



# Analysis and stochastical modelling of extreme rainfall events

## Application in the spanish mediterranean region

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- Introduction
- Stochastic multidimensional rainfall model RAINGEN
- Events analysis
- Parameters estimation
- Generation of synthetic events
- Conclusions and outlook





# Introduction

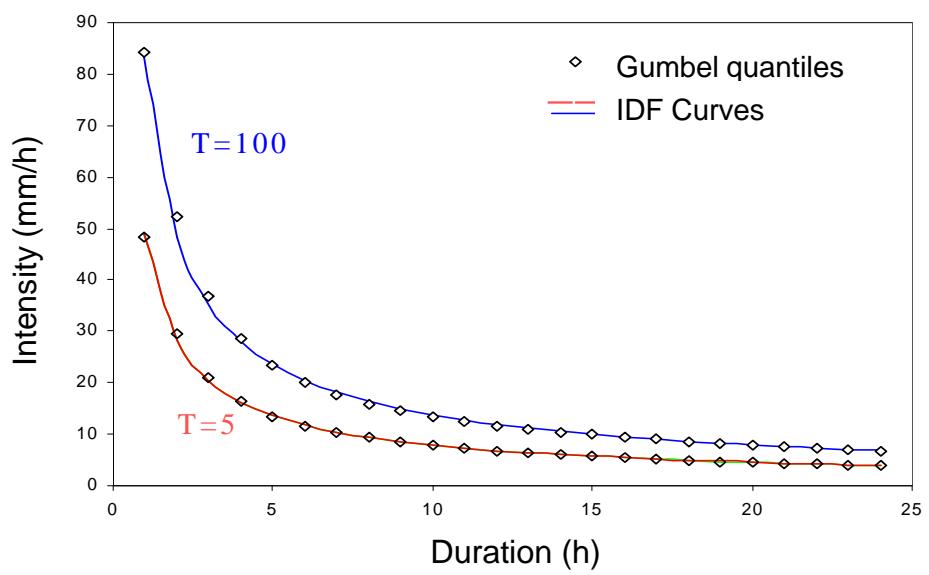
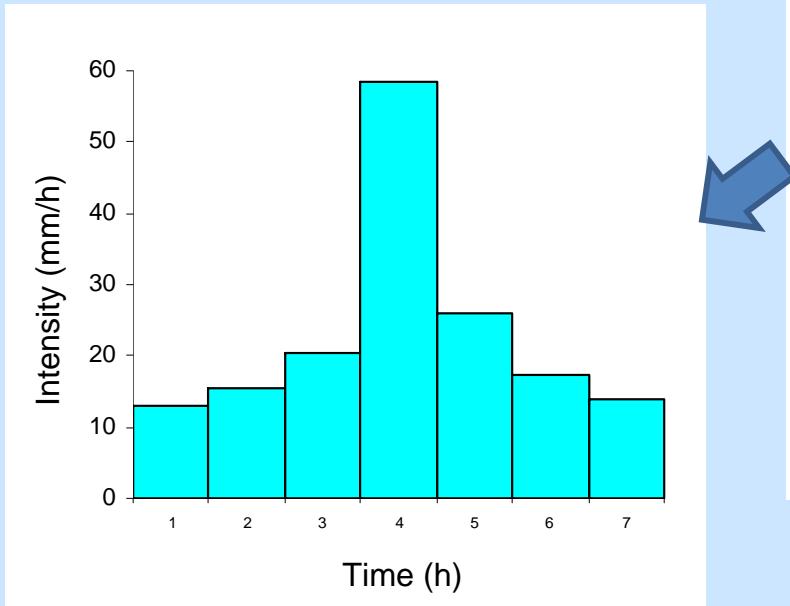
- Master Thesis in the frame of a broader project (*Flood protection strategies in the Marina Alta region*)
- Contribution: generation of the rainfall input, convective extreme events





# Introduction

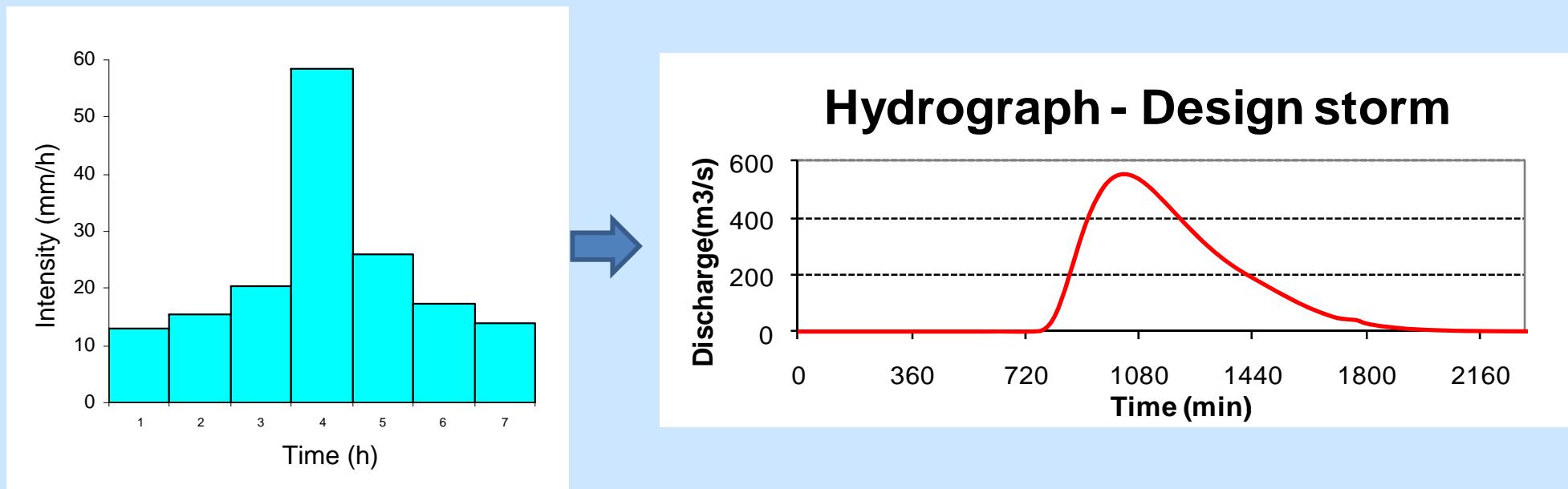
- Classic approach of the design storm – design flood





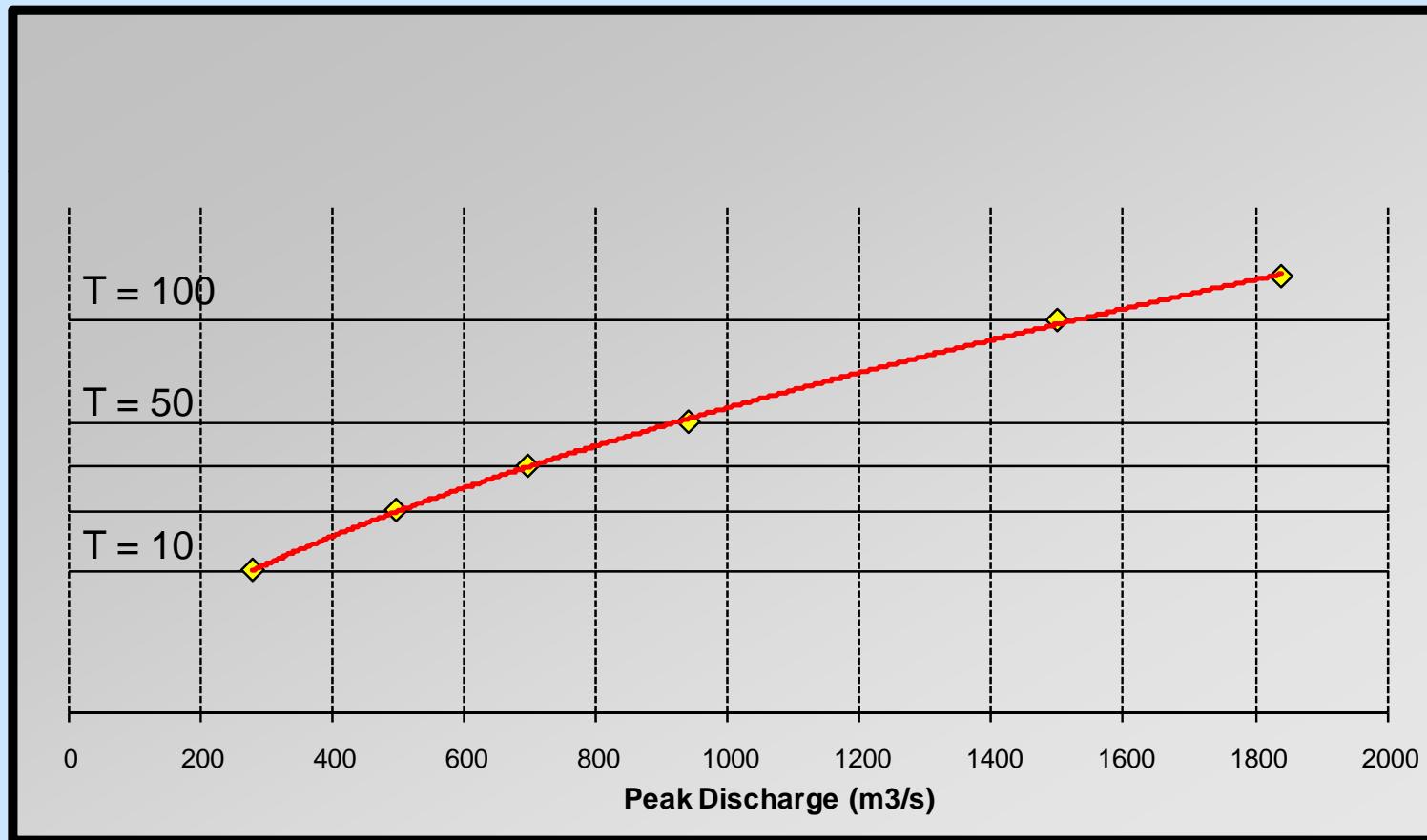
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- Classic approach of the design storm – design flood





