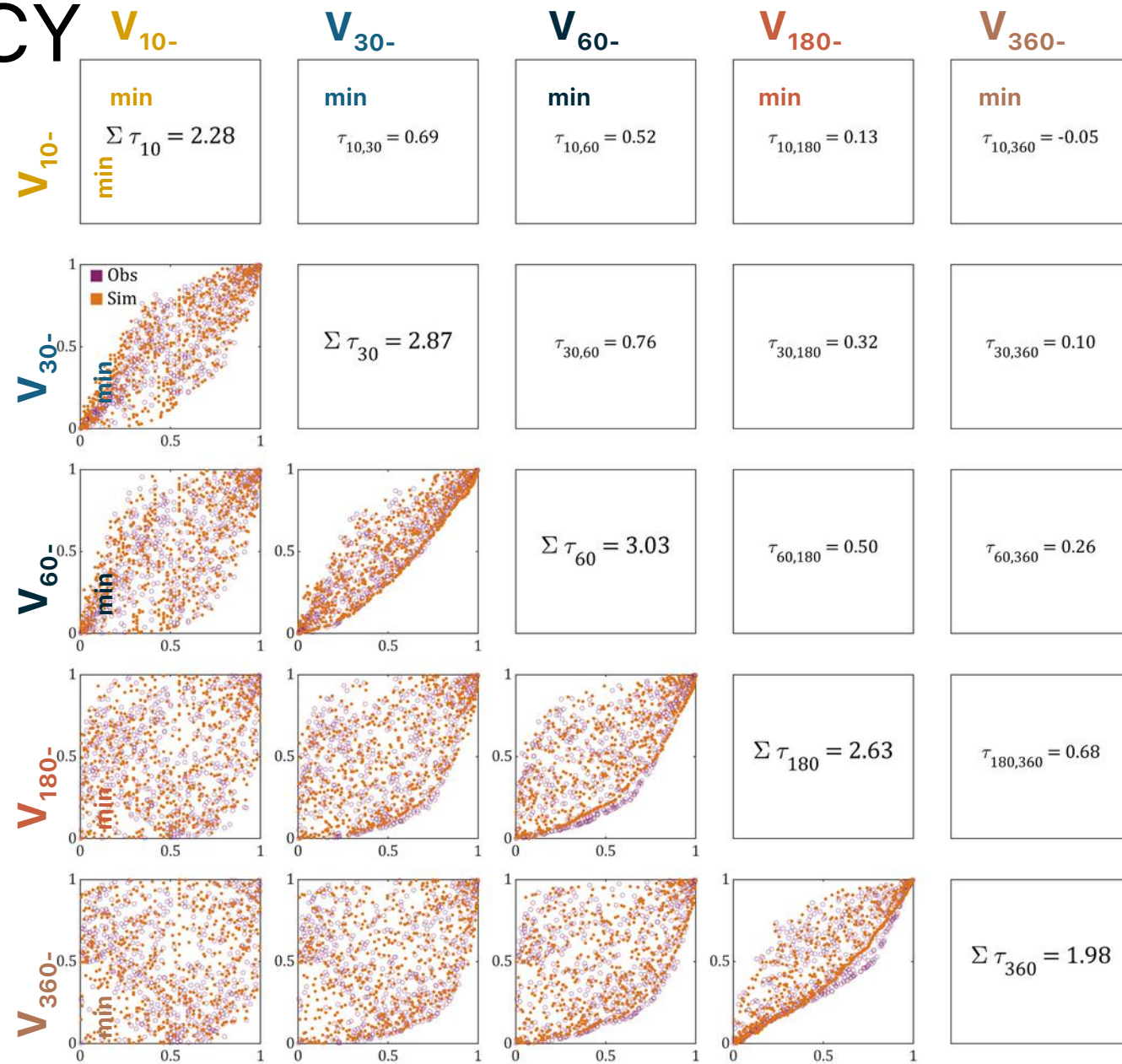


DURATION-FREQUENCY DEPENDENCIES

How are intensities across the different duration intervals correlated?

- Dependence structure between maximum accumulated precipitation volumes over different duration intervals:

Modelled with copula



SIMULATING DURATION-FREQUENCY SAMPLES

Can we simulate precipitation samples that satisfy the observed duration-frequency dependencies?

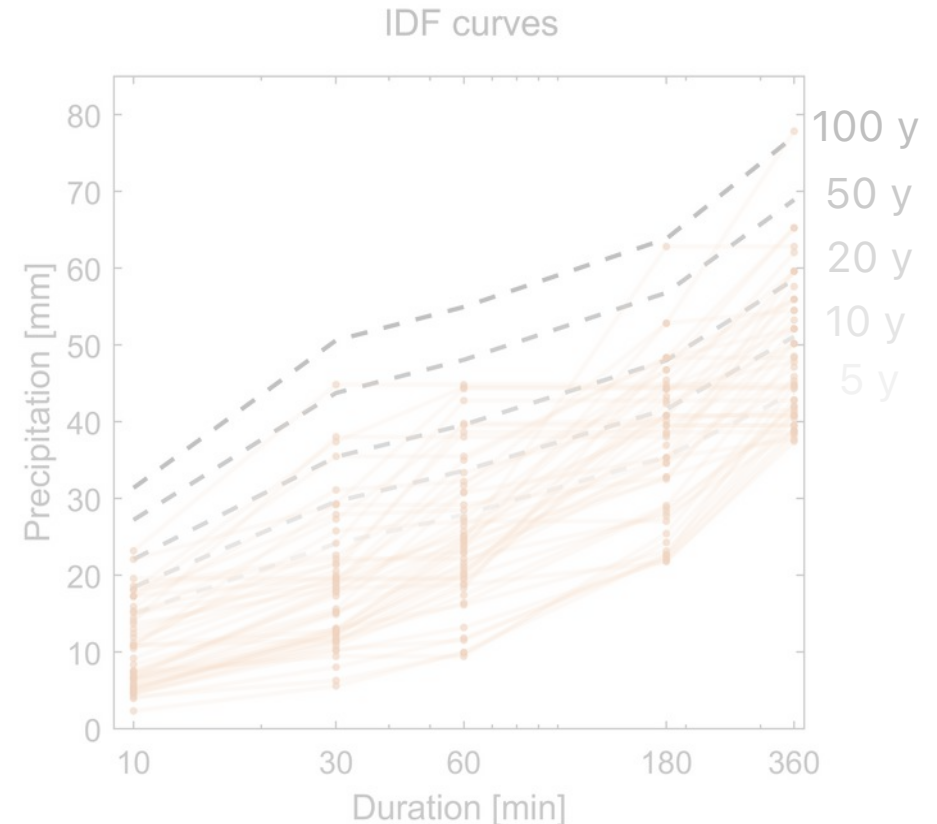
Multivariate joint distribution of precipitation volumes over different durations

- Dependence structure between different durations (modelled by copula)

AND

- Univariate distribution

Example: *IDF profiles for 100 random events*



SIMULATING DURATION-FREQUENCY SAMPLES

Can we simulate precipitation samples that satisfy the observed duration-frequency dependencies?

