Evaluation of QPE for the Rainfall-Runoff Analysis in Urban Area

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**Introduction**

- The occurrence of local torrential rainfall has been increased, and it resulted huge casualties and property damage from 2010 in Seoul, Korea.
- September 21, 2011: $317 \times 10^6\, \text{KRW} = $311\, \text{million}.
- Rainfall-runoff analysis is necessary to develop model for urban flash flood.
- Development of runoff model based on the real event in the past.
- Evaluation of the model using in situ data (e.g., Depth in manhole, discharge, flooding map etc.)
- Using high quality weather information with verified tools could improve the accuracy of flood forecast.
- In this study, rainfall-runoff analysis using SWMM (Storm Water Management Model) was performed for Gangnam Station area, southern areas of Seoul.

**QPEs Using High Density Gauge Network**

- Rainfall events: July 2, 4, 12-14, 15, 22 and 23, 2013.
- There are spatial and temporal difference between GN and SC AWS (distance: 3.7 km) in a event.
- The maximum deviation of 10-min rainfall intensity between GN and SC AWS is 11.5% (at 6:30, July 22, 2013).
- Rainfall input data was constructed by MAP (Mean Area Precipitation) for each sub-district basins from four types of QPEs (10 mm/25 mm).
- QPE1: Kriged rainfall field using 34 KMA AWS data
- QPE2: Kriged rainfall field using 190 gauge data from KMA (34) and SKP (156) AWS
- * SKP (Korea Meteorological Administration): Digital contents business and marketing company
- QPE3: Radar rainfall field from KMA (1 km) and Radar rainfall field using UF data
- QPE4: Conditional merged rainfall field using QPE2 and QPE3
  - Conditional merging: The technique extracts information from the observed data by using ordinary kriging and combines it with radar rainfall data to improve radar rainfall estimates.
  - QPE2 and QPE4 have similar rainfall field and bigger variation than QPE1.
  - QPE3 underestimates the precipitation about 26.2%~85.8% than GN and SC AWS data.

**Rainfall-Runoff Analysis**

- To evaluate of QPEs for the runoff analysis in urban area, GN and SC AWS data were used as input data with 4 QPE data.
- Peak runoff of each sub-drainage districts show spatial variation as rainfall.
- When AWS data was used for the analysis, the variation were smaller than QPEs.
- When QPE2 and QPE4 were input data, they show the biggest variation.
- QPE3 shows spatial variation, however, the value is lower than the others.
- The simulated depth in manhole were compared with in situ data.
- QPE4 has the highest accuracy with 0.126m of RMSE (Root Mean Square Error) and 7.830% of REPD (Relative Error of Peak Depth) followed by QPE2, QPE1 and QPE3 on average.
- GN and SC AWS data have results depend on the distance from the location of depth gauge.
- It is difficult to quantitatively evaluate effect of the variation of rainfall on runoff analysis, however, it could be sure that QPEs help to improve the accurate of urban runoff analysis.

**Study Area**

- Gangnam area is in the southern part of Seoul.
- There are two AWS (Automatic Weather Station) of KMA (Korea Meteorological Administration) and three available depth gauges in the area.
- Five drainage districts near Gangnam station including one each in Nonhyun (NH), Yeoksam (YS) and Seochon (SC), 4, 5 were selected as target areas.
- The areas of these districts are 1.8 km², 1.9 km², 1.8 km², 1.1 km² and 0.8 km², respectively.
- The average slope, calculated by 5-m resolution DEM (Digital Elevation Model) was 1.801%.
- Impervious ratio and CN (Curve Number) were determined by using biotop map, and the range of them were 47%~95 and 10.6~100%, respectively.
- The drainage system consists of 4,170 manholes and total 200,698 km length of pipelines.
- To obtain input data for runoff analysis, 773 manholes, 1,059 pipes, and 772 sub-drainage basins were used for SWMM.

**Conclusion**

- Rainfall input data from AWS gauge data and QPE field data were evaluated for urban runoff analysis.
- QPEs show spatial variation in a small area, and it affected the distribution of peak runoff in each sub-drainage districts.
- When QPE2 and QPE4 were input for the analysis, the accuracy for water depth was highest followed by QPE1 and QPE3.
- Thus, using QPEs which show spatial-temporal variation well is more efficient to analyze of runoff for the local torrential rainfall in complex urban area.

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