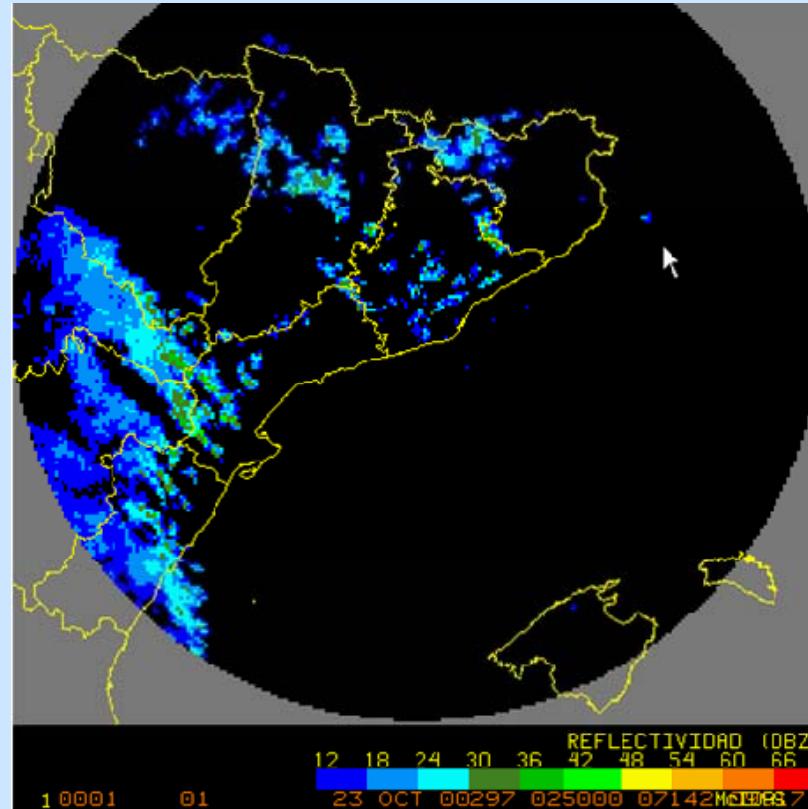
# Introduction





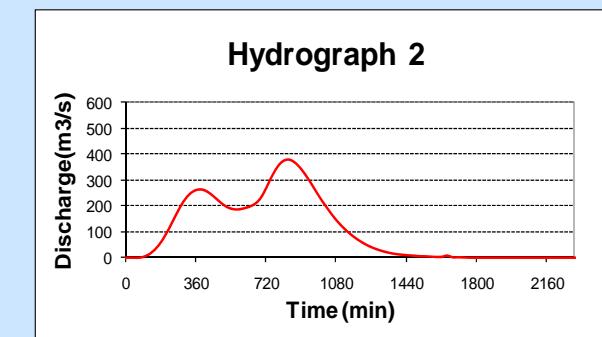
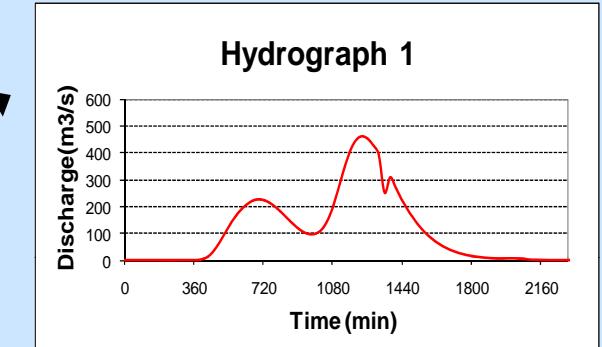
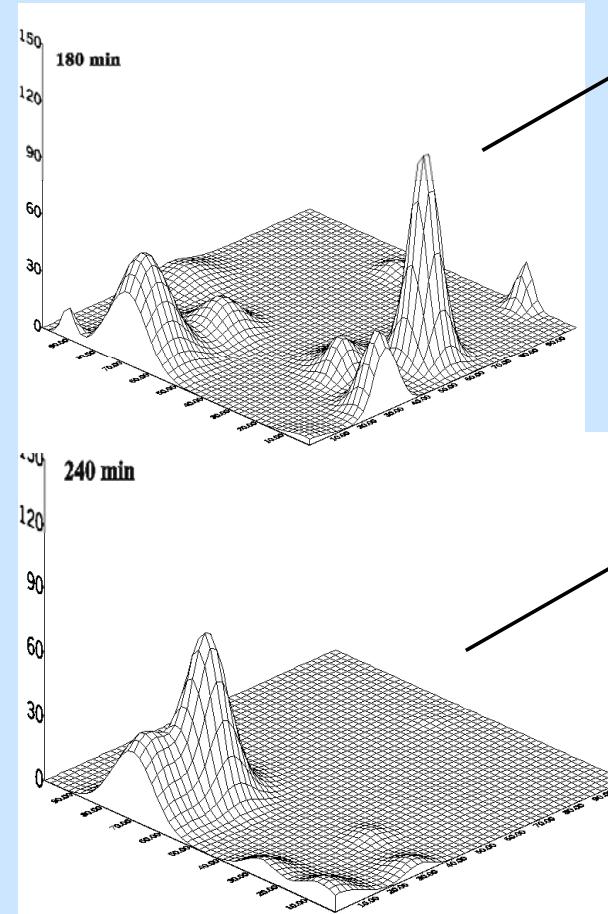
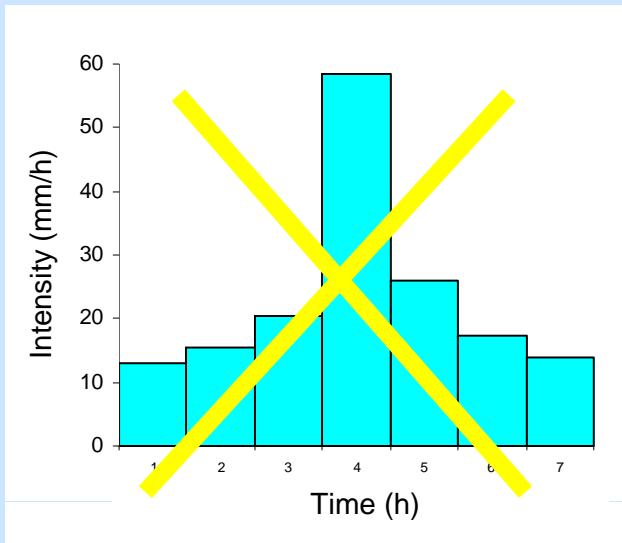
# Introduction

- Observed reality – radar



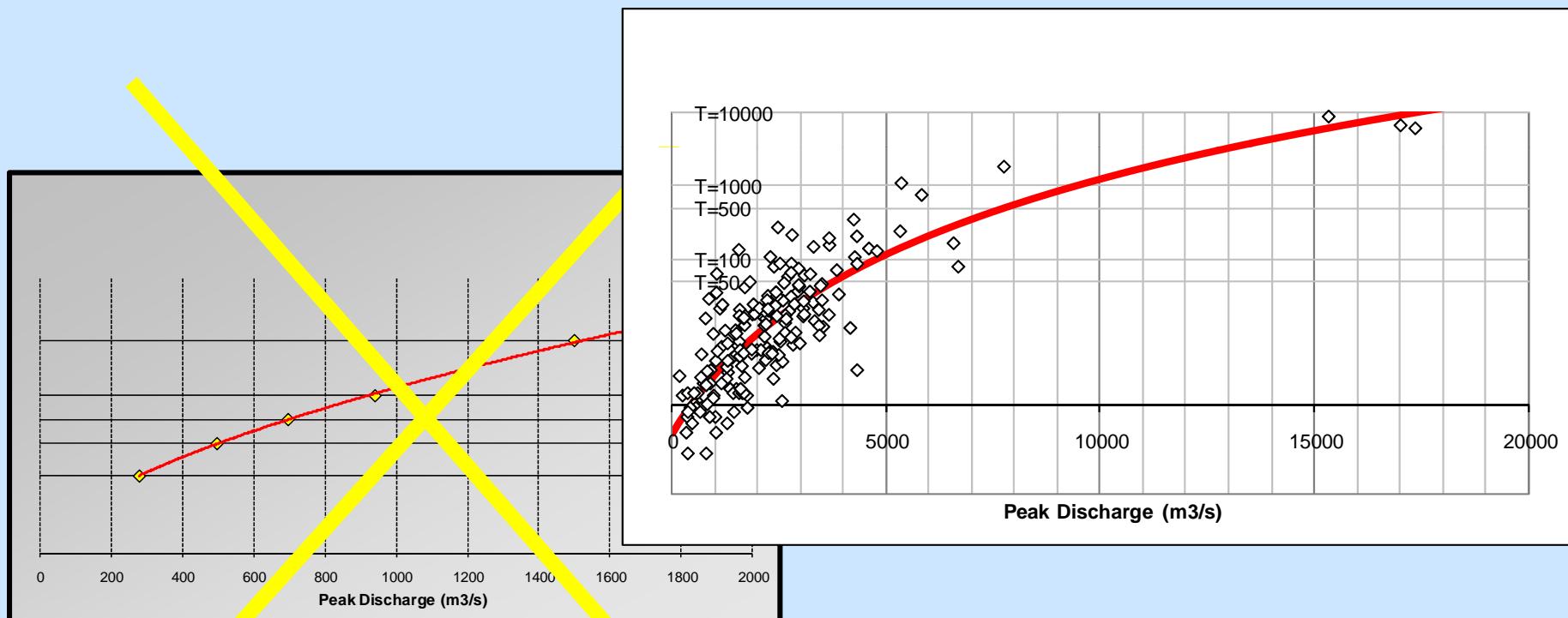


# Introduction





# Introduction





# Introduction

- Model requirements
  - Realistic spatial and temporal rainfall distribution, similar to observed patterns
  - Ability to generate high return period events
  - Connection to distributed rainfall-runoff models