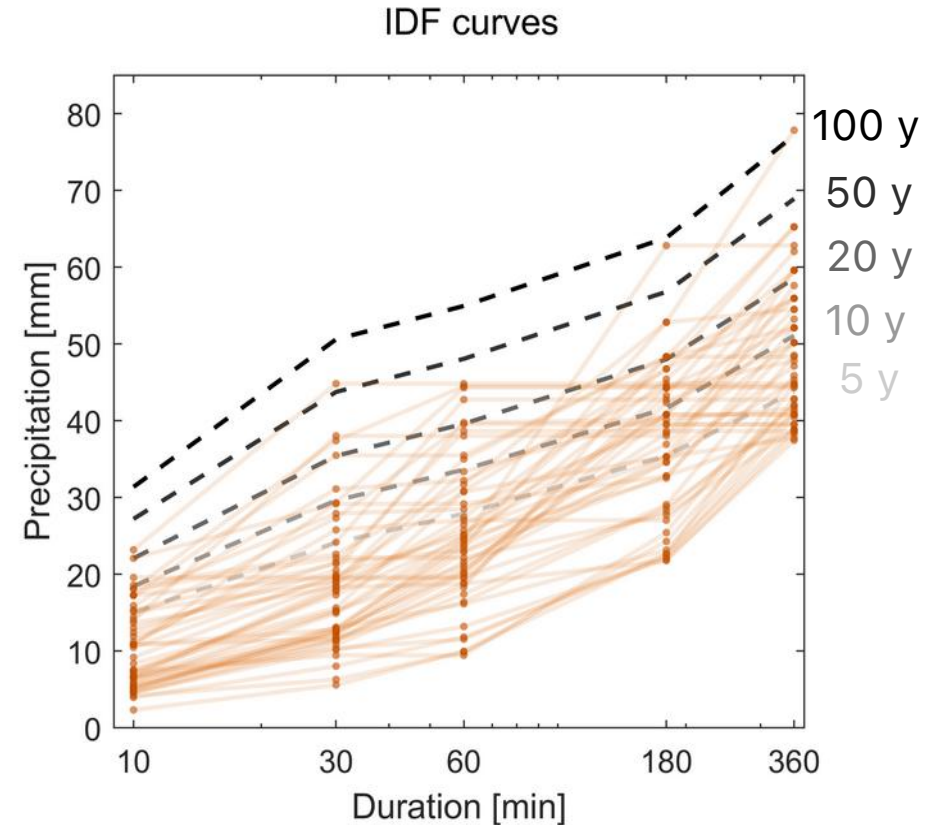
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SIMULATING DURATION-FREQUENCY SAMPLES

Can we simulate precipitation samples that satisfy the observed duration-frequency dependencies?

Multivariate joint distribution

- Dependence structure between variables (modelled by copula)

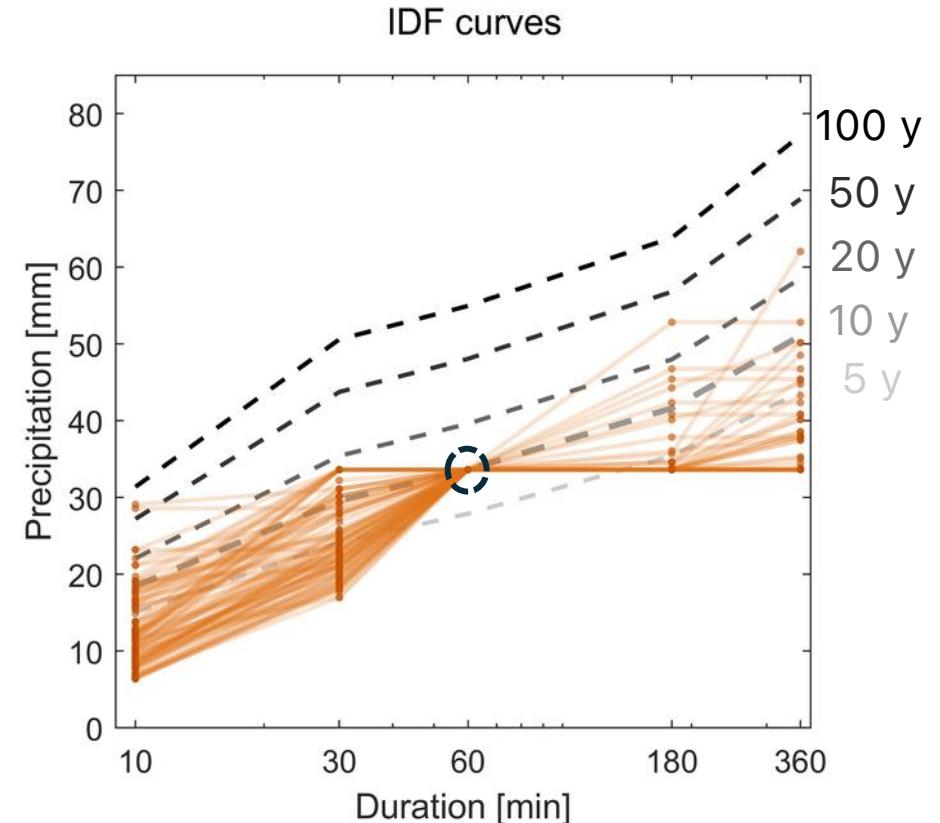
AND

- Univariate distribution

Conditional sampling

- 'Pivot point'

Example: *IDF profiles for 100 events with 10-y return period on the 60-min duration interval*



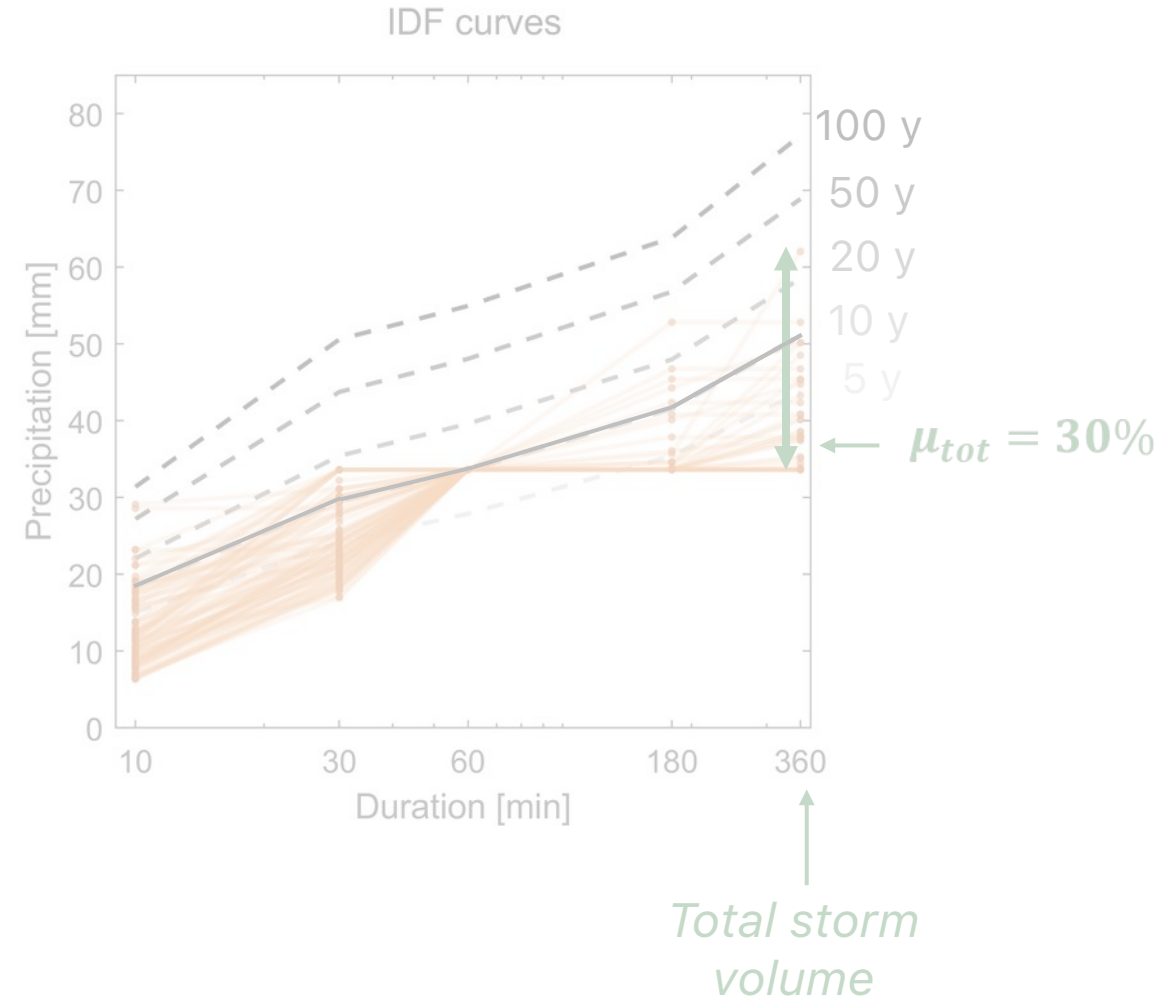
SIMULATING DURATION-FREQUENCY SAMPLES

How does the standard method compare with design storms that reproduce the observed duration-frequency

Relative difference in the **total storm volume**

- Average: +30%
- Ranging from +34% to -22%

Example: *IDF profiles for 100 events with 10-y return period on the 60-min duration interval*



SIMULATING DURATION-FREQUENCY SAMPLES

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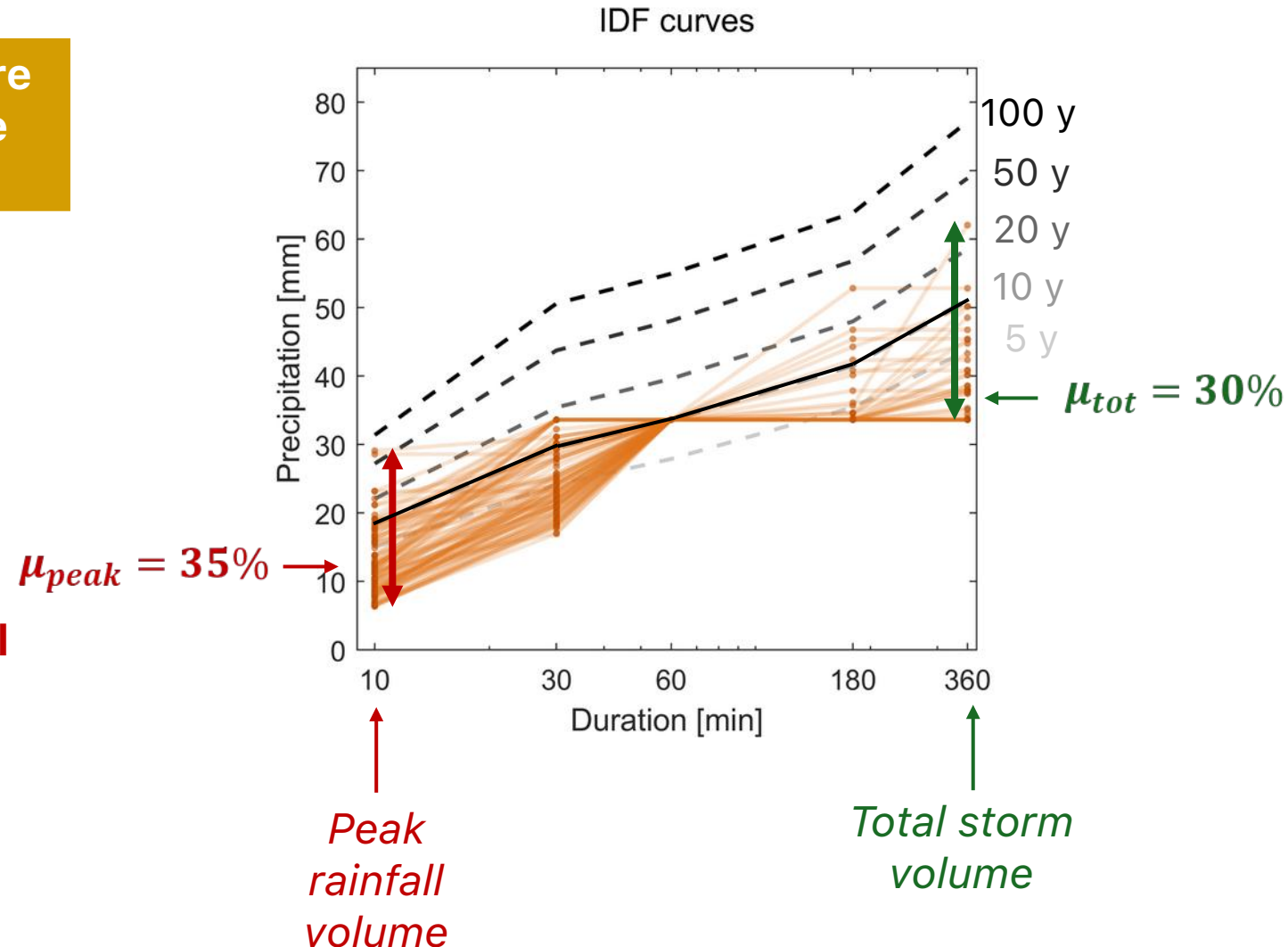
Relative difference in the **total storm volume**