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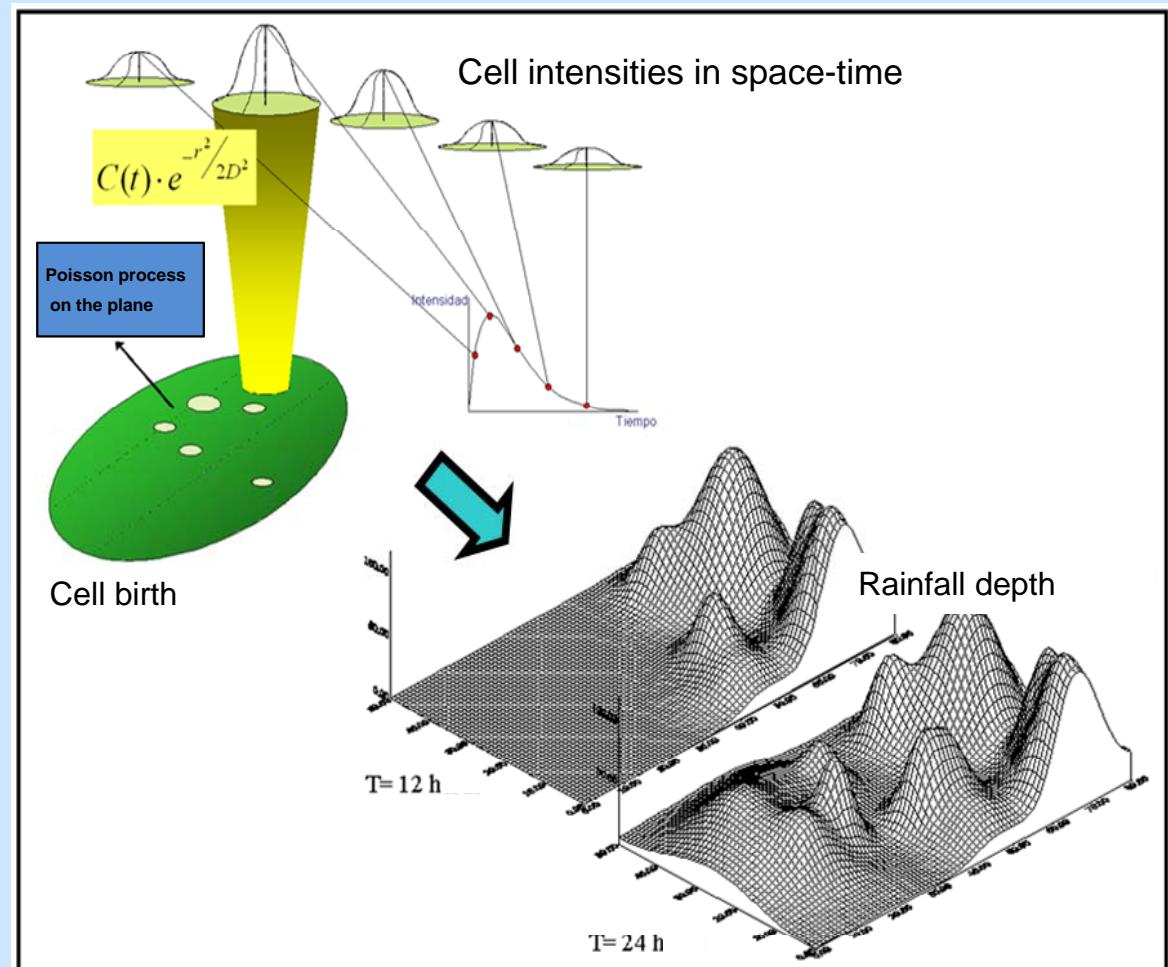
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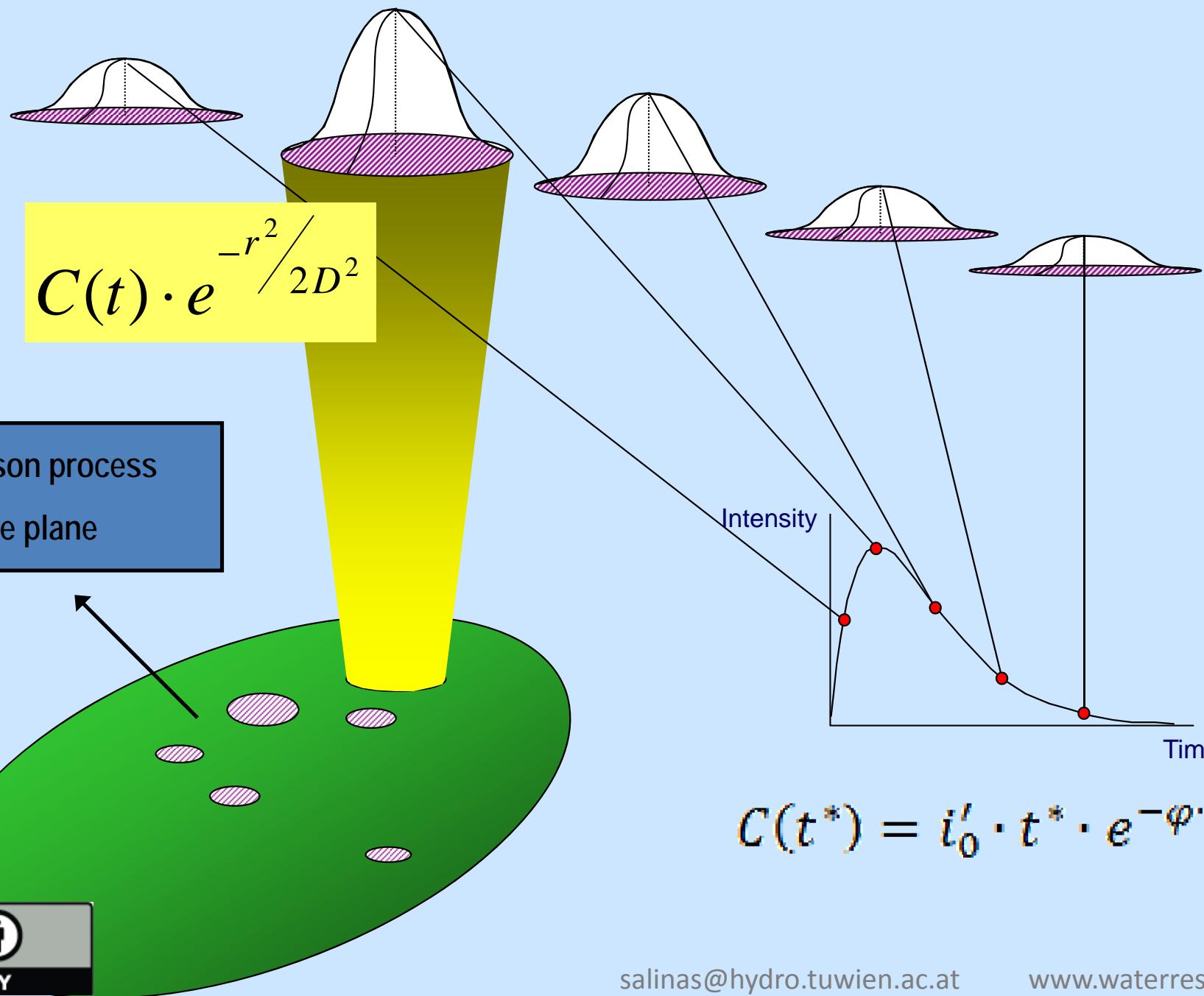
# RAINGEN Model

- Event based
- Stochastic model
- Multidimensional
- Convective cell as rainfall generating unit
- Random birth in time and space
- Spatial and temporal attenuation of cell intensity