- Average: +30%
- Ranging from +34% to -22%

Relative difference in the **peak rainfall volume**

- Average: +35%
- Ranging from +66% to -43%

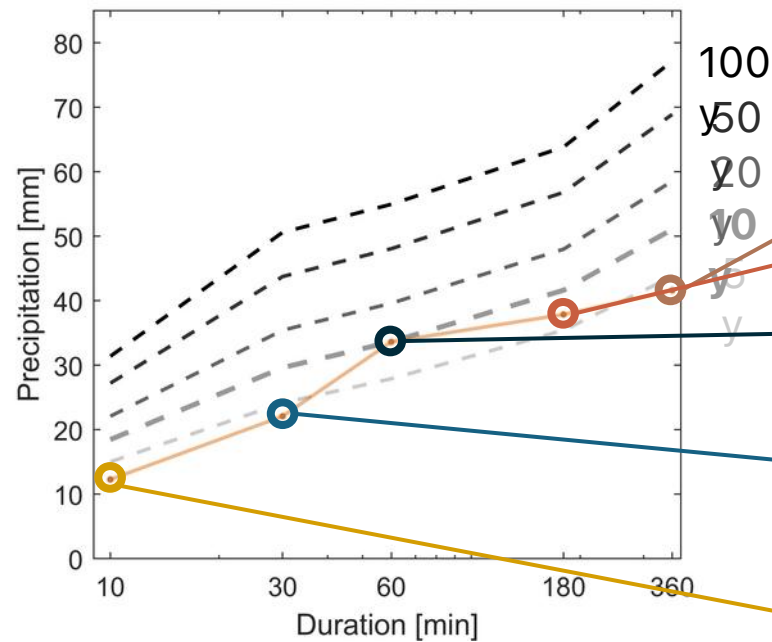
Example: *IDF profiles for 100 events with 10-y return period on the 60-min duration interval*



SIMULATING DESIGN STORMS

1

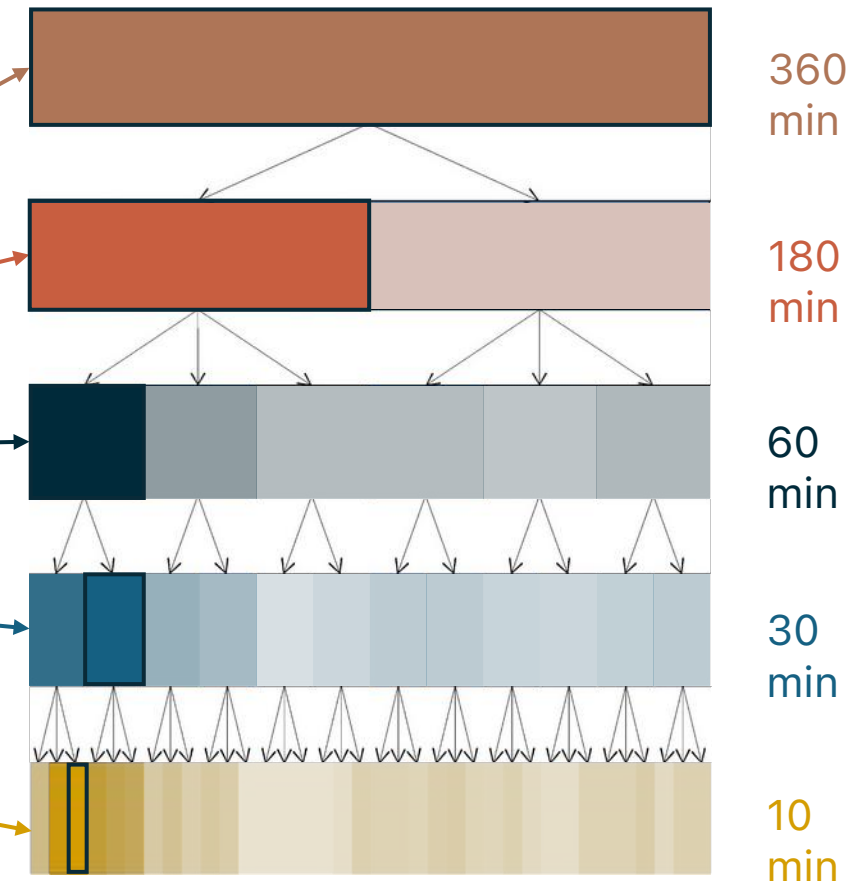
Copula-based approach for IDF profile sampling



2

Temporal disaggregation of

rainfall Constrained micro-canonical cascade model

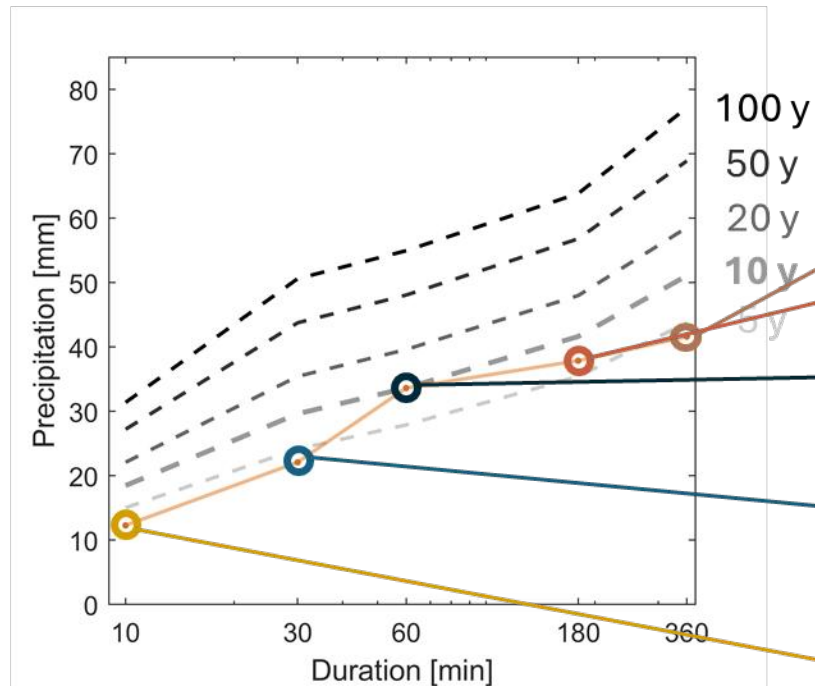


Müller-Thomy, 2020

SIMULATING DESIGN STORMS

1

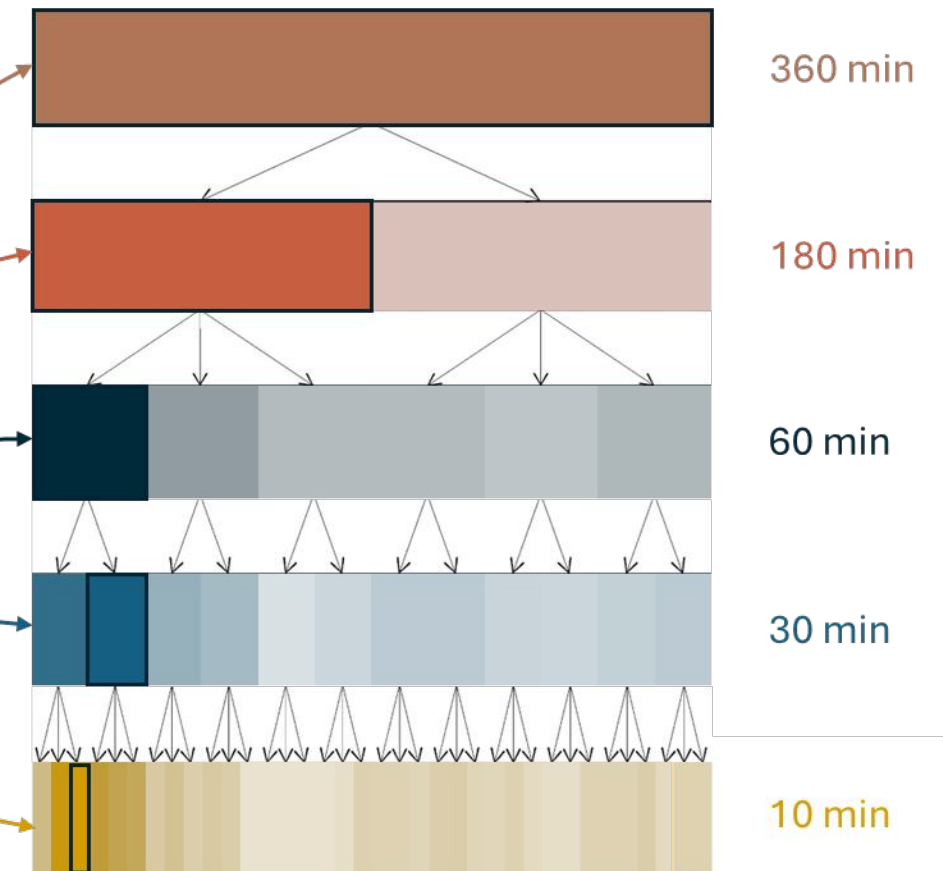
**Copula-based approach
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2