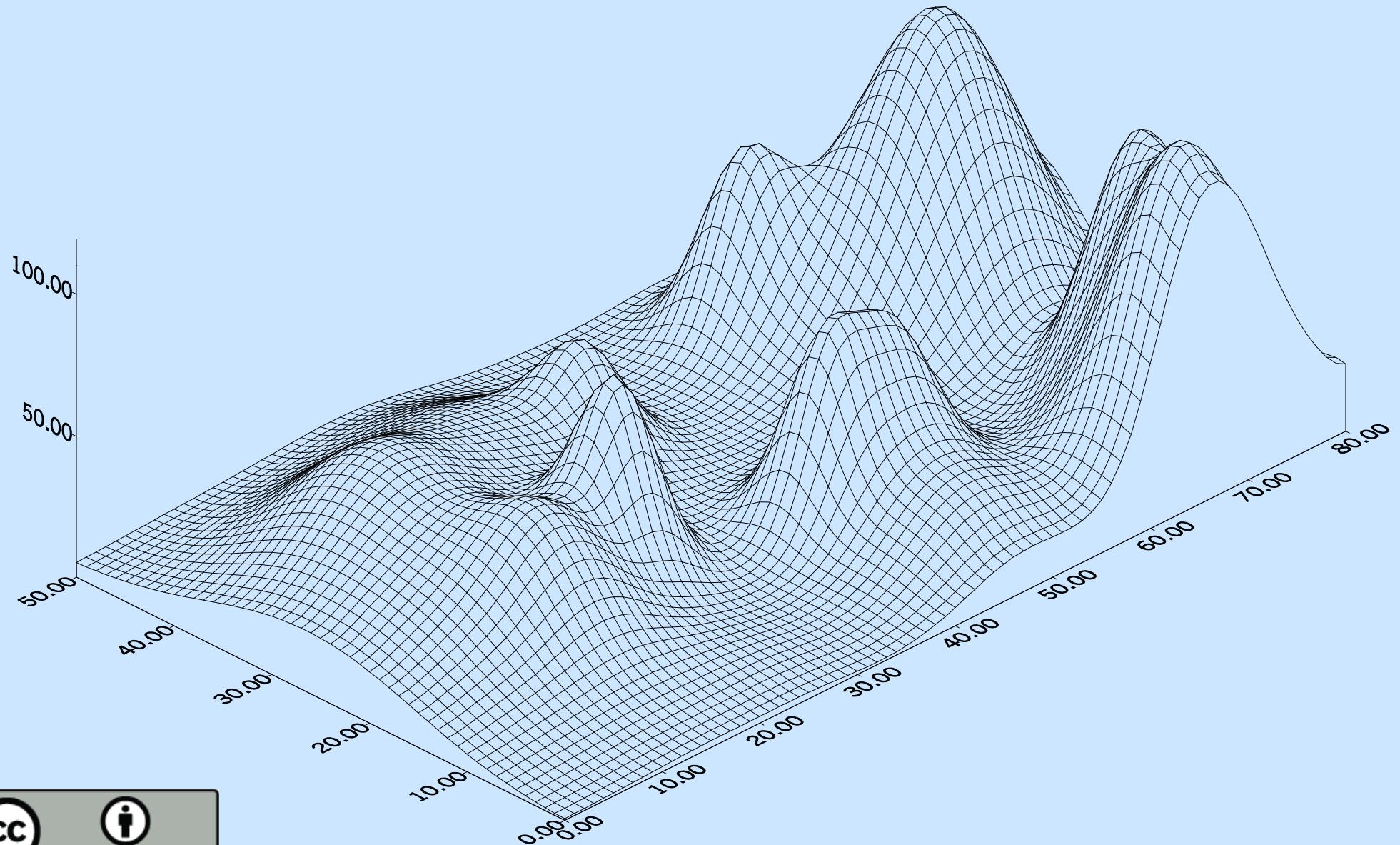


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# RAINGEN Model

- Summary of model parameters

- Cell birth

Spatial (Poisson)  $\lambda$

Temporal (Erlang)  $n, \beta$

- Cell intensity

Maximum (Exponential)  $E[i_0]$

Spatial structure (Gamma)  $\delta, \theta$

Temporal structure  $\varphi$



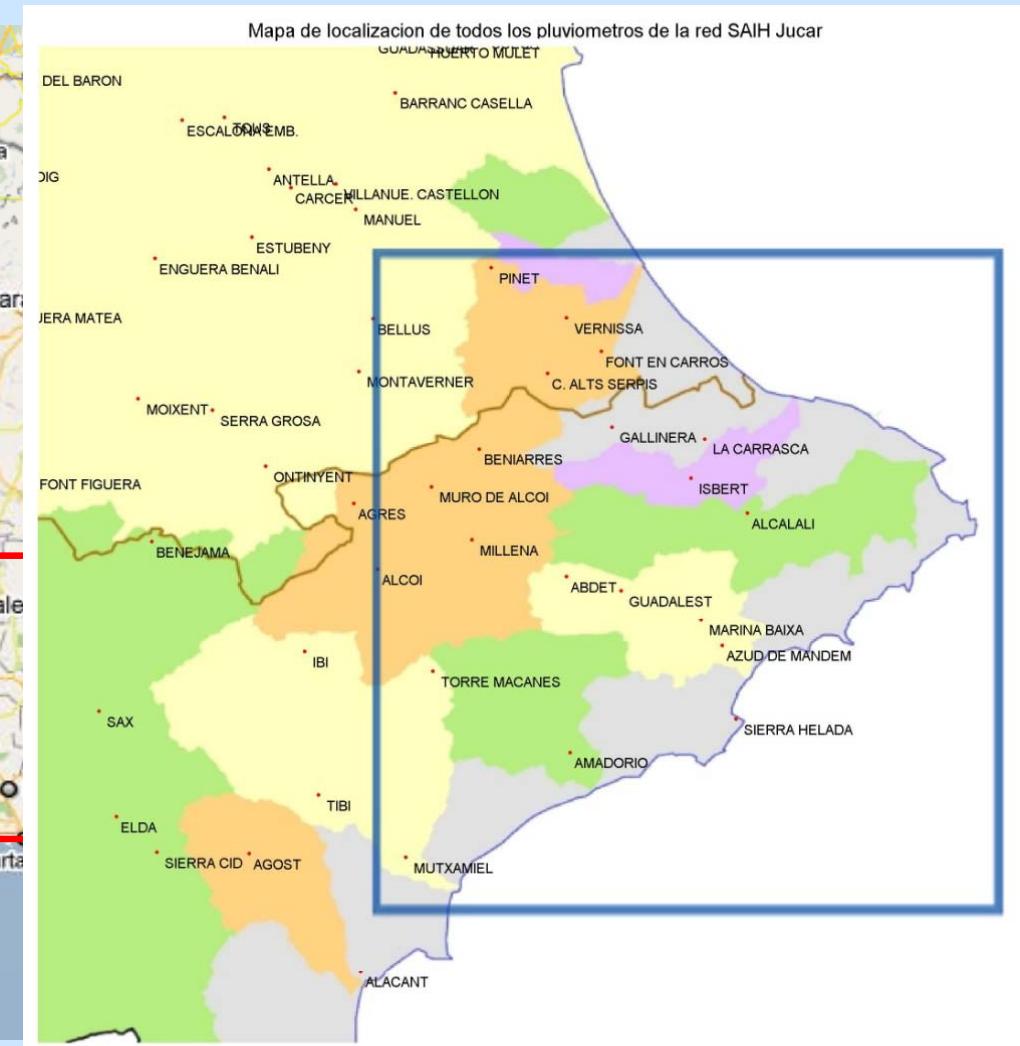
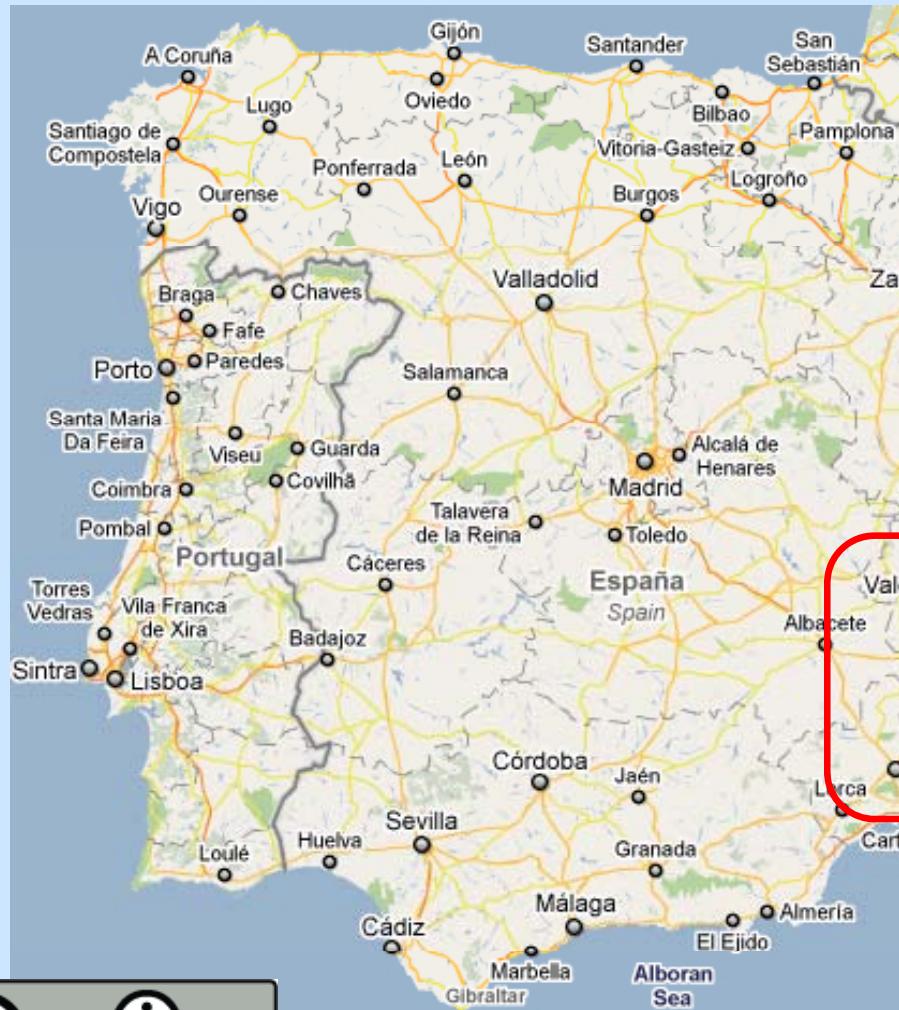
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# Events analysis