Temporal disaggregation of rainfall

Constrained micro-canonical cascade model



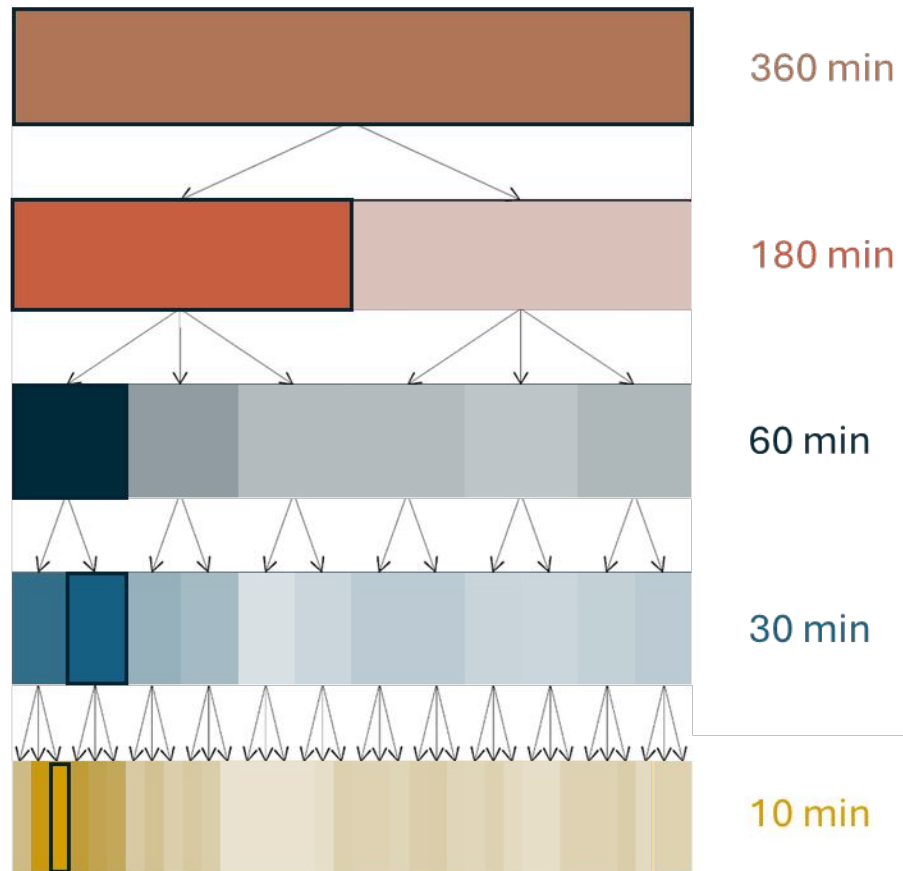
Müller-Thomy, 2020

SIMULATING DESIGN STORMS

2

Temporal disaggregation of rainfall

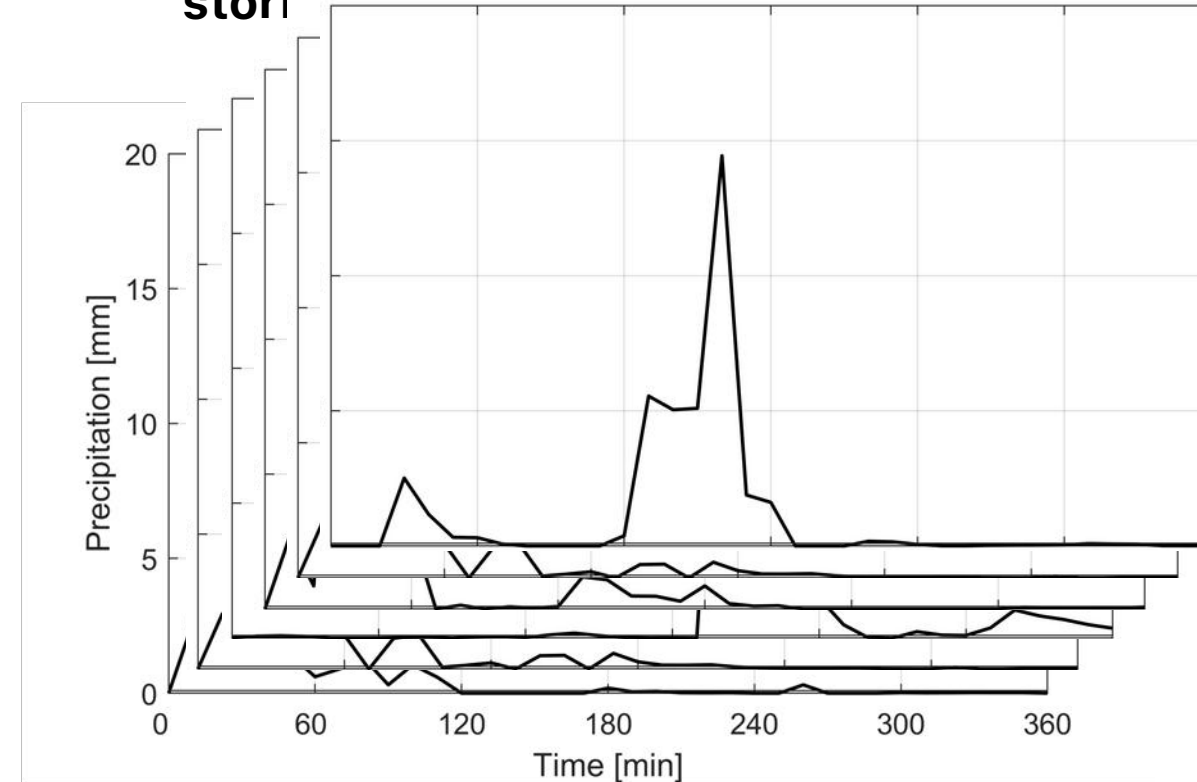
Constrained micro-canonical cascade model



Müller-Thomy, 2020

3

Ensemble of realistic design storms



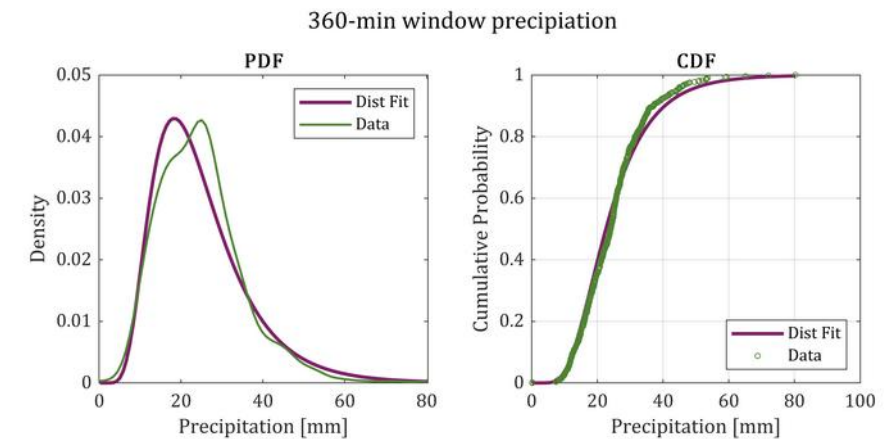
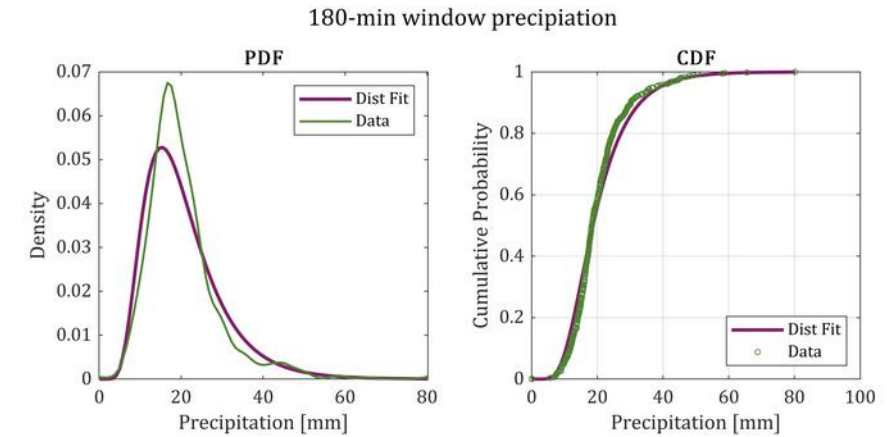
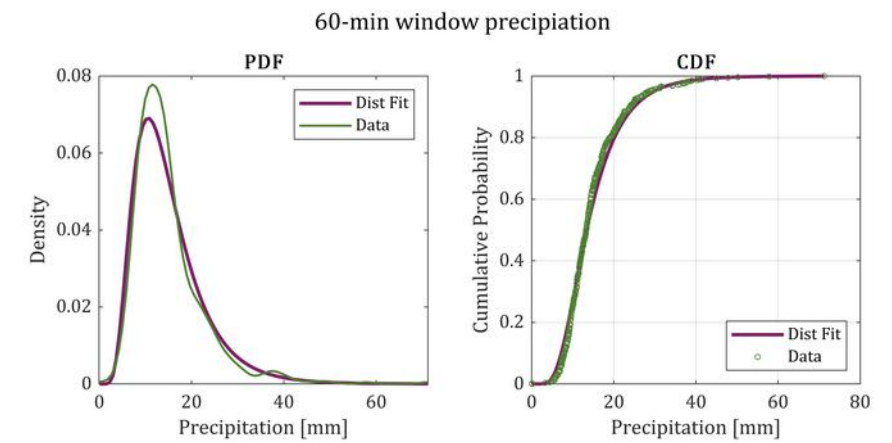
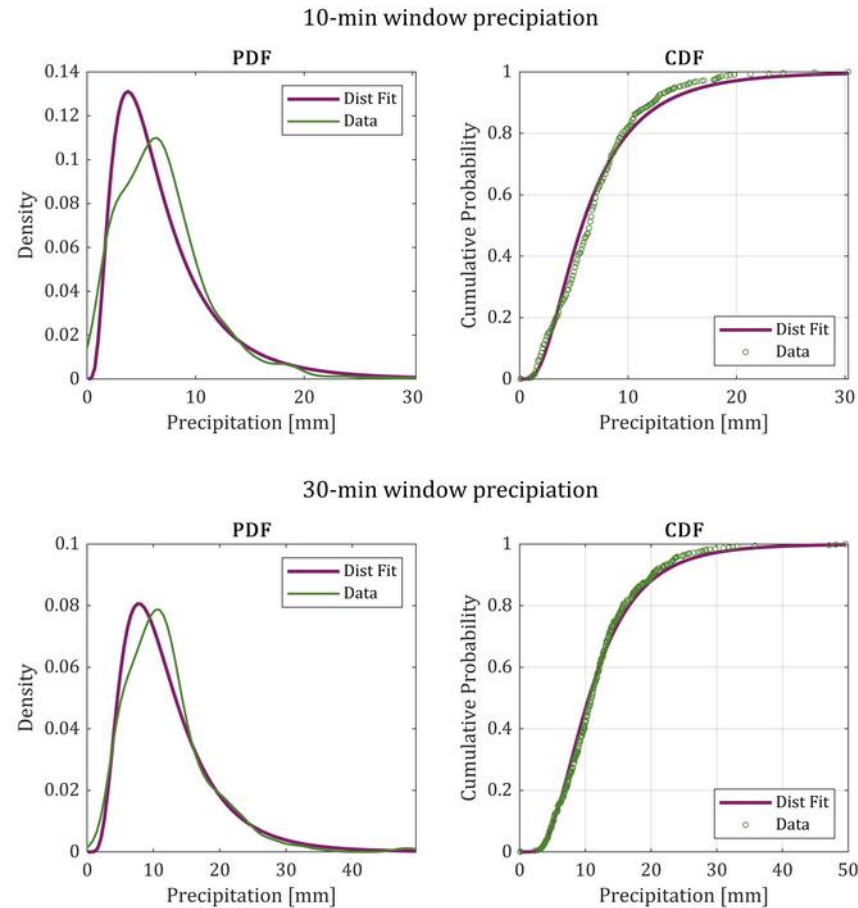
Summary

- Model generates storms that account for the joint return periods over different durations
- High variability in possible duration-frequency profiles
- Model highlights the overestimation of total precipitation volumes by the common design storm sampling methods

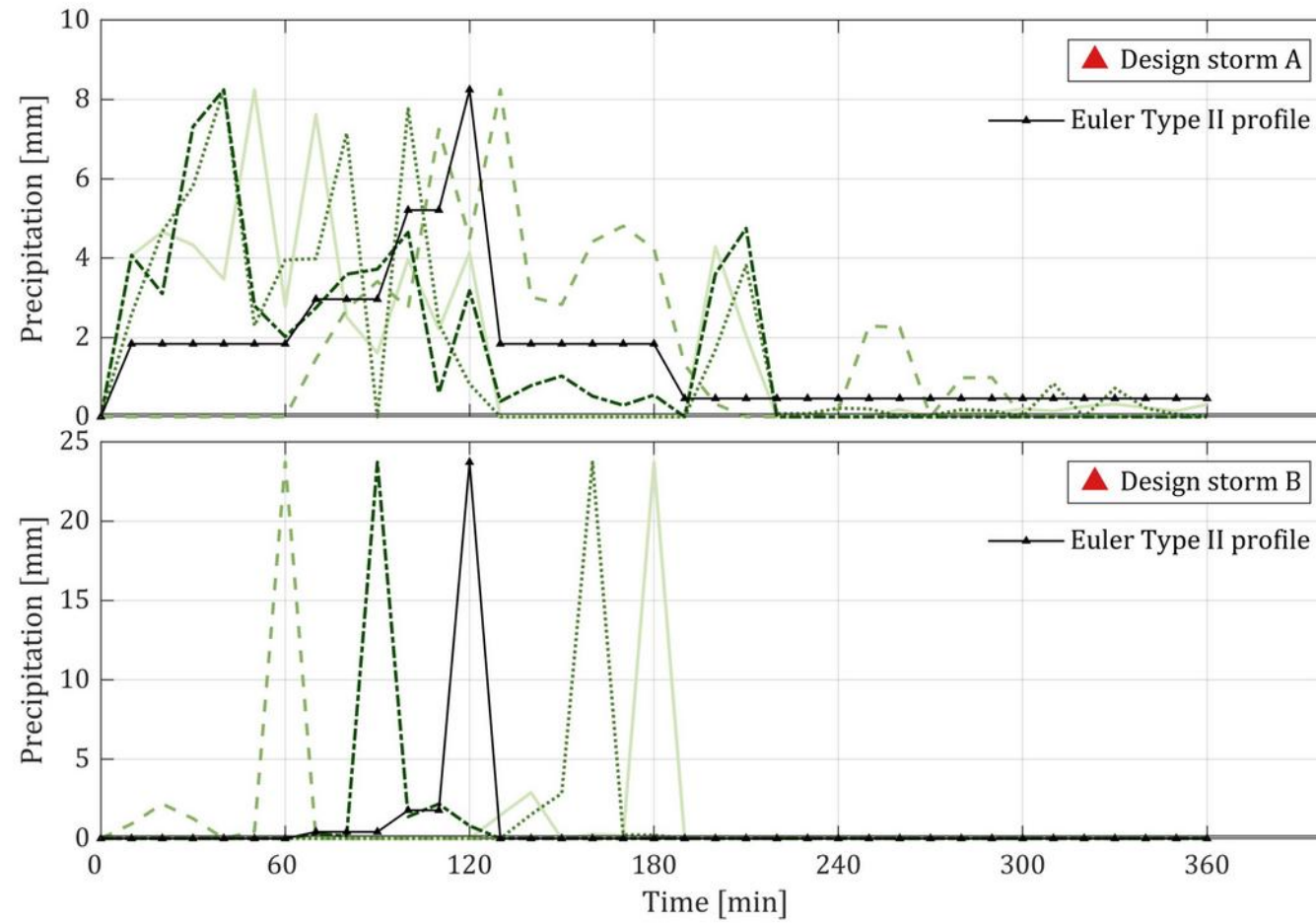
Thank you!