# Events analysis

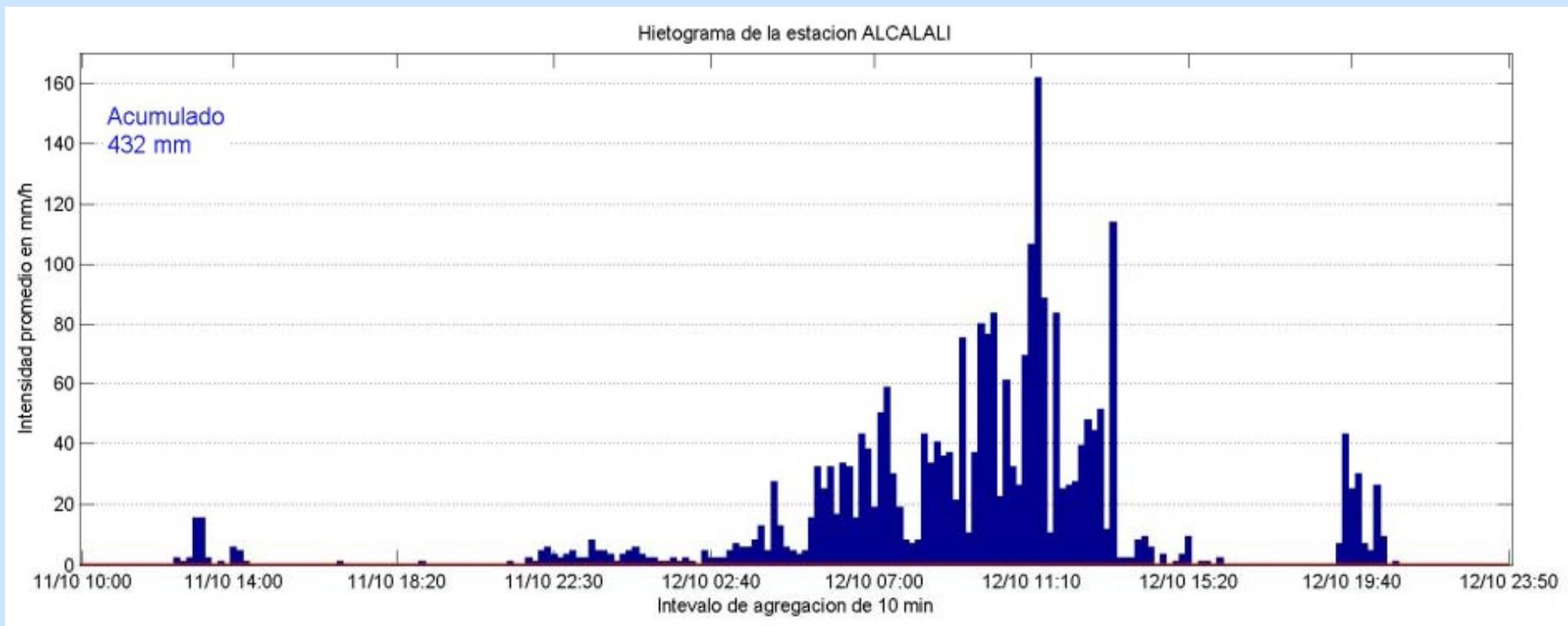
- Event selection
  - 11-12 November 1999
  - 23-25 October 2000
  - 14-16 February 2001
  - 6-8 May 2002
  - 15-16 April 2003
  - 17 November 2003
  - 11-12 October 2007
  - 9 October 2008
  - 27-29 September 2009





# Events analysis

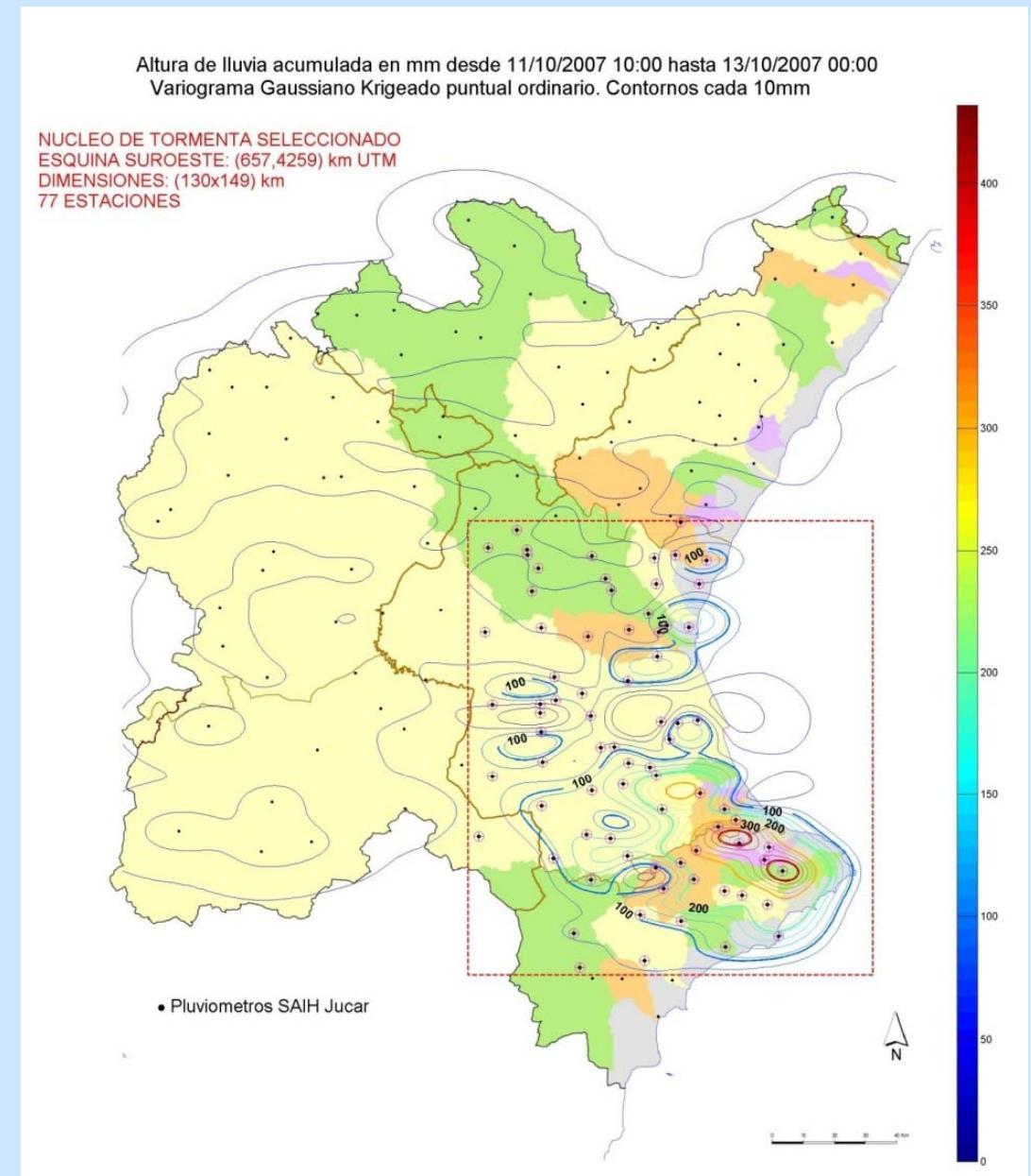
- Data record





# Events analysis

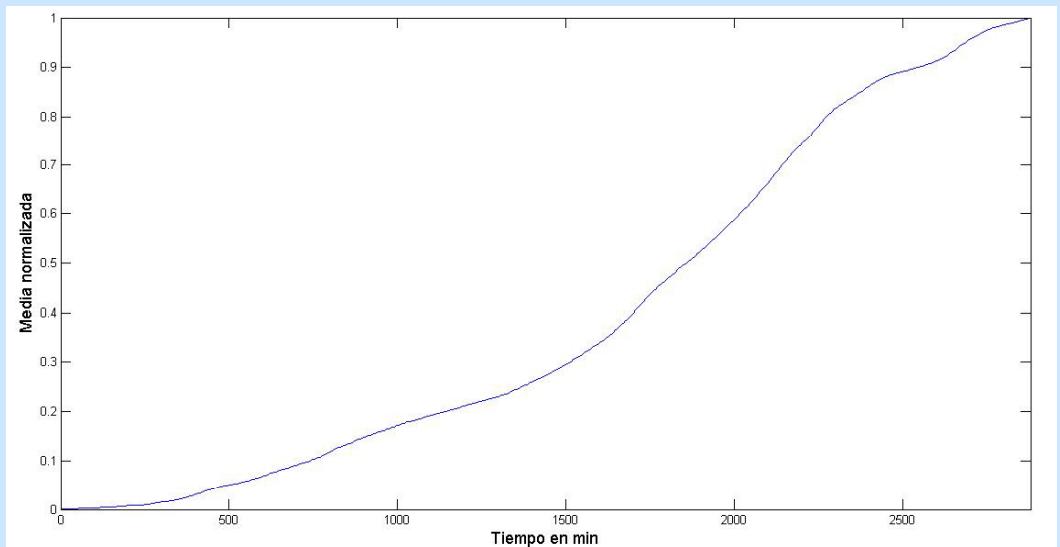
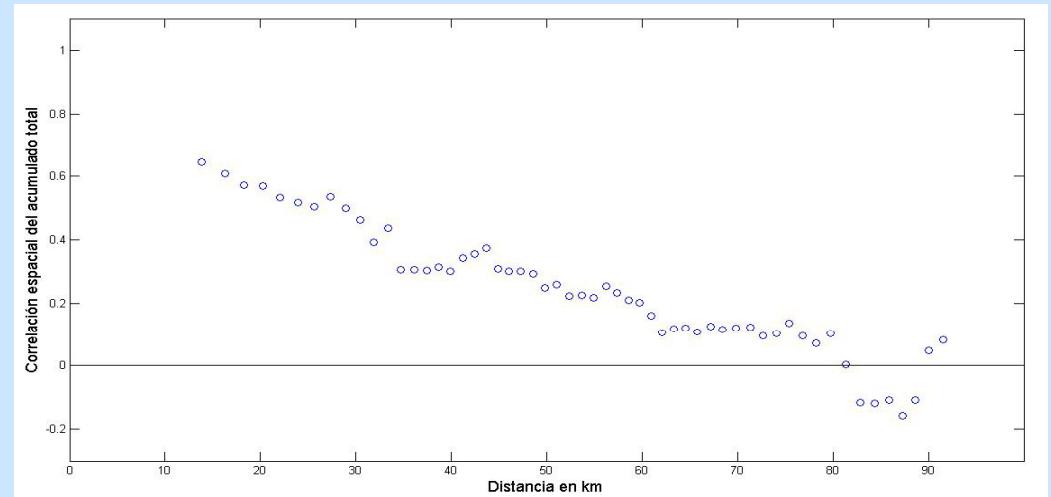
- Event visualization (kriging)
- Total rainfall depth and averaged intensities
- Selection of storm area