Supplementary material

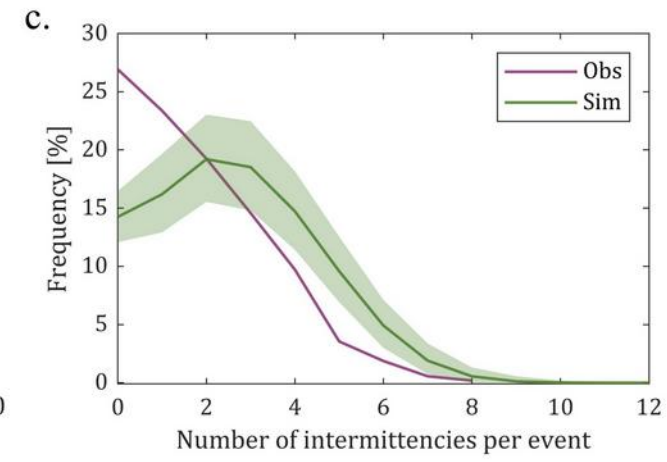
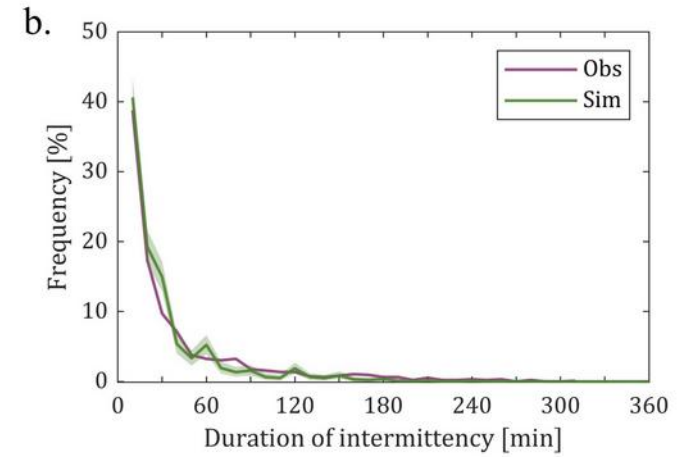
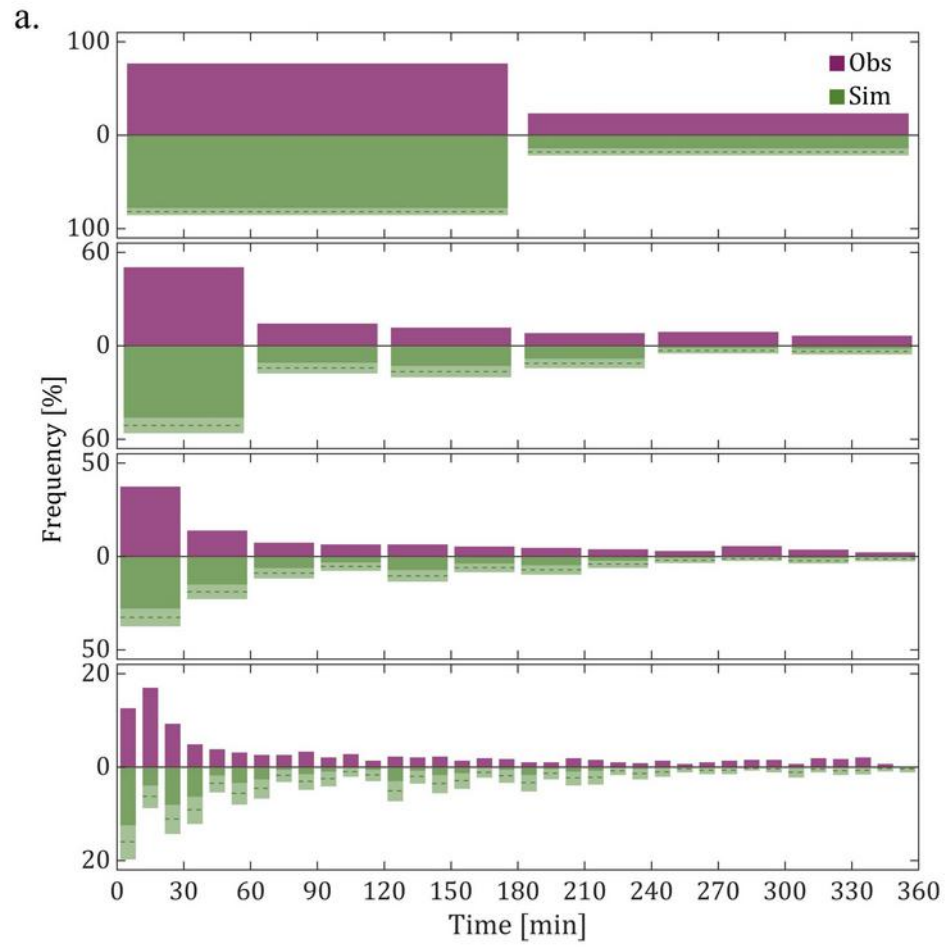
Marginal distributions



Euler Type II



Model validation



Relative difference of the total storm volume

	5-y			10-y			20-y			50-y			100-y		
	<i>q</i> ₁	<i>μ</i>	<i>q</i> ₉₉	<i>q</i> ₁	<i>μ</i>	<i>q</i> ₉₉	<i>q</i> ₁	<i>μ</i>	<i>q</i> ₉₉	<i>q</i> ₁	<i>μ</i>	<i>q</i> ₉₉	<i>q</i> ₁	<i>μ</i>	<i>q</i> ₉₉
10 min	-32	42	66	-13	48	62	-2	52	62	16	56	61	23	56	59
30 min	-36	31	45	-22	34	42	-7	35	39	7	35	36	15	34	34
60 min	-42	26	36	-22	30	34	-2	31	32	16	30	30	20	29	29
180 min	-32	16	19	-17	17	18	-6	17	18	5	17	18	15	17	17
360 min	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0