# Events analysis

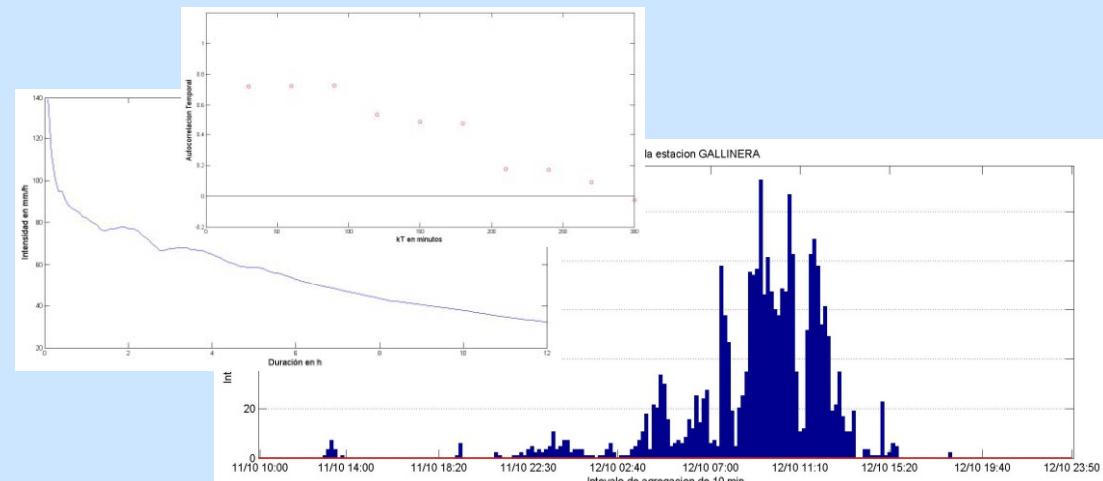
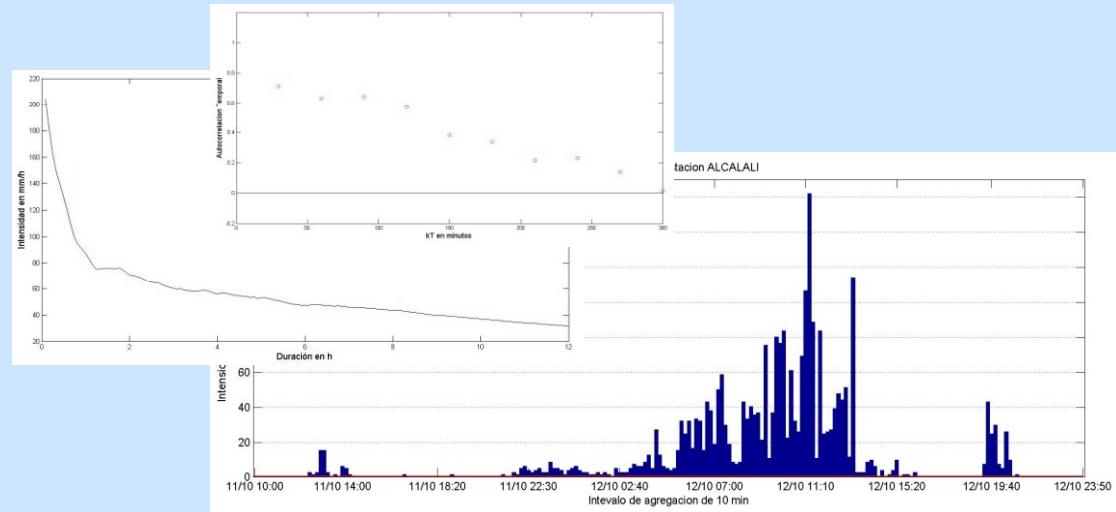
- Event duration
- Expected value of the final rainfall depth
- Variance of the final rainfall depth
- Spatial correlation of the final rainfall depth
- Normalized mean function





# Events analysis

- 4 most representative stations
- Empirical ID curves
- Temporal autocorrelation function





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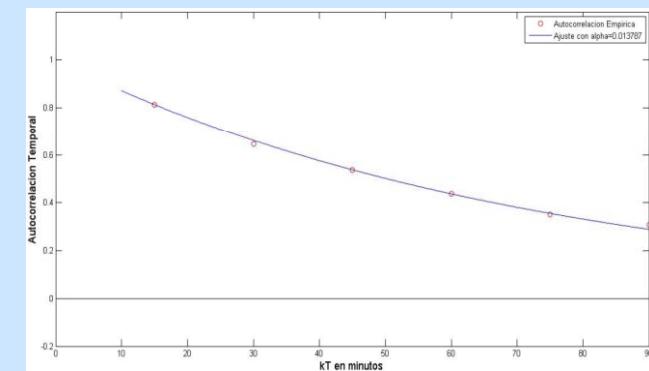
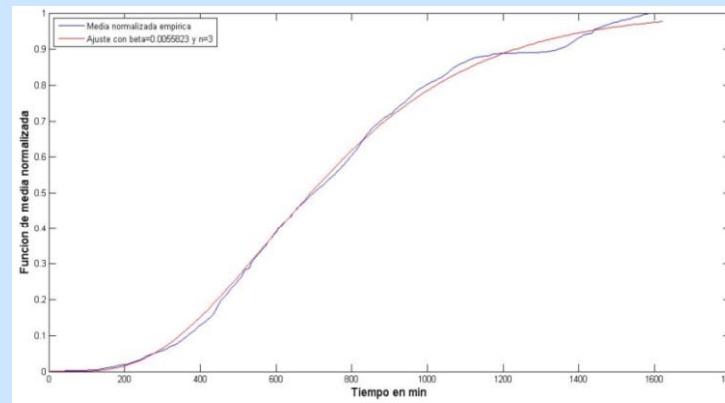
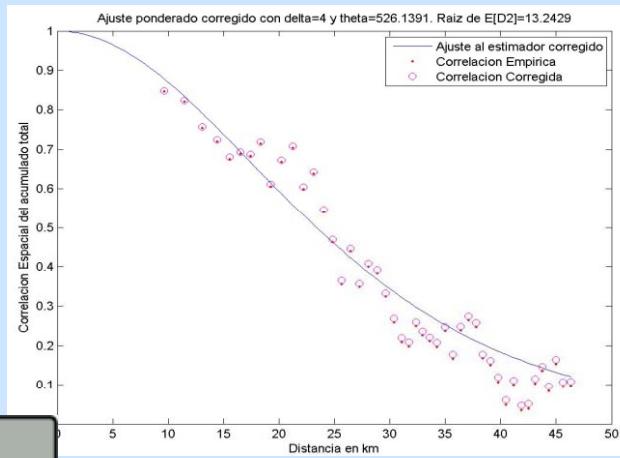
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# Parameter Estimation

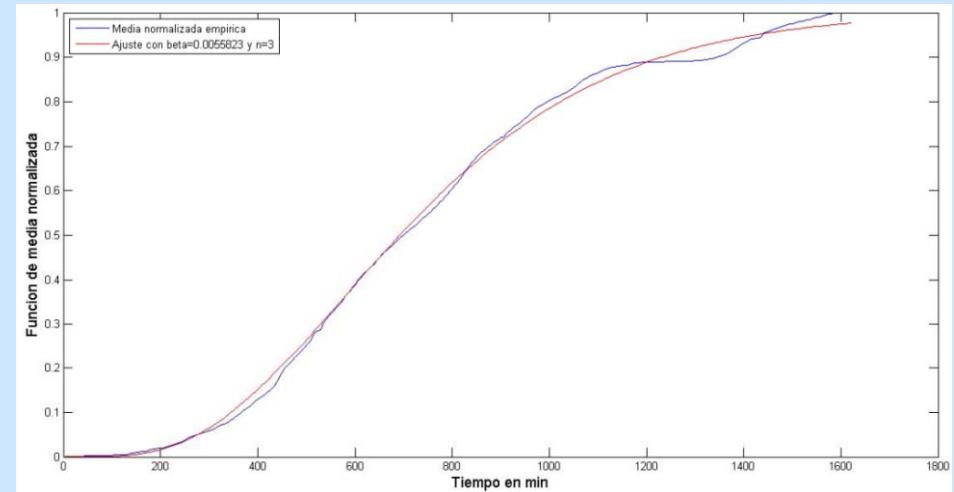
- Analytical expressions of the moments derived from the model
- Method of moments





# Parameter Estimation

- Normalized mean function

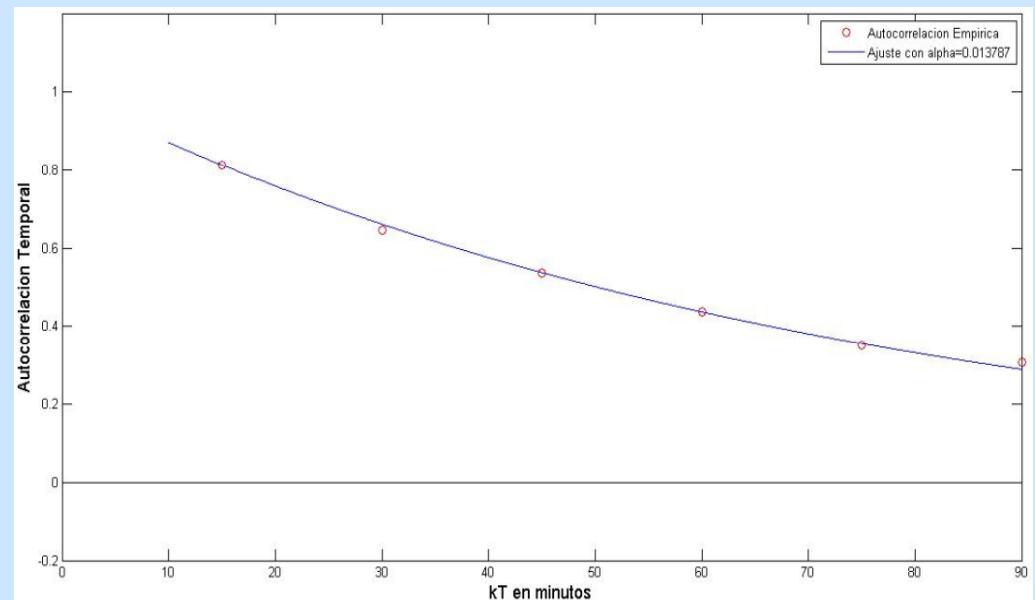


$$\begin{aligned}\mu(T, \varphi, \beta, n) = \frac{E[h(T, z)]}{E[h(\infty, z)]} &= 1 + \frac{(-1)^n \beta^{n+1} \varphi}{k^{n+1}} \left[ T + \frac{1}{\varphi} + \frac{n+1}{k} \right] e^{-\varphi T} - \\ &- \frac{\varphi^2 \beta^n}{k^2 n!} \left[ T^n + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\prod_{i=0}^{j-1} (n-i)}{\beta^j k^j} \left( \sum_{q=0}^j (-1)^q (q+1) \beta^q k^{j-q} \right) T^{n-j} \right] e^{-\beta T}\end{aligned}$$



# Parameter Estimation

- Temporal autocorrelation function



$$\left| \frac{Cov[\xi^{(T)}(t, z); \xi^{(T)}(t + kT, z)]}{Var[\xi^{(T)}(t, z)]} \right| = e^{-\alpha \cdot kT} \quad \varphi = e \cdot \alpha$$

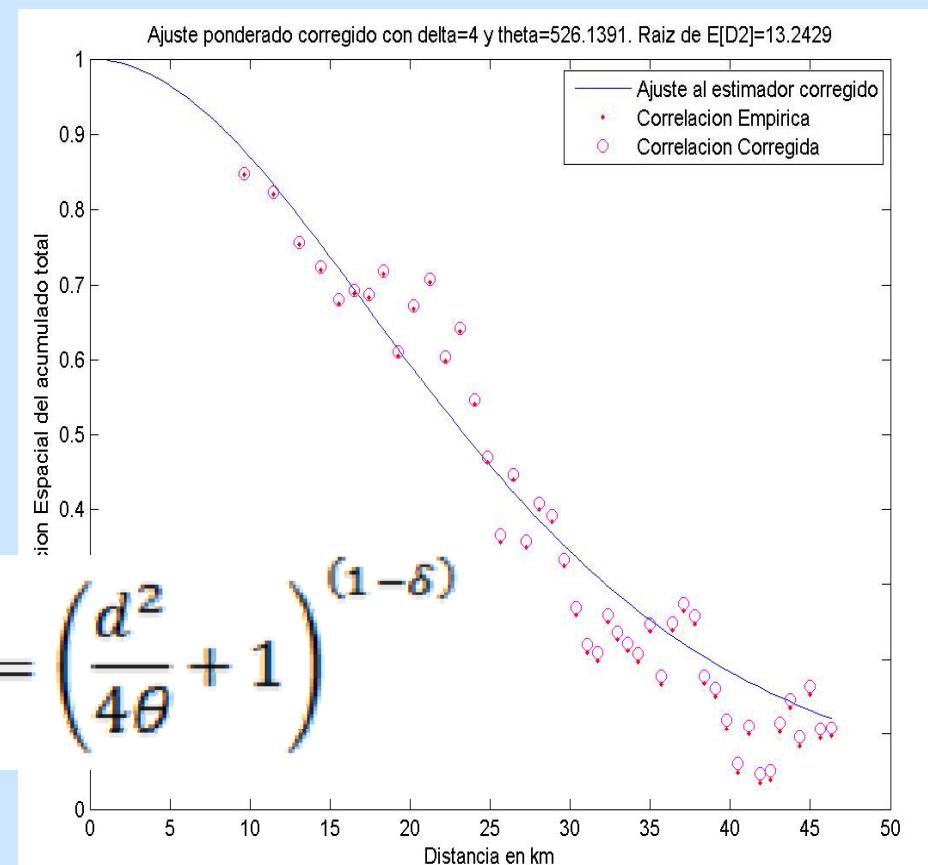




# Parameter Estimation

- Spatial correlation function

$$\rho(d) = \frac{Cov[h(\infty, z_1); h(\infty, z_2)]}{Var[h(\infty, z)]} = \left( \frac{d^2}{4\theta} + 1 \right)^{(1-\delta)}$$





# Parameter Estimation

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2\pi E[D^2]} \frac{(E[h(\infty, z)])^2}{Var_C[h(\infty, z)]}$$

$$E[i_0] = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi\lambda E[D^2]} E[h(\infty, z)]$$



# Parameter Estimation

- Values of the estimated parameters

EVENTO	$\delta$	$\theta$	$\lambda$	$\alpha$	$\beta$	n	$E[i_o]$
		$km^2$	$km^{-2}$	$min^{-1}$	$min^{-1}$		$mm/min$
NOV_99	6.95	574.04	1.602E-03	2.177E-02	5.582E-03	3	1.08
OCT_00	1.50	48.41	6.157E-03	1.531E-02	1.467E-03	1	0.65
FEB_01	3.45	186.38	4.399E-03	1.167E-02	2.500E-03	2	0.38
MAY_02	8.40	1011.14	1.205E-03	8.889E-03	3.967E-03	6	1.09
ABR_03	2.10	3.01	1.043E-01	1.451E-02	5.494E-03	4	0.84
NOV_03	3.40	55.58	8.256E-03	2.503E-02	4.942E-03	2	0.86
OCT_07	4.35	863.68	1.127E-03	2.080E-02	7.685E-03	6	1.45
OCT_08	4.40	606.05	1.283E-03	5.544E-02	2.278E-03	1	2.46
SEP_09	2.30	383.75	1.118E-03	6.052E-02	3.228E-03	5	3.19



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# Events generation

- Rectangle 60x65 km
- Resolution 1x1 km





# Events generation

- Parameters values for the generation

- Cell birth

Spatial (Poisson)  $\lambda \in [0.0011 ; 0.0083] \text{ km}^{-2}$

Temporal (Erlang)  $n \in [1 ; 6]$ ,  $\beta \in [0.00101 ; 0.00901] \text{ min}^{-1}$

- Cell intensity

Maximum (Exponential)  $E[i_0] \in [60.2 ; 150.1] \text{ mm/h}$

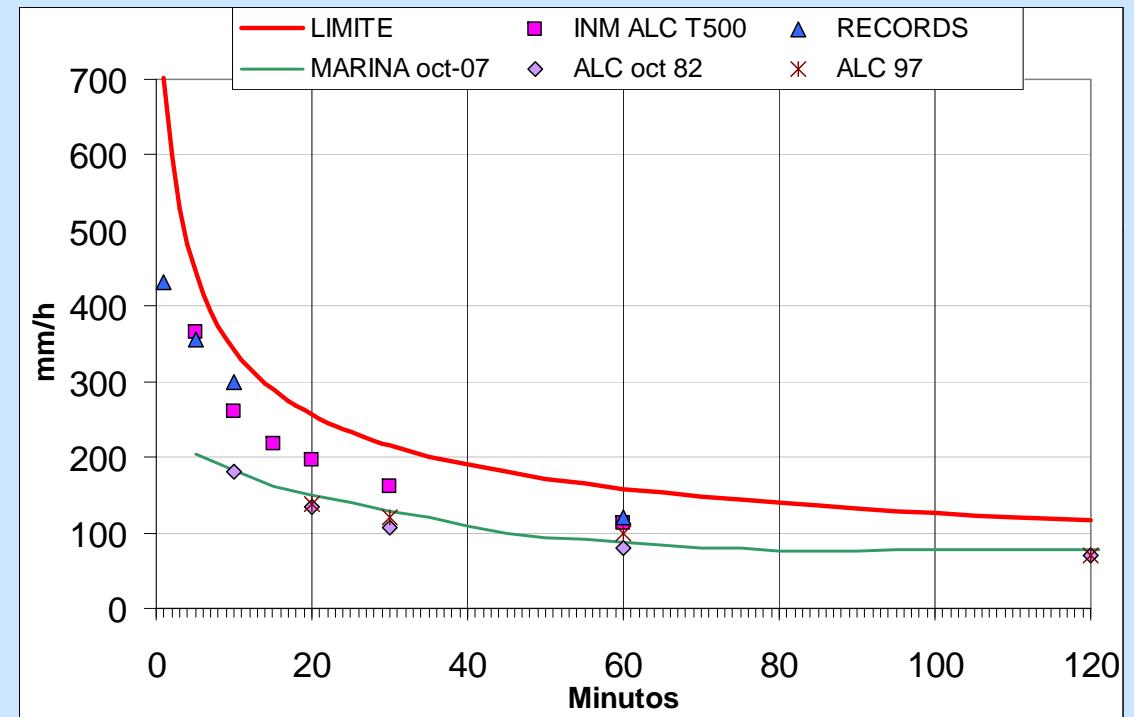
Spatial structure (Gamma)  $\delta = 3.81$  and  $\theta = 235.12 \text{ km}^2$

Temporal structure  $\alpha \in [0.0801 ; 0.0130] \text{ min}^{-1}$



# Events generation

- Pixel scale filter to eliminate storms with unrealistic intensities, physically impossible
- Majorated regional envelope curve (historical intensities records)

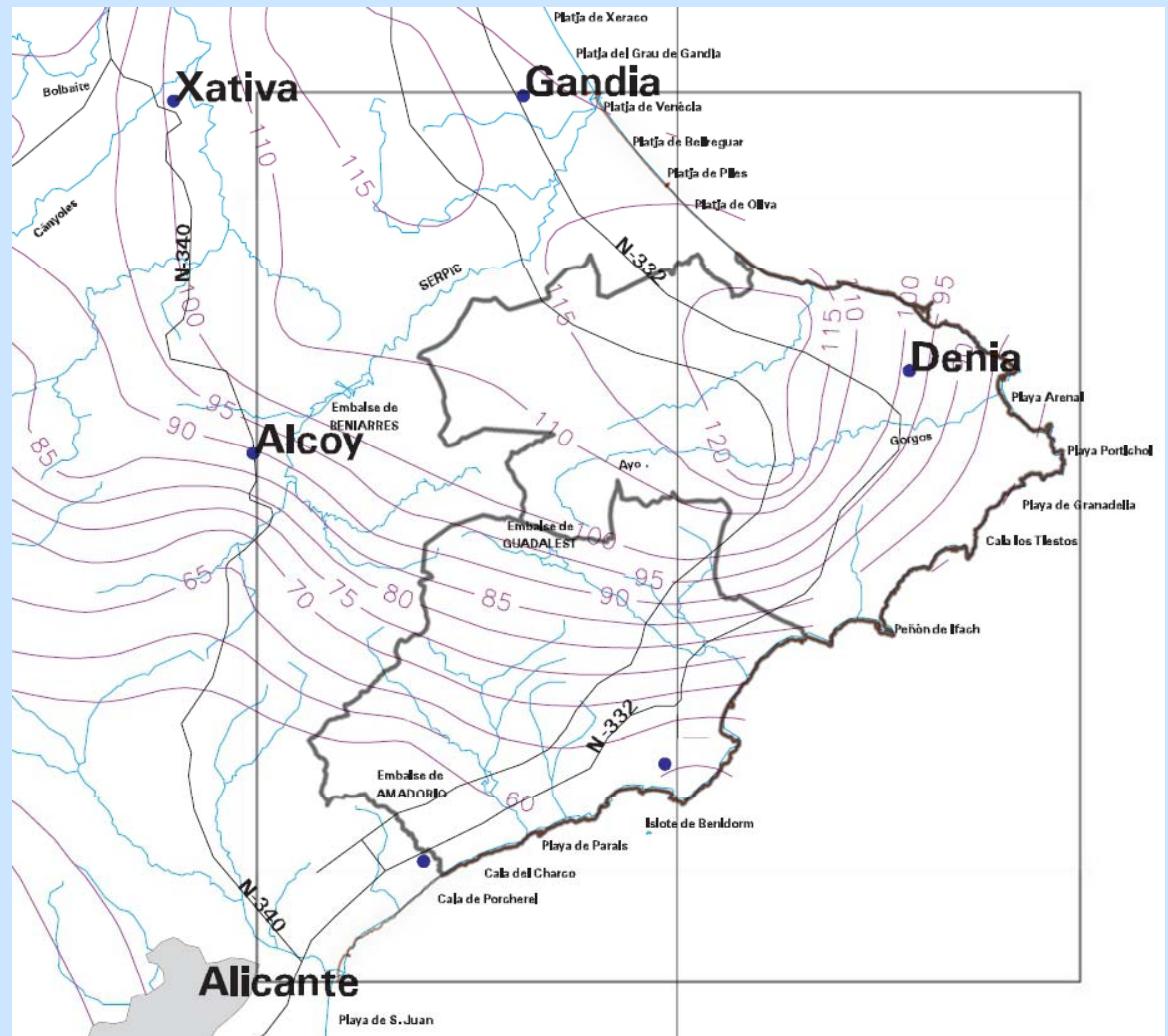


- approx. 85% pass the filter



# Events generation

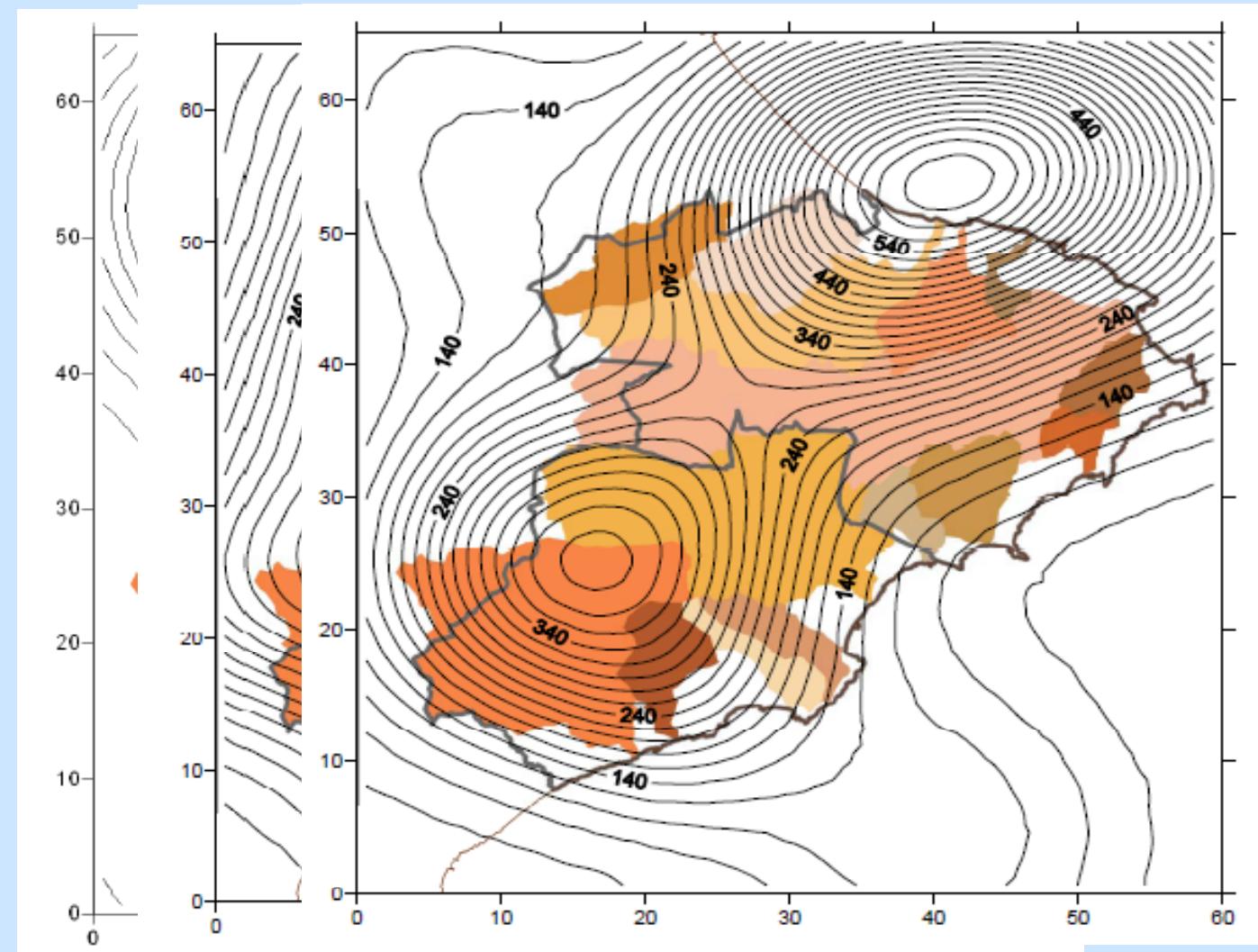
- Return period assigned to synthetic storms
- Regional rainfall statistics





# Events generation

- Around 400 storms selected
- Main statistics
- Contour plots
- Format for rainfall-runoff





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# Conclusions & Outlook

- The RAINGEN conceptual model reproduces in a satisfactory way the empirical statistics and the observed rainfall patterns
- In every analyzed storm an optimum set of parameters could be found
- Though improbable, the model can generate unreal rainfall intensities (cell clustering)
- Next data source for parameter estimation: RADAR





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Thank you for your  
attention

